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SPECIAL EASTER NUMBER.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

EASTER SERMONS-EASTER STORIES-EASTER FASHIONS-EASTER POEMS-EASTER PICTURES-

SPECIAL EASTER FEATURES:
The Sunday Bee will be replete with attractive special Easter features—Each of its regular departments will have an Easter flavor—The special Easter illustrations will be excelled by none in any other paper printed in this vicinity—Everything appropriate to the Easter season will find representation in this number.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

SPECIAL EASTER NUMBER.

A NEW SERIAL STORY.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. RODNEY STONE,

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RING. BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

A new serial story by A. Conan Doyle, entitled Rodney Stone, begins in The Sunday Bee, and will continue for seven-teen weeks.—The tale is told by the hero sumay Bee, and will continue for seven-teen weeks—The tale is told by the hero-himself, who is a retired naval officer, and recalls the incidents of his career when a boy—The opening scenes are laid at Friar's Oak. a little village between London and Brighton—The story has been pronounced by competent critics to be one written in Dr. Doyle's very best style.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. READ THE FIRST CHAPTER.

If W. S. Linton of Michigan is to b president and John L. Webster of Nebraska is to be vice president, just where is William McKipley of Ohio to

ards still in the field.

Chicago is discovering that the use of the Australian ballot is no infallible safeguard against registration frauds. The only sure way of securing honest elections is to have the franchise exercised only by honest men.

It is to be noted that the far western states are not holding any early conventions. Their delegates to St. Louis will not be chosen until they shall have gotten a pretty good idea of the lay of the land. Ye western state has learned by experience.

The two beet sugar factories in Nebraska are encountering no trouble in securing contracts for growing all the beets they can consume. Nebraska can easily raise beets enough to keep fifty factories going. As a promising field for profitable investment the Nebraska beet sugar industry is unexcelled.

Secretary Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp are down in Georgia resurrecting ancient history on the subject of free silver colnage. After these two worthles finish their controversy the people in the south will be unanimous for taking ever dollar, gold, silver or paper, that they can honestly get

It begins to look as if Ben Franklin were going to have difficulty in securing possession to the office of territorial governor of Arizona to which he has been appointed. Ben may have to seize upon Ethan Allen's old invocation by a law requiring owners of property and call upon the usurper to surrender in the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress.

One after another the republican state conventions are expressing themselves in unmistakable terms upon the silver question. When Nebraska's turn omes its convention should be no less outspoken than the others. A strong declaration against 16 to 1 free coinage from the Nebraska republicans will go far in stiffening up the St. Louis convention to a similar platform declara-

The Sioux City Journal remarks that Missouri is the only state in the union that has riparian rights extending on both sides of the rivers that form its oundaries. The Sioux City Journal should have made an exception of its own state. It apparently is not aware of the boundary anomaly that exists between Omaha and Council Bluffs, where by the decision of an accommodating United States supreme court the Missouri river flows for a short distance entirely within the jurisdiction of the state of Iowa and Iowa holds title to a strip of territory on the Nebraska side of the stream. The river is, of course, the natural boundary between the two states and should be made the legal

democratic party.

occurred in the house of representatives propriations, stated that since the presnineteen months under the last re- writers. publican tariff. "The condition of the revenues," said Mr. Grosvenor, "brought about by the domination of the party that condemned legislation for the protection of American industry and undertook to legislate for revenue only, compelled economy." The figures presented by the Ohio congressman were unquestionable. The responsibility for them

is no less so. But Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, who has the merit of being one of the ablest of the democratic advocates of honest money, while at the same time an extreme tariff reformer, took exception to Mr. Grosvenor's position and declared that it was not the democratic tariff, but the silver purchase act of 1890, to which the unfortunate conditions of the last three years are due. He said that act reduced gold receipts at the oustoms houses to less than 46 per cent and from that day the country had been in distress. It is difficult to understand how a man having any regard for his reputation for intelligence and candor could make a statement of this kind in face of the fact, familiar to everybody, that the two years following the enactment of the silver purchase law of 1890, were years of almost unparalleled industrial activity and national prosperity. Let it be admitted that that act was unwise It was a measure of compromise, to avert free silver legislation. It received republican support because it was thought to be the best solution at that time of the silver question. But there were no ill effects of a serious natura that could fairly be ascribed to it until after the democratic success of 1892. which carried with it a threat to overthrow the policy of protection. It was this and not the silver purchase law which alarmed the financial and industrial interests of the country and produced panic and depression, from which the country has not yet recovered, afthough the silver purchase act was repealed nearly three years ago.

