THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Bee (Without Sunday), One Year..... OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: Singer Bix., Cor. N and 24th Sta. Council Bluffs: 10 Fearl Street. Chicago Office: BI7 Chamber of Commerce. New York: Hooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg. Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and edi-matter should be addressed; To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. business setters and remittances should be sed to The Bee Publishing Company, Drafts, checks, express and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order company. THE HEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 581 George B. Tascauck, Secretary of The Bee Pub lishing company, being duly sworn, says that in actual number of full and complete cupies of Th

actual number of full and complete contea of T Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee print during the month of May, 1897, was no follows:

deductions for unsold and re-9,35

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 1st day of June, 1897.
(Seal.) Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to necommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a trala from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bec. The Hee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER Parties leaving the city for

the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by changed as often as desired.

Railroad passenger agents talk a great deal about impending rate wars, but they stubbornly refuse to start the fight.

Competent authorities all seem to agree that the European concert is utilizing the season for its positively last farewell tour.

The open summer season must be here. "Chronic Kicker" is again writing letters to the newspapers about abating city noises.

The recent deplored death of the oldest Inhabitant of Nebraska has resulted in motions all along the line of oldes inhabitants.

Purchasers of excursion rate railway tickets will pretty soon be required to submit to kinetoscopic photography for purposes of identification.

The news that a banker has taken his own life is always calculated to arouse inquiry as to what eise he had previously taken which was not his own,

Lleutenant Peary ought to be encour aged to capture that north pole in time to bring it down for exhibition at the Transmississippi Exposition next year.

Governor Holcomb deserves credit for sending a few silver men as delegates to the gold mining convention, notwithstanding the risk of conversion to the yellow metal.

Senor Canovas will be retained in office by the queen regent of Spain, probably on the theory that he is too handy a man with his dukes to be dispensed with at present.

Our amiable popocratic contemporary must have two calamity editors or at least a substitute calam for occasional service when the only original is temporarily off duty.

In spite of the report that the Nizam of Hyderbad has been robbed of his imperial diamonds, it is strenuously main tained that that potentate has no intention of going on the stage.

Japan's credit is gilt-edged since it decided to come over to the gold standard. Its new bond issue of \$21,000,000 was subscribed several times over on the London money market.

The defaulting state treasurer of Florida, who is short only \$20,000, is evi dently not fitted to reign as a king of finance. He should come north and learn how these things should be done.

With the increase in the size and number of pages in house and senate journal, the price per page charged by the printers ought to decrease if the state printing bill is to be kept within reason.

By reading the description of the gov ernment exhibit at Nashville and multiplying everything by two an approximate estimate may be made of Uncle Sam's part in the Transmississippi Exposition.

The intelligence that Japan and Hawaii are drifting apart is to be taken strictly as a diplomatic and not as a geographical fact. The relative position of the islands on the map still remains unchanged.

With two such representative bodies as the international postal congress and the Pan-American delegation touring the United States much good is certain to accrue to both the tourists and the country through which they travel. It is to have been so arranged as to include the great transmississippi region.

In reappointing the Canovas ministry pursued in Cuba and indicated a willingness that it shall be maintained. The deupon reflection it must appear altogether association, to have implicit confidence. It is very easy to understand why Marie loyally supported the throne and upon which she depends to conserve the interests of her son, the boy king, Alphonso XIII. She may not seriously doubt the loyalty and the patriotism of the liberals, but she knows absolutely where Canovas whenever the welfare of the monarchy is to be considered. She therefore clings to the party whose fidelity to her son and to herself is unquestionable and whether or not her doing so shall prove to be a mistake, it is an entirely natural preference.

