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usiness letters and remittances should be ted to The Bee Publishing Company. Litatin, checks, express and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Binte of Nebranka, Douglas County. George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Moreling, Evening and Sunday Bee printed furing the mouth of February, 1887, was as follows:

.557,918 Total
Less deductions for unsold and returned 8,413

.549.505 N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

(Senl.)

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to rend a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains. INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Call it St. Carson's day in the morn-

Next city election comes Tuesday, April 20. New city officials take office Monday, May 10.

Worse than the 14, 13, 15 puzzle-how nine councilmanships.

Bee. Rend The Bee.

The legislature that has no bribery sensation to offer to the public cannot pretend to be up with the times.

In meting out punishment to the betrayers of public trust the law must | 1890 the imports of Welsh tin amounted recognize no person, no party and no

King Caucus wants it distinctly unthe populist realm than in the dominion people have been benefited. of any other political party.

thieves will the unqualified sceeess of is already invested in it large capital popular government be vindicated.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness mission Captain Covell, C. S. A., to sandbag Colonel Frank Moores, U. S. A.

After all, nine judiciously selected councilmen are quite as likely as eighteen to look with favorable eyes upon municipal ownership of Mayor Broatch's private printing press.

Continued visions of airships, seen by devout men and women on their way The republicans will be able to present home from church bear unimpeachable witness to the vigor of the preaching to which they have been listening."

The school board must improvise some litigation with other local authorities if for no other purpose than to manufacture an excuse for maintaining 40,000,000 and there was that needless salaried school beard attorney.

The legislature can give the people of Omaha any charter it may see fit to impose upon them. It remains to be seen, however, whether the legislature can fill the offices created by the charter with men of its choosing.

When Broatch was mayor of Omaha the first time his term was lengthened out by the legislature of 1889 by the addition of eight months. Now his term is to be cut short by nearly eight months. Thus the whirligig of time evens things up.

his power to make this congress known the Mississippi river as a special pur- attorney, Mr. Connell, pronounced a as a business congress. That is what the people want. By buckling down to work and going home as soon as the herdsmen. This industry, so valuable Webster was at that time as now attorwork is finished congress will achieve an enviable reputation.

The Howell-Ransom charter makes the city treasurer ex-officio treasurer of the school board. But it carefully omits making the city attorney ex-officio attorney for the school board. Captain Covell, C. S. A., was not to be reformed out of his sinecure.

President McKinley now has congress on his hands, but he has it because he wants to have the assistance of cougress in meeting the problems before him. If he did not want congress on his hands just now he would not have 000,000, while in 1895, with free wool, called the extra session for the earliest possible day. to nearly \$34,000,000-a generous contri-

Let it be granted that some holders of real estate will be benefited by the exposition wherever it is located. If this be true, all sites stand on a practical equality in this respect and the factor of individual gain may well be considerations which more nearly affect | cessfully compete with European manuthe well being of the exposition itself.

THE COERCION OF GREECE.

measures, but her interests involved are Europe. Such a possibility the Eurouseless for Greece to offer any resistance to the united action of the powers. She can do nothing in Crete without their consent and should she ennot apparent how she could derive any admiration of civilized mankind for her courageous course, which will not, there is reason to think, be altogether fruit-

A CONVINCING ILLUSTRATION.

A stumbling block to the foes of prostimulating effect of moderate protectraders in congress denounced the propeign product to a duty would be a Tuesday night. great wrong to the people. In this as in all other respects the enemies of protection were wrong and the progress of this industry supplies one of the most convincing illustrations of the value of protection

Special Agent Ayer of the treasury department has recently given out figures showing the growth of the tin plate report, within three years after the enactment of the McKinley law there had The best reports of the great pugilistic been established in this country thirtycombat in Nevada will appear in The five tin mills, with an annual capacity of 90,000,000 pounds. Now there are seventy-four such mills with an annual output of 307,000,000 pounds. Seven years ago little or no tin was made in this country, whereas now there is manufactured almost half of the tin consumed in the United States, In to 680,000,000 pounds, while last year they were but little more than half that amount. Meanwhile the average price derstood that he is a bigger mogul in of tin plate has declined, so that the