The democratic party will not succeed in diverting the public attention from its disastrous economic policy. people know that it is that policy which is responsible for the lack of revenue, for the increase of the national debt by Hon, L. D. Richards of Fremont has nearly \$300,000,000, and for the worst withdrawn his name from the list of industrial and business condition candidates for delegate-at-large to St. that has been experienced since the war. They demand a change and they wil make this demand heard with overwhelming force next November.

PRETEXT FOR HIGH INSURANCE RATES

In the discussion before the Retailers association the valued policy law was pleaded as the chief cause for the re cent advances in Nebraska insurance rates. The impression sought to be conveyed by the underwriters is that this "vicious" law, as they are pleased t term it, was inspired by hostility to corporations in general and insurance companies in particular. The fact that the law was enacted by the almost unanimous vote of legislature overwhelmingly republican in both houses and approved by Gov ernor Thayer, a stalwart republican who has never been charged with hostility to corporations, disproves the in timation that this measure is of populistic origin or inspired by anti-corporation prejudice. The insignation that the position taken by The Bee on this question is due to recent grievances against insurance companies is equally unfounded.

In its issue of September 12, 1884. The Bee editorially commented upon the report of Insurance Commissioner McGill of Minnesota, who took the position that the increase of insurance losses was due to over-insurance, which leads dishonest people to become incendiaries in order to realize a good price on their property. In his recommendation of compulsory under-insurance as the true remedy, Mr. McGill had said: "This might be accomplished desiring to have it insured to list the value of it under oath, the value thus ascertained to be made of public record and prohibiting companies from writing over three-fourths of this value." In summarizing its views on Mr. McGill's

scheme, The Bee declared: "One great trouble which Mr. McGill surance agents are too anxious to have people insure their property for more han the actual value simply because they want to make a high premium and increase their own incomes. Agents knowingly solicit increased insurance on property that is already well insured and we hold that this is not only a dishonest act on their part but a temptation to the insurer, if at all inclined to be dishonest, to set his property on fire and convert it into cash. We believe that a law should be passed and rigidly enforced making it a penitentiary offense to over-insure property and on the other hand that all companies should be compelled to pay every cent called for in the policy in case of total suming that half of this amount repre-This would check incendiarism

policies for excessive insurance." This position was taken by The Bee twelve years ago and five years before for taxation at a fraction over \$2,000. the enactment of the Nebraska valued 000, the contrast between insurance

and make insurance companies and

the valued policy law has not sustained striking and suggestive. It shows either OPPOSE STATEHOOD The democrats adhere tenneionsly to the assumption that the companies have inexcusable negligence or favoritism on their tariff reform, anti-protection idol. greater risks to carry now than formerly. the part of the assessors. It emphasizes In spite of the severe experience of the The losses by incendiarism have not also the fact that public-spirited, enterlast three years and the conclusive facts been increased by reason of the law. prising citizens who have invested their demonstrating the disastrons effects of The large losses in Omaha in 1803 are money in building improvements, and their tariff policy, from President Cleve- more to be ascribed to defective electric especially the small home owners, are land down to the ward politician they in- wiring than to any other one cause. paying the great bulk of the taxes, sist that the depression from which the Since then the remedy has been applied business of the country has suffered by rigid inspection and the enforcement since the advent of the democratic party of necessary regulations. The fact that to power, the unsettlement of financial the fire losses in 1895 have been very affairs, and the embarrassments of the light despite the incentive to incendiarnational treasury, are due to some other | ism which always accompanies busicause than the economic policy of the ness depression is within itself conclusive as to the charge that the valued when elected. The ground for this ac-

An instance in illustration of this policy law has increased the fire risk. Whether the offensive law remains on Wednesday: Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, in the statute books or is repealed, there urging the necessity for economy in ap- is no good reason why Omaha should be compelled to pay higher rates than other ent tariff law went into operation the cities similarly situated. While our expenditures of the government had ex- citizens have always shown themselves ceeded the receipts to the amount of willing to meet all reasonable demands over \$76,000,000 and contrasted this for fire protection, they insist upon fair with the revenue results in the first treatment at the hands of the under-

> MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE. The reference to the Monroe doctrine made by President Diaz in his message to the Mexican congress is conservative. but it leaves no doubt of his favorable regard for the doctrine, and unquestionably he volces the sentiment of the Mexican people. What he says bears evil Why don't the insurance men see to it dence to a strong republican feeling. which would countenance no European encroachments upon the republics of peal an ordinance for the benefit of any this hemisphere with the object of extending monarchical institutions here, and it is easy to believe that in the event of the United States being called upon to enforce the Monroe doctrine he assistance of Mexico could be safely counted upon if needed. The statement of President Diaz regarding the post tion of his government and people to ward this important American policy will make a stronger impression in Europe than would a similar utterance from the chief executive of any other of the independent nations of this hemisphere, because Mexico has less reason than any other to apprehend the possibility of European interference in her political affairs or of an attempt on the part of any nation of Europe to eucronch upon her territory. Being se cure in this respect her president might have felt that it was unnecessary to commit the government to the support of the Monroe doctrine, and the fact that he has declared in favor of the doctrine must more strongly assure Europe that it is accepted as an established polley by the independent nations to which it applies. It will also serve to strengthen the friendship between Mexico and the United States.

MANUFACTURERS AND SILVER. Some two weeks ago a number of Philadelphia manufacturers held a conference in Washington with the republican free silver senators, the understood nurpose being to effect an arrangement by which the support of the mane facturers would be given to the cause of free silver in exchange for the support of the revenue bill by the silver senators. An attempt was made to give great importance to this meeting as ev!dencing a willingness on the part of the friends of a protective tariff to compromise with the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 in exchange for additional protection, and the silver people endeavored to make capital out of the matter. The conference, however, resulted in no arrangement, whether be cause the manufacturers who attended were unable to give satisfactory assurances to the free silver senators, or fo some other reason, does not appear.

But the impression conveyed by the neeting was deemed by the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia to require correction, and a few days ago the club adopted resolutions denouncing as false the statement made by the friends of free silver and echoed by those of free rade that our Philadelphia manufac urers are willing to barter with th diver senators for the free coinage of silver in exchange for additional protecion." It was also declared that the club s unalterably opposed to the free coinige of silver by the United States alone. irmly believing that such a polley would result in disaster at home and lishonor abroad, and would only operate to place this country upon the basis of silver monometallism.

Unquestionably there are manufactur ers in Philadelphia and elsewhere who are willing to barter for the free coinage of silver in exchange for additional protection, but they constitute a very small and not very influential minority. The attitude of the great majority of them is correctly reflected in the enunciations of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, a representative body whose members have far-reaching business relations, both domestic and foreign, and whose utterances will have wide influonce. The men who conduct the great industrial enterprises of the country are onest money.

The Southern Pacific octopus tinues to divert traffic artificially from the Union Pacific to the southern route. It is enabled to do this because the seems to have overlooked is that in Huntington syncicate has an iron grasp on the Central Pacific and uses it as a feeder for its other roads. The only way these abuses can ever be permanently abated is by the consolidation of the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific and their operation under one management as a single through line from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. No form of Pacific railroad debt settlement should be countenanced by congress that does not provide for such consolidation among the conditions of the adjustment.

In round figures the insurance policies carried on Omaha buildings and merchandise aggregate \$80,000,000. Assents buildings and that the insurance represents actual values, the fact that their agents more careful about issuing all the personal property in Omaha, including bonds, mortgages, stocks moneys and franchises, is only assessed policy law. As yet experience under values and taxation values is decidedly a vengeance.

Territories.

The war of the constables is waxing warm. Those elected in the city pre-Argue Against Admission Until cincts have applied to the district court the Issues of the Present for an order to compel the country con-Campaign Are Settled. stables to comine their labors to the

tion is stated by complainants to be that the country fellows come into the Mexico statehood bills, and the committee city and underbid the constables residing in Omaha. They want the court to assist them in maintaining the old scale of fees, which may be done. Litigants, however, will not sympathize with the effort. Anything that tends to reduce a rather warm one. The two delegates exthe cost of justice court litigation is in erted their endeavors to induce the comthe interest of the men of small means. The justices' courts are the poor man's hood asked them many questions. To prevent the consumption of time, the delegates declined to answer most of the questions, The spokesman for the fire insurance thoroughly discussed already.