If it shall be shown that the reappoint-

ment of the Canovas ministry really

means the retention of Weyler in Cuba and the maintenance of the barbarous policy he is pursuing there. Spain will ose much of whatever of the world's respect and sympathy she now has. A new contribution has just been made to the errible recital of Weyler's cruelty and brutality in the appeal of starving Cubans to the people of the United States for relief. No one can read the statement of privation and suffering made by these unfortunate and belpless people without a feeling of resentment toward a civilized government which permits such a state of affairs. It is a stigma upon the Spanish nation. There is some reason to think, however, that Weyler will be replaced and that a less inhuman policy will be adopted in respect to the moffending people of Cuba. But what of Spain? Will there be popular submission to the queen's decision? Will the liberals accept the situation and again take part in legislation? Will the conditions that prevalled before the cai is be restored and all parties rally to the support of the government? These ques tions will be speedily answered. Mean while there is reason to regard the situa tion in Spain as still grave.

PROPOSED RETALIATION.

A member of the French Chamber o Deputies has submitted to that body : motion to raise the duties on America products if the United States fixed pro dibitive duties upon French products This is undoubtedly intended to supplement the protest presented by the French government against the proposed duties on wines and brandies. It is not o be doubted that there is a very strong sentiment in France favorable to tariff retaliation in the event of the duties on wines and brandies in the house bill being adopted. These were reduced by the senate finance committee, it is understood by reason of the French protest. but there will be a very carnest effort to restore the house rates as necessary to the fair protection of California wines and it ought to be successful. The wine producers of the United States are entitled to reasonable protection.

The fact is that the higher duties pro posed would probably not operate to materially reduce the importations of French or other foreign wines. They are far from being prohibitive. But if they should do so, especially if they should have the effect of lessening the quantity of adulterated wines imported. particularly from France, there would b to harm done, while American wine pro lucers would be the gainers. As to the threat of retaliation it need cause no alarm, since France cannot go much farther in discriminating against American products.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey. who is the author of a bill now in the hands of the house ways and means committee to establish a permanent tar of commission, has sent out to the press a statement of reasons in support of his proposition. Mr. Fowler's measure pro vides for a commission of seven mempers, to be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the sen ate. The term of office is fixed at twenty-one years and the annual salary of the commissioners is to be \$7,500. except the chief commissioner, who shall receive \$8,000. It is provided that the duty of the commission shall be to investigate all questions of federal taxation and annually make a report to the president a month before the regular meeting of congress, recommending such changes in import duties and internal revenue taxes as they deem wise and proper. Authority is given the commission, with the approval of the president, to suspend any part or the whole of any tax upon imports or of any internal tax which may have been imposed by congress.

In support of this measure its author trges that the people, of all parties, classes and callings, are sick of tariff tinkering and desire "an opportunity to engage in business with the assurance that there will be no such radical changes as will destroy or even cripple any department of trade or commerce," He says taxes should be abated from year to year and taken from one schedule at a time. Thence the president, who is reponsible for the proper administraion of the government, with the recommendation of the tariff commission, ought to have the power to suspend any portion of the taxes and the country not be compelled to wait until the exccutive, the house of representatives and the senate were in political conjunction, which might not happen for several years." Mr. Fowler thinks the establishany harm, while it may prove the greatest possible blessing to the American people in securing stability to our varied

business interests. It will readily be seen that this mensure involves a considerable surrender to the president and a commission of the power devolved by the constitution upon congress in respect to laying taxes and duties, imports and excises. It may be be regretted that their route could not that cougress has the right to confer upon a commission and the president such authority as Mr. Fowler's bill pro-

SPANISH POLICY TO BE MAINTAINED. poses, but it is a perfectly fair inference that no such thing was contemplated refused to best y. This will only result the queen regent of Spain has signified by the framers of the constitution. In another case of whitewash because her approval of the policy that has been There can be no doubt that those wise not proven, while the fact of attempted men had no thought that the congress, bribery is such a moral certainty that having laid taxes and duties, might delecision of the queen is disappointing and gate to another body the authority to It seems caused general surprise, yet suspend them in whole or in part, or to change them in any way. natural that she should yield to the in- They left this wholly in the hands fluence of the statesmen in whose loyalty of the people's representatives, unand devotion she has learned, from long doubtedly feeling that they would always be competent to deal with the matter wisely and judiciously. This con-Christine should be in sympathy with sideration, it seems to us, is sufficient he conservative party, which has atways objection to the Fowler plan of a permaneur tariff commission.