The industry will continue to develop and it is only a question of a Not until embezzlement is made odious few years when all the tin consumed in by the prompt punishment of public the country will be made here. There and it gives employment to a great deal of labor. It is a most important industry if it should remain where it is, of things for the school board to com- but it will steadily expand until it is not only able to supply the home demand, but to enter into competition for

> THE CHIEF POINT OF ATTACK. The wool schedule will be the chief point of attack by the opponents of the new tariff bill. It restores the duties of the McKinley law, which a free trade some very cogent and convincing acgu-

other markets

ments in support of this schedule. They will be able to show that the rate of increase of American wool under protection was greater than in any other nation of the world. In 1880 the number of sheep in the country was until the number reached 50,000,-Then there came a decline and in 1891 the number was 43,000,000. There was an increase to 47,000,000 in 1803, since which time there has been a steady decline in the number of sheep. while their value has fallen off largely. Probably there are no more sheep now in the United States than there were the free wool legislation, it was stated on the authority of the North Pacific to the west, is not much more than half what it was three years ago, owing altogether, as those engaged in it assert, to the adverse legislation of the last considerably higher than wool of the markets of the world, while since wool was placed on the free list the average similar wool in the markets of the world. Importations of wool have been people of Omaha by lawyers retained went into effect. In 1894 wool was imported to the value of a little over \$13,-

expense of the American producers. The advocates of free wool said it would stimulate sheep husbandry in this not be taken by the city or any one country. It has had the opposite effect. They also contended that it would municipal ownership is impracticable be a great boon to American woolen until we have the means to pay for the eliminated from the problem in favor of manufacturers, enabling them to suc-

body knows that it has had no such The determination of the powers to result. In the report of the National very men whom Webster and Broatch coerce Greece is no longer to be doubted. Association of Wool Manufacturers last denounce of "New York sharks." The statement made by the French min- year it was said: "The American mills ister of foreign affairs in the chamber have partaken of none of the prosperity of deputies shows that the concert of which has blessed Bradford and Batley, the powers is unimpaired and that none | England. In some lines of manufacof the six nations is disposed to disturb | ture they have been fairly busy; but in it. It had seemed possible that France others, and notably in the cloth manumight refuse to participate in coercive facture, which employs the looms of any one. The sworn testimony taken by stronger than her sympathy and she has been one of severest trial; some of will do her part in compelling Greece these mills have not been in operation, to abandon the Cretan cause. It is a others have run only portions of their sorry spectacle, this of the six great machinery, the most have been obliged European powers, controlling by their to market their production at prices governments 682,000,000 human beings which render it hardly worth while to over one little nation which is ready to situation was worse in 1896 than in stake her all for the cause of liberty, the preceding year. With duties on but it is perhaps the only course to woolen goods largely reduced the Ameravert a war which once started could lean manufacturer was not able to re- the indisputable testimony of several ket, to say nothing of competing in for- this pledge. pean powers who are capable of pre- eign markets. Perhaps it is true that serving peace cannot regard with in- there has been some benefit to the condifference, however much they may sumer, but this has not been so material sympathise with the desire of Greece as to offset the disastrous effects of free to relieve a kindred people from a bated | wool upon the wool-growing interest rule and enable them to choose their and the great injury to the woolen mangovernment. It would manifestly be ufacturing industry by the stimulant to foreign competition which the present tariff law gave.

But a vigorous fight on the wool schedule of the new tariff bill is certain to courage an outbreak on her frontier, be made and it may result in a modifiof which there is some danger, it is cation of rates. The conflict between the manufacturers and the wool growadvantage from it. She has won the ers, if continued, will be likely to bring this about.