companies declared before the Retailers' association that the Omaha building ors dinances are being violated by people who get special permits from the council to erect firetraps in the fire district. democrat of Virginia; Coop that the laws and ordinances are encrat of Texas. forced? The council has no right to re-Harrison. particular person by resolution, and every permit so granted is null and void. For the protection of their own interests the insurance men ought to would add four votes for free silver to the

The council should think twice before entertaining a proposition to locate a school children than any single school drawn from its juvenile department alone every day and the children who were unfit for statehood. the city. If the jail proposition contemplated a location on the lot next to a public school building it could be no more objectionable to parents whose children make use of the public library facilities furnished by the city.

are strictly enforced.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick When congress authorized the construc tion of a postoffice building in South there expected by this time to see the has not yet been selected and the government architect gives it out that he cannot complete the plans before the end of the year. Congressman Mercer, in common with many of his constituents, has become impatient of the delay. His effort to expedite the work is commendable and may yet prove ef-

The council has authorized the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids for asphalt paying repairs for a term of presented for making a new contract for a term longer than one year. There are now three separate aspiralt plants in the city and with the prospect of future business there is little likelihood that any one of the plants will be aban doned. There is danger, however, of an other combine that would make com petition a delusion and a spare.

Chief Redell has been instructed t iscertain and report to what extent the ordinance providing for fire escapes apon large buildings has been observed n the city. In view of the increases efficiency of the fire department and the general business depression, the neces sity for a strict enforcement of this ordinance is not so urgent as in former years. An inquiry into the manner in which the smoke consumer ordinance is being enforced would also be a matter f public interest.

Why is it that so many more deputy ssessors are needed now for the work of making the annual assessment than were employed when building operations were brisk and property values were constantly changing? What is there to justify an increase in the cost of assessment when the greater part of the work will consist in simply copying last year's lists?

Deserves Disfranchisement.

The well man who doesn't vote doesn't de rve the right to vote.

How the Wire Would Burn

After capturing the fortified town of Pinar el Rio, garrisoned by 4,000 Spanish troops, he insurgents would have been justified in elephoning to General Weyler:

The Newspaper of Repudiation. The Omaha World-Herald says that the

election of John G. Carlisle as president of the United States would be worse than all war, pestilences and famine that the with practical unanimity in favor of world has ever goth. This is the newsinterest bearing -debt of the government would be worse than highway robbery.

An Opportunity for Backbone.

The French government, having seized Madagascar, has abolished all the treaties the Hovas had pade with foreign nations and proposes applicably to have the soland for a French trade preserve, but if the ad-ministration at Washington has any spunk it will enter a decided protest against the

The Deficit Still Growing.

It is evident that more revenue and not nore currency or financial agitation is what he country stands most in need of today. With each successive monthly statement we have been told we had seen the last of deficits under the present administration. But as the first of each month rolled around ance still on the wrong side of the national

Today's treasury statement for March shows that the deficit for the month was about \$1,300,000, making about \$18,819,708 for the first nine months of the current

Importations continue to be heavy, under the revenue depleting schedules of the Wilson bill they fall to pay sufficient duty to meet the expenses of the government, while they prevent the revival of manufacturing of American goods. The Wilson bill has proved a bull in a china shop with

Lively Session of the House Committee on

BILL WENT OVER WITHOUT ACTION

Members of the House Committee

precincts within which they resided WASHINGTON, April 2,-Today's meeting of the house committee on territories was devoted to a discussion of Arizona and New falled to arrive at a voting stage. Delegates Murphy and Catron asserted that the oppopents of statehood in the committee were move, and consequently the meeting was mittee to vote, and refused to be drawn into are President Faure and his cabinet, Althe debate, although the opponents of statetaking the ground that the matter had been

The only test vote was that upon the con-Those voting for consideration Perkins, republican of Iowa; Lefevre, republican of New York; Avery, republican Michigan; Harris, republican of Ohio; Against consideration: Knox, publican of Massachusetts; Taft, republican Ohio; Lowe, republican of New democrat of Alabama; Owens, lemocrat of Kentucky.
Mr. Taft during the discussion declared

that congress could not blind its eyes to the fact that the admission of the two territories senate. He argued that it was not fair that see to it that the building ordinances the existing status of the union should be changed in the midst of a great controversy like the financial question; that the question should be settled by the union as it now stands, and that sound money men should not be handlcapped by new silver states. He jail next to the public library building. also charged that 25 per cent of the inhabi The public library is attended by more tants of Arizona and 33 per cent of New Mr. Owens of Kentucky said that terri-

in the city. More than 300 books are tories whose areas were greater than that of New England and population less than that required for a congressional district borrow books come from every part of the system of representation proposed for the city. If the fall proposition cona partisan, one devised to further republican