As to the advantages which it is as samed would result from a permanent tariff commission, we have heretofore expressed the opinion that it is very doubtful whether any of them would be and his adherents can always be found realized and certainly a commission possessing the power proposed to be given it by the Fowler bill would afford up assurance to the business of the country against radical changes in tariff duties and taxes. We do not apprehend, however, that this proposition is likely to receive serious consideration in congress. It has few advocates in any party.

> PATRIOTIC SELF-SACRIFICE. It was Artemus Ward who patriotically announced his willingness to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the war for the preservation of the union. The readiness of some of the castern press to encourage Governor Leedy's scheme for public construction and operation of a north and south railway system savors very much of the same kind of unselfish patriotism. On no other plausible theory an the comment be explained that has been elicited by the Kansas governor's proposal for a state-built railroad.

The Philadelphia Ledger, for example expresses the hope that Governor Leedy's scheme for a populist railroad in Kansas and neighboring states may be realized. "There are many useful lessons to be learned from such an enterprise," it goes on to say. "It will demonstrate the feasibility, or otherwise of co-operative railroading, and should throw valuable light on the subject of government control of railroads. The cheme seems to contemplate a railroad corporation on much the same plan as a state legislature. A majority of the stock is to be held by the states and municipalities interested in the road, and these are to have the controlling voice in its affairs. Of course, they will manage it by means of directors elected as legisators are elected, and similarly qualified for railroad business as the legislators are for lawmaking. If they make a sucess of it other communities will be enouraged to try similar experiments and the railway problem in this country will e in a fair way of solution."

Even the half-suppressed vein of sarasm does not conceal the fact that our eastern friends would interpose no objections to such an experiment so long as they are not called on to stand any part of the expense. In truth, if the experiment is ever to be tried, they would like to have it take place in an undeveloped field and under most unfavorable circumstances. But so far as Nobraska is concerned, it cannot participate in any state railroad building project until its constitution is changed, and udging from recent experience, the pros eet for changing its constitution with this end in view is not overly bright.

WORK FOR MORE CONVENTIONS. Omaha has already been designated as he 1898 meeting place for a score or nore state and national conventions. But we want more great gatherings for the exposition year. The more convenions we secure, the larger will be the attendance of outside visitors at the exposition, the more widespread its in fluence as an advertisement of the re sources and capabilities of the west and the more pronounced the success of the enterprise from every point of view.

To secure these conventions no stone should be left unturned. There is careely a person in Omaha and Ne braska who can not if he will exert some attuence upon one or more of the bodies that have the selection of the location of the meetings for the coming year Every one can Join in a correspondence campaign to bring the claims of Omaha as the 1898 convention city before the sessions held this year in various partof the country. The list of organizations for which Omaha is working Juslow includes the Shriners, the Elks, the National Educational association, the National Letter Carriers' association, the National Electric Light association and a dozen other: of greater or lesser magnitude Every one interested in the exposition who has, influential friends in any of these organizations should communicate with them at once and persuade them to exert themselves actively in Omaha's

An esteemed contemporary's idea of a pubic library is that it should be a public educator. On that basis an unabridged dic ionary, a bible and a World-Herald almanae would make an excellent library.-World-Herald.

The almanac might be readily dis sensed with, but the public library that pretends to do business without an unabridged dictionary and a bible might as well never have come into existence.

A public Ebrary should be so administered as to lead and not follow public taste. Like all institutions supported by the taxing of all classes of citizens, it should furnish the greatest permanent good to the greatest number. It should not be allowed to degenerate into a dispensary of either intellectual poisons or intellectual opiates.