WHY THE CHARTER WAS RUSHED. Why was the new charter railroaded tection which they avoid, if possible, is done to save Omaha from the grasp of differentials is unquestionably one the remarkable growth of the tin plate the water works monopoly? Not by whose arbitrary exercise makes the industry in the United States under the any means. Anybody who knows railroads so potent for good or evil, and tion. When it was first proposed to they were not concerned about the water Interstate Commerce commission. And put a duty on tin plate there was a works franchise or the pending settle- when the commission gets through great outcry against it and the free ment of its disputed claims. If that straightening things out in the east osition in unmeasured terms. They de- have been ample time for the governor crimination in the west to keep it busy clared that such an effort to establish to sign the bill in the state house Tues- for a little while. the industry in this country would be day morning, since the council could abortive and that to subject the for. not act upon the mayor's veto until

The real object of this extraordinary proceeding is manifest upon examination of the provisions of the new charter. Originally the Howell charter provided for an election on the first Tuesday in April, 1897, but the fear that the bill could not pass with the emergency clause led its framers to change this feature. Instead of fixing the date to squeeze eighteen councilmen into industry since 1890. According to his of the election the amended bill provides that the election shall take place on the sixth Tuesday after the act goes into effect and that the candidates then elected shall assume office on the third Monday succeeding their election.

By rushing the bill through the house without amendment and procuring the governor's signature before midnight whole week sooner than it would have been had the governor delayed signing the bill until the next morning. Advancing the election one week will enable the newly elected city officials to begin drawing salaries one week sooner. The water works bugbear was a good enough Morgan for the charter jugglers who expect to walk out of the legislative chamber into the city hall with a be a consul, is as handsome as her three years' term guaranteed and a | makes her out to be she should be persona

large batch of patronage to ladle out. This is the real milk in the charter cocoanut filtered through the water works settlement basin. But taking a horse to water does not always make him drink.

COUNSELING ANARCHY. John L. Webster declared in the Chamber of Commerce that the water works were forfelted to the city of Omaha when the American Water Works company, which owned the plant and held the franchise, was wound up by foreclosure of the mortgage caddled upon f by his client, Venner. Taking his cue organ characterizes as barbarous, from Webster's declaration that "the water works are ours," Mayor Broatch advocates their forcible seizure without troubling ourselves to raise the money for their purchase. Had such alk been indulged in by socialists or anarchists the law-abiding people of the community would have been shocked. Coming as it does from a mounteback mayor, frantic with an insane ambition steady increase for six years, to be continued in office and playing for votes and inspired as it is by the attorney for the men who wrecked the American Water Works company by colossal inflaion of its stocks and bonds, the inflammatory talk will pass for what it is worth.

The people of Omaha have not yet forgotten the pernicions influence of Webster on Broatch when Webster was twenty years ago and they are not city attorney and Broatch was mayor. worth so much as then. In 1894, before If we remember correctly it was Webster's opinion on which the mayor fortified himself when the very last Wool Growers' association that wool night of his first mayorally term he production engaged the capital and approved a resolution directing the city labor of more than 1,000,000 farmers attorney to confess judgment on the Speaker Reed promises to do all in and about 100,000 wool growers west of \$45,000 gas claim which the present city suit, producing 200,000,000 pounds of swindle of the first water. Although fleeco wool and employing some 50,000 holding the office of city attorney ney also for one or more franchised corporations closely allied to the gas company. That fact was known to Broatch then, as is now the fact, that democratic congress. Under protection Webster today speaks for clients who the average price of American wool was are trying to use the city of Omaha as a collection agency for claims against same kind and quality in the free trade | the water company which have proved

uncollectible in the courts, In the light of past experience and price has been materially lower than with the full knowledge of the imposture that has been practiced upon the very heavy since the existing tariff for parties seeking to force the water works once more into the hands of a receiver, it is almost incomprehensible how any considerable number of reputhe value of the importations amounted table business men can be bamboozled into lending aid or support to these bution to foreign wool growers at the schemes in which the city has nothing to gain. Every well-informed American citizen knows that private property canelse without first paying for it, and that plant. Three to four millions of dollars would have to be borrowed for that