Mr. Avery held that the only questions to be considered were the qualifications of the erritories for statehood and Mr. Harris argued that the silver question should e brought into the controversy. BELGIUM'S INTERNATIONAL SHOW

United States Invited to Make a Conmercial Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The Department Omaha more than a year ago the people of State has received an invitation through the Belgian minister for the participation by structure half completed. But the sile the United States in the international exposition to be held at Brussels, beginning April 24, 1897, and closing November 10 of the to the secretary of the treasury, has recom nded that congress be asked to appropriate \$35,000 to enable this country to be properly represented by a commission. Attention is called to the fact that the Belgian government participated officially at the Chicago exposition in the most liberal manner, and the opinion is expressed that the industrial and commercial interests of the United States would be greatly promoted by a creditable 'Although the great bulk of our exports

onsists of raw products and food supplies, a miderable quantity-between \$2,000,000 and five or ten years. No good riesson is \$3,090,000 worth-of manufactured goods is purchased annually by that country from the United States, and the fact that, notwithtanding her great industrial development, Belgium, imports largely of the finished products of other advanced manufacturing countries, such as France and Englan!, en-courages the hope that cimilar lines of goods from the United States may find a much arge sale in Belgian markets. As conducive to that result, a suitable representation to the Brussels exposition is obviously most desir-

> FINISHED UP THE SCHOOL BILL. Sennte Committee Makes a Few Important Amendments.

> WASHINGTON, April 2.—The senate committee on appropriations completed the con sideration of the Indian appropriation bill. This bill has been before the senate since February 14. Delay was occasioned by the mmittee's inability to reach a conclusion as to the proper course to be pursued in the ion of Indian children. The house inserted explicit provision that none of the money priated for such purposes should b used in the support of sectorian schools but rovided for appropriations for the schools that the schoo daring against sectarian schools. truck out the appropriations for the Phila elphia and Hampton Roads schools. Th ormer amounted to \$33,000 and the latter

The genate committee also increased the appropriation for the purchase of school property to the extent of \$100,000, making the total appropriation for this purpose \$140,000. The purpose of this increase is to supply means with which to purchase the property of sectarian institutions devoted to the education of Indiana. The appropriathe education of Indians. The appropria-tion, support of day and industrial schools, was also increased to the extent of \$100,000. making the total for this purpose \$1,285,000 OPENS INDIAN LAND TO SETTLERS.

May 15 Fixed as the Date by Order of the Interior Department. WASHINGTON, April 2.—Registers and reivers of the land offices at Crookston and Duluth, Minn., are notified in a circular promulgated by the general land office that 5 o'clock Friday morning, May 15, is the hour of opening their offices for entries of Red Lake Indian reservation lands. The circular particularly enjoined them to prevent allowance of entries for any lands in the reservation except the tracts embraced in the schedule forwarded them. Because of errors in the survey of portions of the east-ern and southwestern boundaries their re-survey has been necessary, and no entries of the tracts involved will be allowed untithe resurveys have been accepted by the general land office and the plats filed in the ocal offices. These lands will be subject lisposal to actual settlers only und the homestead law, except that proof of five years' occupancy is required to perfect title. Each settler is to pay \$1.25 per acre in five annual installments. Payment for the lands in excess of 160 acres embraced in one entry will be included in the whole amount to be paid in installments.

COMPANY ESTIMATES TOO HIGH

Improved Machinery Will Lessen th Cost of the Nicaragua Canal. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Some features of he engineering work upon the Nicaragua canal were discussed today before the house committee on commerce, from the standpoint of engineers experienced in large enterprises. Excavating and dredging were discussed by peribed the dredging machines and dredging operations on the Chicago Drainage canal and asserted that by the same machinery and method the work on the Nicarsgua canal could be done for less than the company's estimates. The construction of the canal, he said, would inaugurate a new era for the Pacific coast and greatly increase the earnngs of the railroads in that vicinity.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-The president has approved the act exempting logging trains from the operation of the act requiring equipment of trains with safety brakes and couplers, also a joint resolution authorizing Benjamin Harrison to accept medals from Spain and Brazil.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

When Governor Morton signs the Greater New York bill citles between Gotham and Chicago will begin to feel crowded.