After a few more Omaha churches are broken into by burglars in quest of communion wine and silver service another ministerial petition may be exment of such a commission cannot do pected, this time praying for police reorganization that will afford police pro-

The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, now in national convention at Detroit, seem to have found that easis too moist even for their arid constitutions. They should by all means come to Omaha in 1898, where the weather will be ordered The Kansas legislative bribery inves-

the people?"

a thoughtful statesman, he naturally

Karsas, Nebracka, and way stations tigation has been practically terminated

hold for contempt the witnesses who

no amount_of_exoneration will clear the besmirched efficials in the public mind. Omaha will take care of all the na

failure in practice. tional conventions it can get for 1808, The project of organizing companies of odiane, to be attached to existing regiments Preparations for one convention can in large part serve for others, provided only they do not come at the same time. cate of it. General Schoffold. A succession of conventions from June to November on the whole period of the exposition is what we should strive for. Commercial travelers ought to feel elated over the rapidly increasing use of sides, it was desired to see how far Ininterchangeable mileage books on the

are thus obtaining from the railway managers direct what they have been unable to force out of them by legislative enactment. The delayed action of congress may be partially explained on the theory that many great national issues are being definitely settled on the commencement stage and that it is folly to waste the

principal rallroads of the country. They

already answered. A French deputy was suspended and jected from the chamber last week. In these days of legislative turmoil the French Chamber of Deputies feels it incumbent upon itself to do something to keep in the class to which that republic should belong.

If Congressman Bailey of Texas has indeed come out "flatfooted" in favor of Bryan for presidential candidate in 1900, he will have something like three years before the nominations are really made to acquire at least an arch to his instep.

The death by starvation of the healer Schlatter goes to show that he resembled his predice asors at least in that, although he saved others, himself he could not save. His Omaha dupes had their eyes opened long ago.

Under the new charter every bill for supplies furnished the city must be sworn to as correct by the party rendering it. No wonder there is a boom in the notarial seal market.

The Gld Reliable Metal.

Giobe-Democrat.

Japan'a new 5 per cent loan of \$21,000,000 vas subscribed several times over in London Of course it is payable in gold, r it would have gone begging at 50 cents on

Hard to Please Everybody.

Chicago gamblers bitterly denounce the newspapers for having brought about the dosing of all the Chicago gambling houses. t's mighty hard for even the most cientious newspaper man to please every

One of the Laborer's Duties (Portland Oregonian.

The laborer's road to prosperity is not prough opposition to machinery or through lind hostility to capital; it lies in the equip ment of the coming generation so that its o their advantage and work out the problem earning a livelihood all the more readily through lis assistance; in teaching them to make friends with capital through the ability serve its interests intelligently while honestly and faithfully serving their own.

The Lincoln Funeral Car. St. Paul Pioneer Press

The car built for President Lincoln in 1864 at Alexandria, and used by him from that time until his death, is said to be standing in the car shows at Omeha, dilapidated and bandoned, the property of the Union Pacific Railway company. On account of its associations, and especially by reason of the fact that it was used as the functal car when the body of the martyred president was transerted to Springfield, it ought to be secured by the government and preserved in good ondition as a relic.

McKinley's Industrial Optimism. The admirable address of the president a he colebration of the tenth anniversary he Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia was

haracteristic in its optimism, and its felic tous comprehension of the needs of the vas ndustrial interests represented. The president in his entire public career as never known to deliver a pessimisti-tterance. Whether addressing the people therance. Whether addressing the people on the political issues of the hour, whether are aking to the representatives of any commercial, industrial or educational interests, mercial, industrial or educational interests, hope. The president's political caree brought him in closer touch with the world of commerce and industry than is oyed by most public men because of hi-championship of the great American docrine that has developed domestic indus-

The best years of his life have been dedicated to the study and elucidation of this economic theory, and it is because of his conspicuous identification with it that his itterances are always invested with especial significance to the men who own the looms and the furnaces or who trade in their