When the city engineer was charged with demanding a \$100-n-month job for Solon L. Wiley from the water works company he publicly denied that he had ever even spoken about such a matter to the great bulk of our mills, the year the council substantiated the charge. When Mayor Broatch was asked if he had not, on the day that he signed the new electric"lighting contract, pledged himself to approve the water works ordinance by which its contract was to be extended for ten years in consideraand having 17,000,000 soldiers, standing manufacture, if not at actual loss," The tion of 150 free fire hydrants, he had the audacity to say he had never made any such pledge. If the council should investigate this denial it would find by hardly fail to ultimately involve all tain his former share of the home mar- witnesses that Mayor Broatch did make

> The new charter sets a rigid limit to the amount to be raised by taxation for each of the city funds with the exception of the school fund. The school tax may, so far as the charter is concerned, equal or even double all the other taxes combined. This little loophole for skyrocketing the tax rate is intentionally left to fit into Brother-In-law Ransom's bill to compel the council to impose whatever school levy the school board may make requisition for. The Bee always did maintein that that salaried school board attorney was an expensive luxury for the taxpayers.

New York is now complaining that the freight differentials established by the through the house under whip and spur Joint Traffic association discriminate and why was the governor roused out against it and in favor of other seaof hed to sign it at his home? Was it board cities. The power to fix freight Howell and Ransom would know that it is rightfully subject to review by the had been the real object there would there are plenty of instances of dis-

Senator Allen politely declines to lend his support to the Torrey bankruptcy bill in spite of the resolutions of the fusion legislature requesting him to do so. Senator Allen evidently does not subscribe to the doctrine that he is a mere ambassador to Washington bound to keep peace in the family they will be exto execute the orders of the legislature, his own judgment to the contrary notwithstanding. In a word, Senator Allen repudiates the whole states rights idea.

The Oregon Short Line is now a railroad entirely separate and distinct from the Union Pacific. The time is sure to come, however, when the different links of that great transcontinental railway system are bound to be joined together again under a single management. The re-unification of the Union Pacific is the Monday the election is brought on a great work for the railway king of the

> Now, All Together. whole country pitch in and follow their example.

> Expert Opinion. If Mrs. Cora Weed of Iowa, who wishes to grata anywhere.

No Modification Needed. Chicago Tribune "Transmississippi" is a long word, even for an exposition. Can't the Omaha people

shorten the name a little or put in a hyphen for a resting place? The Story in the Title.

The title of the new tariff bill is "An act to provide revenue for the government and to protect the industries of the United States." That tells the whole story.

A Colorado Hint.

The supreme court of Missouri has held that women are eligible to any office in the stato from which they are not debarred by This is an easy way out of a very uneasy difficulty. It saves election campaigns, schisms in families and encouragement of drinking.

An Unsatisfied Thirst.

Advices from Constantinople say that the sultan is chafing under the inaction of the European powers. No wonder; he has been compelled to let up on the Armenian butcheries until he gets the Crete crisis off his hands, and his cutthroats can hardly be restrained from pulling off another bunch

Quickening Currents of Trade.

That increase of nearly \$4,000,000 in the oans of the New York banks in the week just ended is an eloquent indication of growing business confidence. Enterprise is be ginning to quicken all over the country. Mills are resuming work, the stock and bond markets are firmer, and the better times for which everybody has been looking for four years appear to be in sight.

Modern and Ancient Snobbery. Chicago Chroniele

The recent publication of a subscription book sold at \$1,000 and \$2,500 a copy and dealing with the world's upper ten of nobility recalls a description of a Roman book canvasser in the days of the empire: "The snow-white Mairitanian steeds, with the heaving fanks 10 kg pointed easy the crim heaving flanks, the pointed ears, the crimson nostrile, are related up. From the charlot descended the master, who, giving his flow-ing toga an extra graceful fold, entered a house on the 'Via' Aurelia. Presently a house on the 'Via' Aurelia. Presently a Scythian slave followed his lord, bearing in his sturdy arms a precious fassiculus, fully illustrated, up to date, and superbly bound in Persian cloth. It was a Pliny in sixteer volumes, a subscription book. Such were the methods of the canvasser in the palmy days of Rome." In this style should the modern book of snobs be hawked about.

