

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copy, 5c.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The State Board of Irrigation has assigned State Engineer Howell rooms on the second floor of the capitol, generally used by the speaker and chief clerk of the house.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor, Omaha, Neb., at the office of this paper.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Omaha Daily Bee, including daily and weekly figures for various months.

George B. Trevelick, 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, were:

The paying contractors have all laid down since there is no money in sight in the paving fund.

Senator Blackburn and Secretary Carlisle will not speak as they pass each other in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

The Salt Lake congress is for honest money on the basis of 50 cents worth of silver exchangeable for 100 cents worth of gold.

The Cuban rebels still keep on winning great victories, but they do not appear to make much headway in driving the Spaniards out of Cuba.

Last year's killing frost occurred May 18. This year we have been more fortunate. The temperature is from 40 to 50 degrees above the freezing point.

Superintendent Hay still holds his grip on the insane hospital at Lincoln, but up to date he has not laid his hands on the salary which is due Dr. Abbott.

The sixteenth street viaduct was a makeshift and abortion when it was built, and no amount of repairing could make it much better than it was in the first place.

Every dollar sent abroad for articles that can be bought at home is a dollar taken out of circulation among the merchants and workmen who constitute the backbone of this city.

On the first day of July a new member of the Board of Public Works is to be appointed to succeed Major Balcomb. Is there anybody in Omaha willing to sacrifice himself at \$2,000 a year? Don't all speak at once.

Senator Allison declines to be drawn into the Bryan-Bland free silver debate. He proposes to reserve his currency views till the Iowa campaign opens. Senator Allison is not in the habit of slopping over at the wrong time and in the wrong place.

If any Omaha capitalist would venture upon building a public hall with capacity for seating from 3,000 to 5,000 people and equipped for public concerts, state and national conventions he would confer a benefit upon Omaha that would be appreciated.

According to Prof. Nicholson of the State university 10,000,000 pounds of sugar are handled annually by the Lincoln jobbers. We take it that that estimate does not include the sugar handled by Lincoln jobbers during every legislative session.

There is a fair prospect that the annual convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, which is to convene at Des Moines next week, will end in a split over the free silver question. Members of the federation are said to be about equally divided on the issue.

President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert are said to be much provoked because they cannot find evidence upon which to convict Admiral Menden before a court martial. But they can make it affidavily unpleasant for the old admiral all the same and are not likely to miss an opportunity to prod him.

Another deep water convention is heaving in sight. This time it is to be held in Cleveland, or some other lake port. If the next deep water convention does not accomplish any more than all the others that have preceded it, the sum total of their efforts will be confined to a series of high-sounding resolutions.

Captain Palmer has the assurance to assure Chief Redell that he is the man that caused him to be employed as fire chief and who will also keep him in his position. There is nothing small about the czar's m. f. The next time we hear from him he will claim that he located the city hall and kept the B. & M. headquarters from being moved to Plattsmouth.

The proposition of Councilman Mervin to publish all the pending appropriations and claims each month before they are acted upon would be an excellent check upon jobs and inflated claims. It would moreover keep the taxpayers informed about the municipal expenses and leaks and put them in position to reconstitute and enforce honesty and economy in the disbursement of city funds. There is nothing so effective as a check on municipal extravagance and corruption as publicity.

to overcome this influence and compel the government to call a congress of the nations to consider the question of international bimetalism. At any rate, the action of the upper house of the Prussian Diet is reassuring.

With regard to this subject in other European countries, not much has recently been heard. In Great Britain the advocates of bimetalism are said to be making gratifying progress with the people, while among the cotton manufacturers the question of a larger recognition of silver is being seriously considered in view of the increasing competition of the cotton manufacturers of China and Japan, the trade of Great Britain in cotton goods with those countries having greatly declined. It is believed that the conditions in Europe were never more favorable than now for securing practical results from a monetary conference.

WATER MIXED WITH WHISKY.