THE SAGE OF GUMBO FLATS. ome Lightning Changes of the South

Dakota Senator. New York Sun. The Fron. Richard Franklin Fettigrew, sentor in congress from South Dakota, but better known as the Sage of Gumbo Flats, has emerged from the cool caverns of thought, bringing treasure with him, his third gleat treasure of the year. The first was his bill to create forty new executive departments including a Department of Public Laundries. The second was his bill to set up the gov ernment in the land mortgage and agriculural product, passu shop business, facilitate borrowing, furnish illimitable acres of irredeemable money, reduce the rate of interest and pulverize shylocks. The third was re in the secate last Tuesday. Tuesday is Mr. Pettigrate regular treasure day. The third tretaure is a bill providing for the submission of these inquiries to a discriminating public at the congress elections of 1898:
"Shall congress at once enact a law proshall confident state free and unlimited of stimeriand gold at the ratio of

"Shall the confidention of the United States e so amended so to provide for the elecon of United States senators and of the

Pettigrew's lightning changes in regard to silver have not to recommended him to the trackbilleans of his state that the election of constors by direct vote of the people would haid out any hope of re-election to him. He is purely statesman-like in his love of his accord inquiry. So he is in his enthusiasm for another opinion from the people as to silver. After having promised to stick to the republican platform lest year, he went on a free and unlimited excursion into free and unlimited aliver. As to know if the country has profited by his

example. Yet it would be unjust to dwell upon the personal accidents of a great, objective, and essential statement. It will bring words joy to many sincere populist soula in know that the wage of Gumbo Flats has unfurled the referendum and is waving it in the eyes of a dazzled nation. In fact, both Pettigraw and the referendum are now analty and permanently unfuried. Can South Dakota fail to be affected by the sight? Will Gumbo Plate delay to raise a statue to her sage who brings the referenby the failure of the supreme court to dum?

History of an Experiment that Did Not Come Up to Expectations.

The orders to disband the last of the regular companies of Indiana serving as soldiers recalls the progress of an experiment which was founded on worthy aims and comewhat justified, perhaps, by theoretical nsiderations, yet which demonstrated its

of cavalry and infantry, was begun under Secretary Proctor, who was a strong advomanding the army, considered, after a trial of the plan for a time, that it had been sucressful in its principal object, that of furnishing a safe outlet for the natural military bent of as many as practicable of the Indian youth, who might otherwise become hostile from the lack of such an outlet. Beof the military service in need, although, as to that, said General Schofield, "it is yet too early to reach a final conclusion."
But probably the War department now

knows very well about how much could be expected. The red men have shown that they are amenable to discipline, are excellent ekirmishers and scouts ommanded, have a natural aptitude for military service, and can be well drilled. Thus they might, in time of stress, when the country wanted to put in the field every available man, do good service even when organized an companies. On the other hand, the drawbacks to s

employing them, instead of as scouts, have time of a legislative body with questions been more and more manifest with experi When the novelty of military wears away some of the red men find it irksome. An objection of the greatest mo-ment is that the preportion of them allowed to have their wives and children with then is far below what they desire. Then, absence not only from their tribes, but from the region in which they were born is a trial to them. Some of the habits of life required of soldiers, such as living in houses instead of tepees, and the inflexible routine of serv including its labors, contrast unfavor ably, in their view, with the lounging free dom of reservation life.

In short, it was less the white men than

the Indians themselves that solved the prob-lem. It was found that, when their terms expired, they were rarely eager to re-enlist and sometimes, it is said, they even paid the purchase money required to accure their discharge before the time. Recruiting be-came difficult and the companies began to windle so as to make it advisable to con olidate or oftener to disband them. Thus the after another drapped out. The original order, issued in the spring of 1891. rescribed the recruiting of troop L in each of the first eight cavalry regiments with fifty-five men each, and of company I in nineteen infantry regiments with the same number. That would have brought nearly 500 Indians into the line, and accordingly the number of Indian scouts was reduced t 50. It does not appear, however, that the roposed maximum was ever secured. Some me later, under Secretary Lamont, it was shown that there had not been enlisted an augregate of a thousand Indians, and the number actually in the ranks on June 30 of that year was 771, divided into six troops of cavalry and nine companies of infantry. One ter another these organizations dropped off. The last one has held on quite tenaciously. But now it follows the rest.