Patriotism of the Greeks.

Lord Byron found in Greece "The sun, soll, but not the glave the same;" but men and conditions have changed there since his time. The Greek is no longer the "craving crouching slave" whom the bard found skulking about the scene of Thermopylae. out is rather like one of the 300 who made hat pass a place of deathly memories. There is not a patriot from Moesia to the Cytherean iles who would not apparently brace up and all the Continental powers singlearnded if need were, reviving the traditions of valor which belong to the heroic age of his country. Even her dispersed sons as far off as the Mississippi and the mining enters of the Rocky mountains feel the thrill of patriotism animating their bosoms, and are ready to take ship for home and re-enact the courageous exploits of Theseus and Hercules. It is no longer to be said of the land that "'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." It is very much alive, indeed, with a determined assertion of vitality which the great powers find a trifle inubordinate, but which public opinion everyfacturers in the world's markets. Every- purpose, and the men from whom we where greets with sympathy and arder.

Globe-Democrat: The speakership is the second office under the government in dignity and power, and that post never had an abler or worthler incumbent than the man who today will be chosen to it for the third time. Clay, Winthrop, Blaine, Carlisle and other men who have held the office have been among the greatest states-men of their day, and Thomas B. Reed is the peer of them all. He has given the speak-ership a loftler rank and greater potency than it hitherto possessed, and has imparted to it a new attractiveness for statesmen of commanding ability and influence.

debater that no one who admires supert parliamentary fence can fail to miss him from the floor and to regret sometimes that he is not there to illuminate discussion with the lightning of his wit and to relieve dreariness with the bolts of his logic. But he is so much more powerful and useful as speaker that men consent to be deprived o the joy of his debate for the advantage of his captainship. With the transformation which has been gradually going on, the speaker has come to exercise almost unimited power. He not only holds the reins over the house in the pathway it takes, but he does very much to decide what pathway it shall follow. He is almost as great a power in legislation as the prealdent is in administration. Through his committees and his autocracy under the rules, through eyes that see only what he wants to see and ears that hear only what he wants to hear, he is well nigh absolute. For this work Mr. Reed has supreme genius. His overtowering intellectual force is united with overtowering will and determination. He is a born ruler of men. What is still better, his power has been exercised with the con-

Rock Rapids Review: There is an evident lesire on the part of Sloux City to reform. A woman was elected to the school board of

Sioux City Journal: The faculty of the nedical department of Drake university has determined upon excluding women from the medical classes hereafter. There has been

Des Moines Leader: Club life in Iowa is the state federation?

Sloux City Tribune: Two women have made application for foreign appointments under this administration. Miss Marilla Ricker of New Hampshire, who specifies that she would like to be appointed minister to the republic of Colombia, and Mrs. Cora Weed of Muscatine, Ia., who wants a good consulship. Miss Ricker was formerly a law partner of Belva A. Lockwood in Washing-ton. Mrs. Weed got into the press of the country by the favor of a telegraph ellipsis Weed. She is a rich and attrac-News items tell us the cabinet has already tive widow and has maintained her attrac-started to work. That's good. Now let the tions, including her riches, with her widowtions, including her riches, with her widow-hood for some twenty years. But she be-came a widow very young. If Secretary came a widow very young. If Secretary Sherman were not so old Mrs. Weed's chances would be better.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Frederick Solomon, who died the other day in Salt Lake City at the age of 71 years was a native of Germany, served through the civil war and was made surveyor general of Utah by President Grant.