The disclosures made by the receiver for the Whisky trust in his report to the United States circuit court concerning the misappropriation of the funds of the concern by its officers and directors is only another phase of the carabane that has been sapping the vitals of commercial prosperity in this country. Less than three years ago the Whisky trust was reputed to be a veritable gold mine. The trust had cornered every important distillery in the west and south and was in position to dictate prices of its products in the markets of the world. Its capital was almost unlimited and its credit was A 1 in the markets of finance. But even the copper distilled Whisky trust octopus with its millions could not withstand the corroding influence of the pernicious system of corporate stock watering and fraudulent bonding. With limitless profits in sight, the men who engineered this whisky distilling combine had no scruples in capitalizing the concern for millions where the actual investment represented thousands. The watered Whisky trust stock was floated in the banks and loan companies as gilt-edged securities and constituted, with other similar fat issues of imaginary capital, the basis for the panic and crash of 1893.

The excessive stock issues were, however, only one of the incidental causes of the Whisky trust failure. Receiver McNulta accuses the president of the trust and some of his associates in the board of directors of conspiracy in the fraudulent conversion of funds derived from bond issues and the appropriation to their own use of a large portion of the proceeds of the bonds by collusion with the purchasers. According to Mr. McNulta \$1,000,000 of Whisky trust bonds were at one time sold at 50 cents on the dollar and \$500,000 is thus alleged to have proceeded into the pockets of the conspirators to make good individual losses incurred by them in outside speculation with Whisky trust funds.

These charges of conspiracy by officers connected with the trust and their fraudulent deals in bonds and stocks are by no means startling. They are only a repetition of the stories with which the court records have been loaded down for years as the natural sequence of corporate over-capitalization. Excessive stock and bond issues are the tap root of the dry rot that has shaken confidence in American securities and destroyed credit which forms the substratum of the entire commercial fabric. The Whisky trust, like the Milwaukee Street Railroad company and the scores of other corporate balloons, has succumbed to the irresistible law that strikes a balance sooner or later in the commercial ledger and forces the wringing out of the water by the process of liquidation and foreclosure. Unfortunately the iniquities practiced by corporate rogues do not merely affect their partners, but they generate financial disaster and distress for all the people of the United States. The most remarkable feature of the present stage of corporate liquidation is that no voice has yet been raised by commercial bodies against a system that is chiefly responsible for panics, failures and foreclosures, and no steps have been taken to avert their recurrence in the future.

A MORIBUND REPUBLIC.

The information that the so-called Hawaiian republic is at the verge of dissolution will cause little surprise to those who have given close attention to the conditions prevailing in that country. However strong the sympathy of the friends of free institutions with the efforts to establish popular government in Hawaii, they must have seen that the attempt as conducted by the men who formed the provisional government and afterward proclaimed the republic gave small promise of permanent results. The combination that overthrew the monarchy was a cabal which did not have the confidence of a majority of the people and had not sought to secure it. On the contrary, its policy was to ignore the popular will and set up a government regardless of it. It was not devoted to free institutions or to the principles of republican government that led these men to seek to establish a republic. There was no real patriotism in their undertaking. Their motive was personal power and aggrandizement. They hoped that by overthrowing the monarchy they would get such sympathy from the American people that there would be no difficulty in annexing the islands to this country and they would be in a position to command every post of power in Hawaii. They did get the sympathy of a large portion of the people of this country, but the scheme of annexation failed because it was repugnant to the established policy of the United States, and from the hour that the annexation plan failed the chances of maintaining the republic declined. The new government, instituted without the approval of a majority of the people, was unable to win the popular confidence, and now it is said, upon what must be regarded as trustworthy authority, that there is a reign of terror in the islands and a serious revolutionary outbreak, having for its purpose

the restoration of the monarchy, is probable at any time. The government, it appears, is ill-prepared for such an exigency and the belief of those best informed regarding the situation is that if a well organized revolution should be inaugurated it will be successful. It is even said that the ex-minister to the United States, Mr. Thurston, favors a change, though this report is open to doubt.

The American people sympathize with every legitimate effort to establish free government and they have hoped that the Hawaiian republic would be permanent, while recognizing that the conditions under which it was formed were not such as to insure permanence and while having no great faith in the integrity or the patriotism of the men at the head of it. They very generally will regret that the condition of affairs in those islands, in the future of which the United States has some interest, threatens a restoration of the old order of things, or at any rate a return to the monarchical form of government. But they will not be surprised that such is the case, nor will they have difficulty in understanding why it is so. With so heterogeneous a population as that of the Hawaiian islands, a large majority of them incapable of self-government, it is doubtful whether a republican system could be maintained, however wisely and justly administered, without the support of a powerful nation like the United States.