One fact which we must not lose sight o is that the aborigines in our country are ess favorably situated for army uses the Indian or other tribes that England and France employ in their colonies, our force of enlisted men is limited to 25, In a people numbering so many millons, and with the pay so high, there is lifficulty whatever in getting plenty of white and colored recruits. There is sometimes even a sharp competition for admission into It is natural, therefore, that since every Indian admitted keeps out on other possible soldier, army officers should in general prefer other troops than Indians, although fully recognizing the value of th

THE MUSIC CURE.

Relief for the Afflicted and a Rest for Minneapolis Times. The Germans have found a new use for

music. They employ it as a curative agency. A "music cure" hospital has been established Munich, and the unique idea is said to have already a large following. Dr. Paul Rivierra is the discoverer of the

'cure." The empress of Austria was some ime ago treated for neuralgia of long standing, and is said to have been entirely cured. The treatment consisted simply of certain trains of sound, repeated at very frequen ntervals. Since her recovery the fad, if the erm may be allowed, has spread rapidly, "This 'music cure' hospital idea," says Dr. Rivierra, "is not a German delusion-very

far from it. Only a very few years since the reality of hypnotism was regarded in the Inited States as an imposition, a fraud, but oday Bellevue hospital, New York, is con sidering with great favor the idea of intro fucing a chair of hypnotism; one hospital nere in Munich alleady has such a chair and in constant use. The next thing, in my pinion, which this same Bellevue hospital will provide for will be a chair of music though I hardly think New York will have at least for some time to come, a hospital devoted entirely to the 'music cure The eminent physician is undoubtedly coroct in his last statement, at least, obably he some time before Bellevue hosoltal opens a concert hall. However, the new cure may be warmly velcomed on this side of the water. It offers

solution of the problem, what to do with r amateur musicians. There is this to be said for the new treat nent, it is certainly more inviting and pic turcaque than the old treatment, with lan Paderewski should be secured as

the physician-in-chief, The "music cure" is probably after all bus another phase of mind cure. So long as the mind which the powerful influence over the music or any other chosen agency will effect marvels. Certainly there could be no fitter medium for hypnotic suggestion than melody which soothes the jangling nerves and strengthens the failing spirits.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Katxuo Hatoyama, a graduate of Yale, in to class of '78, has been elected speaker of the Japanese Parliament. The legislature of Illinois has appropriated \$1,000 for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Altgeld. A legislative mittee penned another portrait of him for

future reference. The statute unveiled in memory of Robert Ross in Troy, N. Y., the other day, is of bronze and is about fifteen feet high. It repesents a determined man with his coat wide hand and grasping an American flag with the

Prof. H. Helm Clayton, who is in charge the Blue Hill meteorological observatory Milton, Mass., a world-famous observaits records, contemplates higher ascents in the air than ever. With a steam of hold and wind the kite wire, Prof. Clayton expects to send up a new set of kites to heights over 10,000 feet. The record so far at Blue Hill is 9,375 feet, which is the world record. Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of

Washington, who has been getting so my the public eye lately, is described as lookng like a fashion-plate. He wears a long rock coat that reaches almost to his ankles. prown trousers, patent-leather shoes, ex-remely high collar, flowing necktie and bright yellow gloves. His hair is long, and tessed about with "careless precision," and his whishers spread out as if parted in the Both hair and whiskers are of a ellow shade and harmonize with his gloves A pathetic outburst of wifely indignation thosa through the frosted air of Minnesota A man with an impediment in his gray mat-ter was cared for and cured by the state

and sent to the bosom of his rejoicing family.
But the rejoicing was of short duration.
His wife discovered that he was not fashionably attired by the state. His linen was scant and not immaculate. As the wifely inspection of his wardrobe progressed, her wrath rose and finally burst into print. Recause the state did not provide him with half a dozen pleated white shirts, laundered and tied with blue paper bands, his beloved better-half metaphorically grabbed the topknots of the asylum trustees and curled, their hair with hot expletives. Nothing abort of a scalakin sacque, with a shirt waist front, will restore harmony between the state and the rejuvenated family.