According to a London cablegram the has just been sold for \$3,475, which is without doubt much more than Keats ever received for his entire poetical works.

cavalry leader, is a tall, well-preserved man, with smooth-shaven face, and a pair of penetrating dark eyes. He has been a resident of the Pacific coast for some time, and is now well advanced in years. It is supposed by some that the trousers

this is not necessarily true. Breeches, or rather pantaloons, something very like the

ersussion proposes to have a round or two with St. Patrick today and prove that he was not an Irichman. The task is an easy one. As a revival of ancient history it ought to be as diverting as Dr. Abbott's reminiscence of Jonah and the whale. It is generally understood in Canada that

tion of the sixtieth annivercary of her ent of Quebec, R. Wilson-Smith of Montreal, Robert J. Fleming of Toronto and Edward Alexander Colquboun of Hamilton

AN EPIDEMIC OF STATUTES. Bucolic Legislation of Various Brands and Hues.

brough the efforts of the bucolic legislators with their patent, blown-in-the-bottle ory medicines for every moral ill that affects the human family. The old world has a habit of jogging along at a tolerably even pace, and as the sum of human chlightenment increases there is a growing tendency in well regulated communities to rank common sense higher than statutory law. The higher the civilization the less need is there to haraes individuals and communitie with petty restrictions that have their birth in a mistaken notion that every one will go wrong unless regulated by statute

in the various state legislatures has reached an acute stage and will doubtless be productive of lasting harm. Not that there is much fear of any curtailment of personal liberty, but the real danger lies in weighing down the statute books with dead lette and thus creating contempt for all law. The Kansas legislator who proposes to er force the ten commandments by law is not more grotesque or ignorant than the legislator in the same state who proposes that to woman within the borders of the common wealth shall wear corsets without paying a heavy fine. An Indiana legislator has drafted a bill levying a tax on the wearing of beards, presumably in the interest of bar-bers. It would be useless to mention a score of other ebullitions of idiocy emanating from a class of crack-brain reformers whom an inscrutable Providence has permitted to masquerade for a brief time as legislator Give these gentlemen rope enough and they will revive the Connecticut blue laws, with numerous improvements in the line of greater stringency. We shall be told by statute what to eat, drink and wear, when to arise and retire and how to regulate our families. The puritan who was fined for kussing his kife on Sunday has always been a subject for kindly commiseration. If the statute makers are not held in check the present generation will begin to conside be puritan era a pattern of liberality. We now have curfew laws for children in many communities, and it is only a step to a paternal statute or two for the guardianship

will be an end of statutemaking, but be fore that time there will need to be a wholesale exodus of would-be reformers to the

SPEAKER REED

Indianapolis Journal: The renomination of Speaker Reed by acclamation and the refusal of the republican representative cau cus, by a large majority, to appoint a com-mittee to change the rules of the house with a view to greater liberality indicates that the good sense of members prevailed and that the majority believe in the safeguards which the present rules afford.

which the present rules afford.

Washington Star: There is cause for congratulation in the fact that as the two offices, the presidency and the speakership, are of such transcendent weight in our scheme of government they should be filled at so critical a time in affairs by two men who understand and esteem each other, and who therefore may be expected to work together harmoniously for the general welfare. To be three times speaker of the house is indeed a great honor, and to deserve the honor adds to the felicities of the occasion.

Globa Demograph.

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Reed is so great terests.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

the city Monday and a minister was appointed receiver of one of the defunct banks, all in

eing tested, as it were, in a crucible of fire. And it is not the meaning or benefit of clubs s It any question on art, literature, philosophy or sociology that is puzzling the brain of club members. The all-absorbing topics are who will be the next president of the club, and who will be called to preside over

Colonel John S. Mosby, the confederate

and petticoat of the modern Greek soldier are Asiatic, borrowed from the Turks, but

modern Greek, were worn in France twenty A Brocklyn preacher of the Congregational

knighted by Queen Victoria at the celebra nation next June. They are Simon N. Par

Chicago Chronicle, The millennium will not come any sooner The prevailing epidemic of statute-making

of their elders after nightfall.