The World-Herald takes occasion to roast Mayor Bemis for the alleged breach of decorum in his address of welcome to the convention of the Boys and Girls Home association. This is only one of the many instances in which our amiable contemporary has deliberately misquoted the mayor and then taken him to task for words put into his mouth by its reporters. Mayor Bemis is eccentric, rather blunt of speech, and given to saying things that grate harshly upon the ears of some people. He is without any disposition to turn his left cheek to the man who smote him on the right cheek. Those faults, however, are more than offset by his honesty of purpose and his unflinching loyalty to the public interests on any and every occasion. He may err in judgment, but he means to do right, and endeavors, so far as lies within his power, to protect the public interests against the schemes of boodle combines, and rapacity of contractors and corporations. The mayor most emphatically disclaims the language attributed to him, but even if he had said what has been published as his talk, the people of Omaha could readily condone eccentricities and even vainglorious boasting, in view of the invaluable services which he has rendered to Omaha in checking corruption, knocking out gigantic jobs and steals and forcing powerful corporations to fulfill their contract obligations. Mayor Bemis has incurred the ill-will of the World-Herald, but so long as he enjoys the confidence of the great mass of his constituents his malicious distortion of his talk can do him no harm.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Eighty-one years ago, May 17, 1814, Norway adopted what is called the free constitution. There are few more interesting histories than that of the Scandinavian race. Norway, Sweden and Denmark have been called the cradle of the Aryan race in Europe, and it was from this center that the blonde families were developed. Their historic period goes back to the ninth century, when, in 872, Harald Fairhair, after a desperate struggle, united under his sway all the petty Norse kingdoms. This is the period of romance in Norwegian history, and the sagas are full of the daring feats at arms and the bravery of the Norse heroes. They were a great sea power, and like the Norwegians more than any other of the Scandinavians, they made that power most dreaded. In the latter part of the fourteenth century the whole Scandinavian race was under one scepter. In 1523 came the revolt of Sweden, but Denmark and Norway remained united until 1814, when Norway revolted against Denmark, which had sought to reduce her to the condition of a province. It was at this time that the separate constitution which is celebrated today was adopted. But the great powers of Europe would not suffer Norway to remain an independent nation. The king of the Napoleonic wars was at hand and Bernadotte, king of Sweden, demanded that he should have Norway under his rule. The king of Denmark refused to give up Norway, but she had had many a struggle with the king in defense of her constitutional rights, and at last she accepted the offer of Bernadotte as king of Norway and she has remained so ever since. The king and Norway are greatly estranged. This grows out of their divergent commercial interests, as well as their natural differences of opinion on the subject of what are called the grave, and it will not be surprising if in the near future we see in Norway an independent kingdom or an independent republic.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

According to the official program, so far as it is completed, for the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal, foreign powers will be represented by a fleet of ships with twelve admirals, 750 other officers and 15,000 sailors. They will meet there twenty-eight German war ships, with 364 officers and 9,467 men. The projected grand review at Rendsburg has been abandoned for want of time. The grand procession through the city will be given by the German dispatch boat Grille, followed by the emperor's steam yacht Hohenzollern, with his majesty on board. Then will follow the Kaiserlicher, with the emperor's chief guests, the German kings and grand dukes. The North German Lloyd steamer Emperor William II will follow with the other German sovereigns. After this will come the guests of the Reichstag and four steamers belonging to the North German Lloyd, and the Hamburg and American Steam Navigation company's ships conveying the members of the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag. The ironclad Wörth, commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, the emperor's brother, will close the procession. The guests will leave Brunschwigen at 3 in the morning on the 21st of June, and will begin to pass through Brunschwigen lock, the mouth of the canal, twenty-four hours later. The guests will leave Brunschwigen at 1 o'clock. The ceremony of laying the keystone of the canal there will begin at 2 o'clock, but it will be six before the last vessel in the procession will have arrived at the spot.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