Spring Shoe Selling S

Fin-de-siecle shoe selling exquisite, exclusive effects st fresh from the world's famous shoe builders.*products controlled in Omaha by us the new toes and lasts .* everything new and novel and @ substantial st footwear, of a high degree & Chic and choice & small in price & We urgently request our P patrons to have their shoes polished at our free shoe shining stands.

Cartwright & 16th and Douglas Sts.

THE URBANA TRAGEDY.

New York Sun: Friday's event in Urbana notifies that town and the people of Ohio that they might as well disband their national guard and turn the control of affairs over to the mob and let it rule undisputed. Shame on the people of Urbana and their mayor!

St. Louis Republic: The disgrace of the outbreak in a measure is shared by the whole country because it represents so comolete a breakdown of civilization but it is etter that it should have happened at Urbana than in some community where past slavery would have given a color of truth o the charge that a negro cannot get jus-

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: It is time that somebody in authority fought one of these mobs to the death, either of himself or the mob. Give us a martyr, if need be, to law and order, and build his monument high. This affair is true aparchy-the mob spirit. And it is growing more unrestrained. there have been other lynchings in Obio within recent years, and what happens in Ohlo may easily happen in New England. Respect the law, or we shall need a Bona parte to teach us to obey.

Indianapolis News: The authorities at Ursana, O., know their business. The company of militiamen called out to protect from a meb a negro convicted of rape did their duty by opening fire, after repeated warnings, with the result of killing two people and wounding several others. If mobs every where met that kind of reception we should very speedily come upon the time when we ondered that there ever prevailed a state of society in which we had so little respecor law as to organize mobs.

Chicago Times-Herald: What can be said when such people, perhaps the quietest, most law-abiding least excitable in the world, break out into a bloodthirsty fury and commit deeds that would almost put to dush cowboys on the River Trinity or danters' sons in central Mississippi? The phenomenon can only be explained on the heory adopted by the cynical, that mount of education, refinement, good deeds or calm living can quite obliterate the races of the brute creation from which they tell us we are all descended.

Indianapolis Journal: In every way the Urbana affair is lamentable; in the pur-pose of a mob to violate the law which ad already been vindicated in sentence of its extreme penalty, and in the panic of the commender of the militia company in be no occasion for it. A few steady men with fixed bayonets or even with the clubs of policemen could have resisted the mob at the time of the firing. In yielding later the time of the firing. In yielding later (Even to you and me.)

The fool stripped us all to dur toolish inde, (Even both you and me), and now we know that he surely tried to make us think that his hand was "snide," For he drew a "royal flush" when he lied (Even to you and me.) firing upon the crowd when there seemed to the militia, or whoever was r of nerve and ordinary discipline

Globe-Democrat: The lynching of Mitch-ell, the Ohio negro assallant of the white voman, was a bad affair, but the crime for which he was punished was hideous. In condemning the mob for taking the law into its own hands let us not forget the provo-cation which it had. Some crimes are so horrible and revolting that in dealing with them the ordinary processes of the law ap-pear to many law-abiding men to be too low and uncertain. Mitchell's was one of that class of crimes. In cases of this sort, where the guilt is clearly proven, the mob's violation of the law is only technical. Detroit Free Press: It is no credit to the Ohio city that sentiment is against the mil-itia rather than against those who by seekng to break down all authority and pro-noting mob rule made the intervention of rmed force necessary. The militiamen did their duty as men sworn to uphold the law and protect society from the attacks of the enemies of good order. It may be said that they were too ready to use their rifles, but this does not relieve the lynchers of the responsibility of the deadly fire. They invited the fate that befell them in arraying them-selves against the authority of the sheriff Chicago Chronicle: The negro was killed irregularly, but justifiably. He committed an offense far more helious than simple murder. True, it is not so cleased in crimnal codes calmly and deliberately enacted, and it may seem therefore to be the sober sense of the community that the offense is not in fact as bad as murder. But when the utraged victim of a negro's lust and brute trength has just sufficient stamina left to ise from her bed and denounce the scout drel, who thereupon admits his guilt, h'a sudden and violent death at the hands of an outraged community is a matter of course. The community at Urbana would be less than human, indeed, it would be illy-livered and lacking in gall, were it to allow this ravisher