"The United States of South Africa" may be an fridescent dream as yet, but some very determined people are interested in placing it on the map.

Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer, spends most of his time in New York at present. He is no longer a young man, but retains the vivacity of youth General Kitchener and his staff officers are

raid to be the only persons who like the Souden compaign. They will do little of the fighting, and probably scent promotion in the Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer has been

chosen by the Wisconsin republicans as a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention. He is a man nearly 80 years of age, but active and clear-headed. The national officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union have addressed a letter to Speaker Reed, thanking him for

enforcing the rule against smoking in the house of representatives. Many of the leading men of France bave business they desire and drink. Among them

phones Daudet and other writers. The duchess of Abercorn holds a record. Four great-grandchildren were bon; to ber in one day recently. One of her granddaughters had a son, another a daughter, and a third twins. She was heard to remark that great oaks from little Abercorns grow. No vascal or independent sovereign has

England as the ameer of Afghanistan, whose offerings, as stready announced, are estimated to be worth over \$600 000. The trasents were selected with the aid of Miss Hamilton, the English woman who has become the court physician of the ameer. Lloyd's silver medal has been awarded to

Captain Nutman of the steamship Aidar, who, when his ship foundered, refused to be taken off, in order not to leave an injured man. He went down with the ship, but managed to hold on to his man and to get him on the bottom of an unterned beat, from which they were afterward rescued. Emile Zola has written an open letter to

the young men of letters who disayow in the new literary reviews the influence of his works upon them. He says: "If you knew how you make me laugh! If you could see with what sardenic smile I read your reviews! They at grayish, dull, and dead, your reviews. Our antique magazines, which are so copious and grave, are light and gay in comparison with

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sioux City Times: Secretary Morton has found one farmer for whom he can say a good word. He says the agricultural exper being tried by Vanderbilt in North Carolina is a grand idea and the distin-guished head of the farm who lives in New York is entitled to great praise.

Dubuque Telegraph: While the Iowa senate has rejected the house bill to tax stree railways and place them under the of the state commission, it is probable that both houses will pass the bill requiring bules for the protection of the motormer and conductors. The Des Moines cars ar thus equipped.

Burlington Hawkeye: One of the object tions to further consideration of code revision at this time is the weariness of the legislators; they complain that they have been at it so long that it is becoming monotonous. They want to go home and take a rest until next winter. This kind of an argument will fail to impress the people very favorably. The great majority of lowa people are workers all the year round. They don't stop work because of its monotony. Imagine an Iowa farmer quitting work this spring until next January-unless he is an invalid! Or a merchant closing his store in April until after the holidays, or a manufacturer stopping the wheels because their

Exorcising the Money Devil.

The machinations of the money power, the hydra head work of plutscracy, the fine claw and flipper wrestling of the devilfish of Wall street, and so on and on so, for the ful particulars of which see populist small bills, are only too visible in Nebraska. For the purpose of weaning the sons of the soil from gold is found from time to time in Nebraska. Who puts it there? Not the silver men. The Hen. William Jennings Bryan, for example would have congress forbid the use of gold even as a metaphor except at the rate 16 to 1. Not the farmers themselves. It is trouble enough for them to wash or dig out the dross. Obviously, then, certain parts of Nebraska are "salted" by the hydras, fish and devils hereinbefore mentioned. scheme will not work. Who is going to take the trouble to pull gold from the when he can get all the money he wants by applying to the nearest printing press? The Jeremiah Mott and the Hon. William Jenningo Bryan are on guard.

Dubious Distinction. Indianapolis Journal.

A democratic convention in Iowa inderses x-Governor Holes of that state for presient and characterizes him as "the great other democrats?

PROPESSIONAL CONFIDENCE.