A report comes from London to the effect that Queen Victoria has decided to abdicate on May 22, the day of her 70th birthday. If such a thing should happen, it would be the first instance of a British sovereign giving up the crown voluntarily. James II of England abdicated, but he was forced to do so, and Charles I was not only compelled to give up the crown, but to lay his head on the block. The same will be the case with the forty abdications of the world's rulers since the beginning of the Christian era, but only one that was voluntary during all that time—the emperor of the German empire and king of Spain, in the middle of the sixteenth century. Germany had not then been desolated by the thirty years' war, and Spain was a great power, and in the full vigor of its power, with the wealth of the new world being poured into its lap, and yet with this vast empire and splendid kingdom, he retired to a monastery. Queen Victoria has reigned longer than any other sovereign of this century, and a bright lustre will always hang around her era. No ruler has been more beloved by her people, and no ever won so largely the admiration of the world.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Now that the complete independence of Corea has been secured by the treaty between China and Japan it will be interesting to watch what effect the changed conditions are likely to have upon the Hermit kingdom. The soil is fertile and rich in mineral resources, including gold, but the people have always been poor, and are totally deficient in modern appliances. It was in 1876 that Corea was by treaty with Japan proclaimed an independent state with the same sovereign rights as are enjoyed by other states. In 1882 treaties were negotiated with this country and China, and later with the great European nations. The Chinese government encouraged the king to enter into treaty relations with the western powers, recognizing that this would make it more secure against the influence of Japan. A circular note was, however, sent to all treaty powers except Japan, in which Corea acknowledged itself to be a tributary to China, although independent in internal administration and foreign intercourse. Corea was always satisfied with the anomalous position which she held. For a whole generation she suffered under the most barbarous and despotic rule, and she was indifferent to everything that was transpiring. Each year China drew the crown of servitude tighter, and every one of the king's subjects poorer. In the end, fully acknowledged the sovereignty of China. That power has now been shattered and the people seem to be helpless in their new-found freedom. It looks as though they would be compelled to take in hand the work of reconstruction, and the task will doubtless be a heavy one.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

It is evident that the House of Lords question is not a spent freeracker with the liberal party of Great Britain. At the annual reception of the National Liberal club recently, Earl Rosebery declared that liberal progress was impossible while the hereditary chamber stood in the way. There can be but one interpretation of this upon the present. It is a tacit announcement by the titular chief of the liberal party that the House of Lords must be mended or ended. This is because a man in an uncertain position, other old forgotten things and quarrels long ago. Probably if congress had paid the British claims, as the president and Secretary Gresham recommended, things might have gone on the same as last year.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

That was a small band of Iowa democrats who gathered at Des Moines in the interest of free silver, but they recognized the nature of the situation, as they showed when they said in their call: "Let it be a fight to a finish. There is no time for shirking, no time for silly or disgraceful compromise on any issues—the welfare of the party for years is at stake." The fight is, indeed, going to be to a finish. There is no compromise, now that the issue of the honesty and well-being of the people has been raised. It will be a fight not only for the welfare of the democratic party for years to come, but for the welfare of the United States as a nation, assembled by a more direful foe than that of a dishonest currency.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Craig Times: The farmers who stood by Nebraska are being rewarded by the old girl, Fremont. Leader: The state fair at Omaha is creating an enthusiasm that was never before felt toward that show.

Waynes Herald: The people in the east and elsewhere may be calling on Nebraska for assistance this year and this grand old state will repay kindness bestowed upon her people in time of need.

Hays Republican: There is no such thing as a free lunch, said Mr. Bryan in a speech at Chicago the other day. This recalls a remark of Josh Billings, who said: "It's better to be ignorant than to know a lot that ain't so."

Niobrara Tribune: The fellow who now sits about whittling a dry goods box and talks free silver through his hat, while he lets his farm grow to weeds and the other fellow have his job, will next fall descend on the miseries of the poor and the opulence of the rich, while he goes straightaway to vote the straight popular ticket.

Payson Press: The latest farcical transaction in a court of justice comes from Omaha, where the notorious Judge Scott sent to the reform school without a trial. It becomes more and more apparent that the most pleasing paragraph in the Omaha papers will be one giving with graphic accuracy the details of the retirement of Judge Scott of that judicial district.

Gretna Reporter: When honesty and not fealty to party are made essential to success politically, then, and not until then, will the long and dreary case of what are called bondsmen, anyway? Witness the futile attempts to recover what belongs to the state from an ex-state treasurer or an oil inspector. Why longer continue on our statute books a law which is a dead letter? Put a man on his honor and he seldom deceives you, but watch him and he robs you.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The city treasurer of Ponca is short in his accounts \$1,073, and his bondsmen have caused his arrest.

Springfield will hold a special election on June 4 to accept or reject a proposition to vote either a system of free municipal water, or William Barry, a bachelor millionaire of Lincoln, slapped a Mrs. Post in the face. A jury has just awarded her \$3,000 damages.