When the millennium does come there

Not how cheapbut how good can

a shoe be madeafter it's made we can fix the pricelow enough. & Our ladies' 20th Century shoe is the most desirable shoe made - in brown or red Russia calf or tanned kid fashionable toes-\$4.00. 00 00 00 00

'. P. Cartwright & Co. *****

THE CALAMITY HOWL.

Some Evidence Showing How Shallow It Is. Philadelphia Times.

Every period of depression in business is eized upon by demagogues and agitators o create popular discontent by painting things blacker than they are. The truth is not learned until the hard times have passed and the actual statistics covering the period of depression have been collected and pub-

The recent business depression was worked for all it was worth by these professional agitators, and if all they said and wrote could have been accepted as true, the suffering and want of the country would have appalled everybody. The facts in the case are beginning to catch up with these overdrawn statements and show that the country increased in wealth and comfort, on the whole, all the time.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor has just published a quarterly bulletin showing the condition of the savings banks of the state during the last five years. Beginning October 31, 1890, with total assets of \$372,476,565, they rose to \$390,565,966 in 1891, to \$415,898,159 in 1892, to \$424,579,335 in 1893, to \$442,391,267 in 1894 and to \$466,426,722 in 1895. In every year there was an increase, which applied not only to the total assets, but to the number of open accounts as well. this number rising from 1,083,817 in 1890 to 1,302,479 in 1895. Put in another way, the state had 484 open accounts to every 1,000 of population in 1890 and 520 to every 1000 in

It cannot be said that these figures indicate the prosperity of the well-to-do in-stead of the working classes, as the aver-age deposit was only slightly above \$300 and the number of depositors was so large that it must have included the great body of wage-earners in the state. Neither can it be truthfully said that Massachusetts it be truthfully said that Massachusetts was more prosperous during this period than other sections, because its manufacturing industries are its main reliance, and these shared with the manufacturing interests of all sections in the general depression.

If equally trustworthy statistics of the if equally trustworthy statistics of the interest of t

financial condition of other states during this period were available, it would doubtess be shown that while there were many cases of individual hardship, there was general advance in wealth and prosperity all along the line. It was slower than in some boom periods, but there was a forward movement everywhere. Even in Kansas, the and of flat money and congressional cranks, the mortgage indebtedness was cranks, the morigage interstances steadily reduced during the entire period. The lesson of these figures is that the country doesn't go to the dogs even in the worst of times, and that it is not worth while to pay much attention to calamity howlers at any

BALANCE IS ON THE RIGHT SIDE. February Statement of Exports and

NEW YORK, March 16 .- The monthly statement of the exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver, from and into the United States during February last, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as ollows: Merchandise exported, \$79,773,398 merchandise imported, \$59,103,868 (of which nearly \$33,000,000 was free of duty). Gold ex-ported, \$336,697; gold imported, \$544,700; silver exported, \$4,669,362; silver imported \$762,942. As compared with February, 1896 his statement shows an increase of this statement snows an increase of about \$2,070,000 in the value of merchandise exported and a decrease of over \$3,250,000 in the amount imported. For the eight months ended February 28 there was a gain of over \$132,000,000 in the amount of merchandise exorted and a decrease of nearly \$119,000,000 n the amount imported. The gold exports turing February were \$1,847,000 less than a year ago, and the imports about \$11,000,000 loss than February, 1896. The silver exports were about \$700,000 less than February, 1896, and the imports \$700,000 less than February

Powder Companies Compromise. SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 .- The powder war is over. An agreement has been effected between the Atlantic and Pacific coast com panies and the latter will sign their agree ment today if the program be carried out. There is a dual agreement. One covers the neutral belt, and is between the manufacturers of powder in the east and those in Cali ornia. This territory covers New Mexico Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. I is open to both parties, who have agreed to advance prices from 1 cent to 1½ cents on hoth black powder and higher explosives. There can be no underselling, as each has the right, through auditors, to examine the other's books and examine the accounts.

TICKLISH TIPS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Then you on't believe in the Ananias story?"
"Not since I met those Key West corresondents."