New York World: An English jury has awarded to a lady the largest damages on record for the violation of professional confidence on the part of a physician. While such cases are everywhere infrequent, and while it is to the henor of the medical profession that it generally respects the secrets of its patients, it may be of interest to learn the law in such cases as laid down by an English court. It was affirmed on the trial that the rule of law was based on legal ethics rather than on medical ethics, and the verdict of the jury declared that the physician was liable for the full damages resulting from his revelation of injurious information acquired in his professional medical causeity. It was received with cheers which the judge

Chicago Tribune: Dr. Playfair must pay Mrs. Arthur Kitson of London \$60,000 because he revealed a professional secret con-cerning her. Information coming to a physician in a professional capacity cannot be used for social purposes. Common venve should have acquainted the doctor with that knowledge. The law on the point is more a protection to practitioners than to patients; it compels secrecy. The doctor informed his become tectotalers. The reason for this is wife of Mrs. Kitson for her protection. He they claim they cannot attain the success in need not have said why the patient and need not have said why the patient and companion should be avoided. No information was necessary. Of course, however, the doctor told his wife; men always do that, This weakness suggests that doctors should either not marry or not treat their friends. The latter alternative is preferable. It is poor policy to transact business with friends or session of statutory secrets. Priests must not divulge confessions nor lawyers the state-ments of clients. There should be a more general law against violating confidence; also deal more discretion in selecting confidants. It is a great relief to tell your troubles, but like all surcease from sorrow comes very high. It is better to appear dull and uninteresting than to give up your

TAPPING THE FUNNY BONE.

Philadelphia Record: A bird in the Easter Chicago Record: "Doctor, Isn't the science

Indianapolis Journal: "Life," said the ententious young man, "is like a game of "It is more like a game of chess to me," said the man who rents. "I move once a

New York Record: "Yes," the man with the seal ring had just said, "I was on my uppers a year or two ago, but now I got mon to burn." "How d'ye do it?" "Sellin' 'Gyptian 'n' Japanese hote! labels to paste on trunks."

Chicago Tribune: The young populist who was learning dentistry threw down his instruments. "Mighty nigh everybody that comes here."
he said, "wants gold fillin" in his teeth.
Silver don't get a fair show. Durn such

And he reached for his coat and hat. Detroit Free Press: "Why does such a clever, capable, excellent girl as Miss Proper remain unmarried?"
"Oh, the boys are all afraid to propose to

Pittsburg Chronicle: "They need more men for the American navy," said Mr. Dukane to a man who had told him a long story of misfortune, "and I think you ought to enlist as seaman on one of the steel cruisers. You are particularly adapted for such a life."
"Why?" "You are so accustomed to hard ships."

Harper's Bazar: "I tell you the time in which one lives has a great effect on his career. Take Washington, for instance."
"Well, what of him?"
"Do you suppose a man who would persist in telling the truth at a 1 times in these days would ever get further in public life than notary public?"

RESIGNATION.

Patience allus wins, they say, So I just endure it. When spring fever comes my way, I don't try to cure it.

'Druther c'ose my eyes than not; 'Druther dream than hurry, 'Druther find a sunny spot An' doze instead o' hurry, Industry will find in me ut I ask no sympathy When I've got spring fever.

McComber fe't him growing ill.
For divers pains his joints did rack.
"I'll take no powder, draught or pill,
Or subtle brew from any still
Prescribed by any quack!"

But as he swore, he straight grew worse; They told him he was sinking fast— They urged that he should ope his purso-Dwelt on the danger of a hearse— So he gave in at last,

HAD A RELAPSE.

O'd Dr. Swope quite brought him round, And came and went three times a day; McComber felt his pulses bound When newer life, so newly found, And never thought of pay.

One day, again upon his back Friends found McComber sady ill, He railed, "As well he'd been a quac What if he cures! I'm now set back From settling up the bill."

"Opportunity"

Our children's department will be the scene of this great sale. An opportunity to get, free, one of these beautiful. fragrant easter lillies, for which we have been for years famous, as to their beauty, elegance and gratuity. Saturday, April 4, we place our entire spring production before the public for inspection, and defy competition, of most minute details as to quality; cut, style and price.

Children's High Class Suits

> from \$2.50

our own make

\$10.00

Every one warranted.

Boys' and Young Men's High Grade Suits-

> from \$5.00

our own make,

\$18.00

Every one warranted.

And with every suit purchased you receive free A LILY. Hundreds to pick from-hundreds of suits-hundreds of lilies-besides all the new fads in Waisis, Neckwear, Hats and Caps, and other little articles that go to make up boys' and children's wardrobes.

Honest Values and satisfaction guaranteed.

Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.