Sarpy county has joined the summer procession by organizing a county base ball league, with J. Edgar Howard as president, W. B. McKean and Ed Weichbach two bank clerks, backed from Lincoln to Omaha for the fun of it. They covered the fifty-five miles in seventeen hours.

Norfolk citizens are interested in the report that the Chicago firm is to locate a bicycle factory at that place with a capacity of fifty wheels per day.

Peter Wendell, living near Keane in Kearney county, has been convicted of arson, having twice burned a school house erected on his land against his protest.

Oscar Haven, a Fremont lad, attempted to clear upon a moving freight train. He fell between the cars and was so badly mangled that he died a few hours later.

Some citizens are indignant over the discovery that a number of men have been buried in pine boxes, while the county has been paying for orthodox coffins.

A Lincoln doctor walked a man around the streets all night Thursday under the impression that he was warding off the effects of a dose of poison. The man was suffering only from an abnormal lag.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sioux City Journal: Iowa democrats are talking of Horace Hovee for president, but they do not seem to be talking of any one for governor.

Des Moines Leader: On May a special election will be held in Keokuk to determine whether the municipality shall erect an electric light plant. Dubuque is taking steps toward putting in a municipal water plant. Municipal ownership of those things which ought to belong to the city seems likely to take a long step forward in Iowa in the good year 1895.

Davenport Democrat: It is feared that the worst effect of late frosts in Iowa and the northwest generally will be to encourage the freer-circulation-of-silver men. The embrace every adverse wind as a friend. They know it is easier to find converts among the discontented than in the ranks of the employed.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: The prohibitionists of Iowa will meet in state convention on June 19. There will probably not be a large or enthusiastic convention. There is not much of a chance for them to inaugurate a telling campaign. Prohibition has been tried in Iowa and it was found to be ineffectual. The much-lad, bad as it is, is a measure of relief from the free whisky condition that prevailed for so long. At the same time it will be well not to overlook the fact that the legislature elected this fall be asked to submit prohibition to a vote of the people.

ANOTHER SURE SPOT.

The Bering sea question hobs up again. Perhaps it will be best for the peace and quietness of life to let the poor seals be exterminated. First, we know we shall be flooded with "mare clausum" again, and have to weary ourselves with discussions of pelagic sealing and feral nature and all the other old forgotten things and quarrels long ago. Probably if congress had paid the British claims, as the president and Secretary Gresham recommended, things might have gone on the same as last year.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

It is evident that the House of Lords question is not a spent freeracker with the liberal party of Great Britain. At the annual reception of the National Liberal club recently, Earl Rosebery declared that liberal progress was impossible while the hereditary chamber stood in the way. There can be but one interpretation of this upon the present. It is a tacit announcement by the titular chief of the liberal party that the House of Lords must be mended or ended. This is because a man in an uncertain position, other old forgotten things and quarrels long ago. Probably if congress had paid the British claims, as the president and Secretary Gresham recommended, things might have gone on the same as last year.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

That was a small band of Iowa democrats who gathered at Des Moines in the interest of free silver, but they recognized the nature of the situation, as they showed when they said in their call: "Let it be a fight to a finish. There is no time for shirking, no time for silly or disgraceful compromise on any issues—the welfare of the party for years is at stake." The fight is, indeed, going to be to a finish. There is no compromise, now that the issue of the honesty and well-being of the people has been raised. It will be a fight not only for the welfare of the democratic party for years to come, but for the welfare of the United States as a nation, assembled by a more direful foe than that of a dishonest currency.

EVANS' WILD ROAR.

Chicago Tribune: At this juncture it is the bounden duty of the governor of North Carolina to say to the governor of South Carolina that it is too short a time between negotiations.

Indianapolis News: If South Carolina's registration law is carried to the supreme court of the United States Governor Evans is likely to declare open rebellion if the decision does not come his way. But the governor may cool off.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The fact is that South Carolina is today what from the beginning it has been, a pestiferous oligarchy. It is a state in which a truly republican form of government never has had existence. It is today, as it always has been, an irritant of the body politic.

Globe-Democrat: South Carolina's governor is quite fiery on the subject of the decisions of the United States supreme courts, but the remarks are not tendered with mortar, pail and petard as in 1861. The fun of jumping on Uncle Sam in that year was wonderfully sobered down four years later.