LAUGHING GAS.

ociety leaders."

"Tired of it aiready?"

"No, but they couldn't get their father and mother to say 'eyther' and 'neyther.'" Fliegende Blaetter: "How do you like the new professor's lectures?"
"They seem extraordinarily dry, considering how many founts of knowledge he has."

Cleveland Leader: Mrs. Quigley—So your husband is working on a flying machine? Don't you think he is simply wasting time? Mrs. Henley—Oh, I don't know. He's got his life pretty well insured.

Washington Star: "Young man," said senator Sorghum, "be sure to lay by something for a rainy day."
"I intend to save something every year."



"That's right. Only, if you ever get to be United States senator, dun't boast of fay-g by too much, all in the same year, as if ay create comment."

Indianapolis Journal: "When a woman," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "says that she really believes she is getting fat and her hus-band retorts that it is because she eats too much and doesn't do enough work, it is safe to presume that the honeymoon has ceased

Chicago Post: "Man of nerve!" he ex-claimed, "Well, I should say he was!" "Has he ever done anything to show it?" "Done anything! Say! That man has standing offer to umpire amateur base ball games to a finish."

Detroit Free Press: "Here's an account of a Colorado girl who elimbed to the top of Mount Popocatapetl and sang 'The Star Spangled Banner."
"She had some sense, didn't she? It's tot bad some other girls are not as thoughtful when they want to sing."

AQUATIC PHILOSOPHY. Alas, how oft it is that honest toil must fal

to find
Such happiness as greets the less deserving
of mankind.

Twas not the youth that rowed the boat
who won the charmer dear,
But the filler who sat gaily whispering
nothings in her ear. POKER FICTIONS.

Indianapolis Journal

A fool there was and he drew for a pair
(Even as you and I).
To an ace and a ten and "a hank of hair."
(We thought we detected a look of care).
Fut the fool he said it was only fair
(We know he could not lie.) Oh, the years we waste and the fears we taste
In trying to guess the hand
That belonged to the fool who did not know
(And now we know what we couldn't then

A fool there was and our coin he spent; Tens and twenties and everything went,
(And nobody "called" till he had every cent),
But a fool must follow his natural bent
(Just like me and you.)

know), And did not understand.

Oh, the toll we lost and the spoil we lost, And the lovely things we planned
Belong to the fool who didn't know why
(And now we know that he never knew why)
He "ketched" such a beautiful hand.

The fool stripped us all to our foolish hide,

it isn't the shame and it isn't the That stings like a white-hot brand.
It's coming to know how that foo! could lie (Secing at last that we know he could lie).
When he had such a red-hot hand.



A Missing

Or a lost collar button or any other such trifle, may cause any amount of trouble to a man who is in a hurry. It is Chicago Record: "The Hardeash girls much better to have an extra supply of such little fixings. These are but details, however, and we mention Harper's Bazar. "A clean-shaven face is the strongest," said Bolivar.
"Not by a long shot," retorted Milliken, who wears a mus'ache, "The man with a smooth upper lip is the only one who lets a barber tweak him by the nose."

ever, and we mention them only because it gives us a chance to gives us a chance to say that we have everything that a man may want in Furnishings as well as in Clothing.

Our clothing this season is, beyond comparison, finer than any we have ever shown before. It is because we are always trying to improve that this is so. If you want the best in clothing, and know our store, you know where to go.