Detroit Free Press: "What do the coal men do in the hot weather, papa?" "It takes them all summer to figure up their profits, my son." Puck: "Uncle James, what is a simist" "Oh! he's any sort of an old thing that won't enjoy his ice cream today because he's afraid he won't have any tomorrow."

Life: Bellboy-Four hundred and four says the steam pipes have burst in his Clerk-Charge him for a Russian bath, Chicago Tribune. "Poor soul!" exclaimed the sympathetic housekeeper. "What ever drove you to this way of making a living?" "That's a long story, mum," replied Tuffold Knutt, reaching for another dough-nut. "an' I can't talk on an empty stum-mick."

Detroit News: "I hear that your neigh-bor Pinchpennie has tuberculosis." "I dunno what them be, but I'll bet he hain't got two ef one'll do."

Chicago Record: "There is one thing I've noticed about babies who are named after great men."
"What is that?"
"They usually punish their parents for it when they are grown."

Cleveland Leader: Algy—I always said that George Gilders was crazy, and now he's proved that I was right.
Preddy—How's that?
Algy—Why, you know he married Horatio Millyun's only daughter, but in spite of that fact he is holding on to his old job and working for a living.

Indianapolis Journal: "Er-you see, governor," said the young man, as tenderly as he could, "you see, father, you are just a bit of an old fogy."
"I suppose I am," admitted the old gentleman. "It is a sort of family failing. My father was the same way when I was your are."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I sent a dollar last week," said the Good Thing, "in answer to that advertisement offering a method of

saving one-half my gas bills." "And you got -"
"A printed slip directing me to paste them
in a scrap book."

> THE WANDERING BUCKEYE Chicago Tribune.
>
> Chicago Tribune.
>
> "I's gwine back t' Canton,
> Hit ain't no use t' linger!
> I t'ought I'd puil some office down
> Ez easy's snap my finger,
> But I find a million uddahs,
> Pooh deluded Buckeye bruddahs,
> An' I's gwine back ez soon ez I kin
> Raise—de—dough."

LITTLE BREECHES.

John Hay. John Hay.

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful of things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free will, and that sort of thing
But I b'lieve in God and the angels
Ever sence one night last spring.

I came into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe came along—
No four-year-old in the country
Could beat him for pretty and strong.
Peart and chipper and sassy,
Always rendy to swear and fight—
And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker
Lest to keen his mills teath walter. Jest to keep his milk teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggert's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-spilt over the prairie
Went, team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!

I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rousted up some torches
And sarched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upsot, dead beat, but of little Gabe
No hide ner hair was found.

We found it at last, and a little shed We looked in and seen them huddled thar, So warm and sleepy and white;
And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped, As peart as ever you see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter with me,"

How did he get thar? Angels! How did he get thar? Angels!
He could never have walked in the storm;
They just scooped down and toted him To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child And bringing him to his own Is a derned sight better business
Than loading round the Throne,



What Do You Want?

A SPRING COAT? THAT IS THE QUESTION. IF YOU DO, THERE IS NO OTHER PLACE TO GO FOR IT. NO FINER STOCK IN THE CITY THAN OURS, AND THERE NEVER WAS A FINER LINE THAN WE MADE FOR THIS SEASON. WE HAVE NEVER SOUGHT TO CHEAP-EN THE GARMENTS OF OUR MAN-UFACTURE FOR THE SAKE OF COMPETING WITH THE SHODDY STUFF THAT IS OFFERED IN SOME PLACES FOR PERHAPS A HALF OF WHAT A REALLY GOOD GARMENT IS WORTH.

WE CONSIDER QUALITY OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE, AND WE PUT THAT INTO EVERY GARMENT WE MAKE, AND THEN SELL IT AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

DON'T PUT OFF MAKING YOUR SELECTION BECAUSE THE WEATHER IS BAD-IT'S NOT GOING TO BE THIS WAY LONG. REMEM-BER THE PROVERB OF THE EARLY BIRD, AND COME IN SOON.



Douglas Sta.