Kansas City Star: Governor Evans of South Carolina indignantly denies that he proposes to lead a rebellion as his fiery manifesto would indicate. He proposes, on the contrary, merely to annihilate the federal judiciary if it should dare to affront the sovereignty of his state. The boy governor is certainly no improvement over his predecessor, but he is young enough to learn that the state rights issue was settled many years ago.

Closing the Account.

Indianapolis Journal: The governor of Nebraska authorizes the state to pay for the wants of the people in the drought-stricken portions of that state have been sufficiently supplied, and that the contrary merely to annihilate the federal prospect of abundant crops. He thinks the people of other states for their generous contributions and says that "in the return of prosperity the people of Nebraska will not forget the generosity of their friends, and they will again become donors instead of recipients of aid."

VENNAL WIT.

Philadelphia Times: A late novel speaks of a lover feeding his hungry wife on his sweetheart's face. A kind of eye browse.

Cincinnati Tribune: Ford—Your lawyer made some pretty severe charges against the other fellow, didn't he? Smallwort—Yes, but he is young enough to learn that he will be charged too.

Washington Star: "Ehryr elud," said Uncle Eben, "hab er silver clud." De trouble about it er hab ob'v'ly ain't er money, but er bustle er' t'win de clud wrong side out."

Tammany Times: Simpson—How do you know your rival and her father will fall out now? Jimpeon—They've both joined the same church choir.

New York Tribune: Galsbrooks—If the people of the viking age could have foreseen this age, they would have called it "Zanussi's Week." I guess they would have called it the biking age.

Buffalo Express: Male Inquisitor—What page of the women's paper did the women read first? Female Philosopher—The men's page.

Life: "This hasn't a sign of a clam in it," said the guest who had ordered a clam chowder. "It's a hodge; that's what it is." "Excuse me, sir," responded the waiter, who is too good for that business, "but we only undertake to serve a chowder, not an aquarium."

Chicago Record: "I'd have you understand, said his wife, sharply, "that silence is golden."

"Of course," said the perpetual talker, cheerily, "today, Mr. Grundler, you say, and prepared for another hour of debate with his neighbor, "but I'm an advocate of silence."

Boston Transcript: Editor-in-Chief—In your leader today, Mr. Grundler, you say, "In the multitude of counselors there is safety." I've just learned from a certain book "Why did you not say, "As we learn from the bible?"

Editorial Writer—You forget, sir, that it is our rule never to mention the name of a rival publication.

MAN'S LAST PRIVILEGE. Boston Courier: The maid has dresses of every kind except for home and for outside wear. And a happier girl I never had to find Except for one trifling care:

She says, with a reasoning keen and cute, "As she looks at her person trim, 'Until she's possessed of a bathing suit She won't be in the swim."

REFUTATED.

Judge: Fired by the long accounts so lately read, Of birthday honors heaped on Bismarck's head, I seized a smiling Teuton by the hand, "Wiegand," I cried, "von Bismarck, water-lant, Think of that army, dragon, Uhlan, 'feer!"

"Don't all right," he said, "coom trink some laced." The grand old Iron Chancellor I praised Until that German looked on me amazed. "Until she's possessed of a bathing suit, High in the seroll of nations tuck her stand, 'Twas Bismarck's genius put her in such a case."

"Jish dot so? Youst pass dot Switzerland." "Hase ingrate! hant no patriotic pride. In that too good for that business, bid we die!"

"Young man," he said, "you had mistook in me. I vvas 'Yankee porn'—my senses reeled— 'Undt Bismarck'—der Dutch was oush gaspfield."

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Your Ideal

Is a suit the merchant tailor charges \$40 to \$50 to make—Now don't you know that we sell the very same suits at \$15 to \$25, and guarantee to absolutely perfect fit you, or trade back your money. The fashionable merchant tailor uses worsteds, chevots and serges; so do we—the very same materials and the style, fit, lasting and general appearance we guarantee to be every whit as good. The price alone makes it look impossible, but then, if you stop to think, the man who makes a suit a week has to ask a fancy price, while we who make and sell more suits in a week than all the merchant tailors do in a year, give you a chance to save big money without the loss of a single point in good dressing. Fine business suits at \$10 and \$12.50.



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



Reliable Clothiers, S.W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.