THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year... Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year... Six Months Three Months OFFICES: maha: The Bee Building.
outh Orraha: Singer Bik., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
outhol Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
heago Office: 202 Chamber of Commerce.
ew York: Temple Court.
ashington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edito-al matter should be addressed: To the Editor, BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be dressed to The Bee Publishing Company, naha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice may orders to be made payable to the order of a company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, 38:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Res Publishing company, being duly sworn, 2018 that the acto, number of full and complete copies of The Dally, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1898, was as follows:

Total Less returned and unsold copies

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of April, 1898. N. P. FEIL.
(Seal.) Notary Public. Nobody will freeze to death in Cuba

even if the coal supply is shut off. That system of telegraphing without wires would come in handy now if per-

feeted. Every day is flag day now, and Ameriwhat it represents than ever before,

Recent fluctuations of the market show that the so-called Spanish securities are regarded by many investors as Spanish insecurities.

And now the discovery of liquid electricity is proclaimed by a European inventor. Wonder if it comes up to American fire-water.

Another good thing about it is that all the spring poets turned to war verses, and, as nobody has time to read them, everybody is satisfied.

Great crowds are attending Sam Jones' evangelistic meetings in Texas, which indicates that enlistments in the Army of the Lord are just as popular as ever.

Of course it is altogether irrelevant to remark that Christopher Columbus skirted all around Cuba without the slightest apprehension of collision with torpedoes or submarine mines.

There are at least 12,500,000 in the United States subject to military duty. In calling out 125,000 to serve in the vol-

Now that there is a prospect of some newspapers that used up all their big type on sensational guesses at what might possibly happen under certain circumstances?

The New Jersey doctor who declared his patient dead from fear of becoming a victim of hydrophobia must be of the same school of doctors who frequently decide that suicide has been caused through fear of insanity.

A Tacoma woman beat off a footpad with a bag of eggs she was carrying home. After all other methods of dealing with Omaha footpads have been tried it might be worth while to try this weapon of the new woman.

Perhaps the gentleman who was going to present the United States with a \$5,000,000 war ship is embarrassed by the fact that he doesn't happen to have a \$5,000,000 war ship in his collection and doesn't know where one can be got.

Notwithstanding the outery against abuse of the veto power by governors

The establishment of the postal savings bank would be the floating of the most popular war loan ever offered sons in upholding the stability of the government than any other method.

The regular army cannot well emerge doubled in numerical strength. In this rase reduction to a peace footing will anlarge the regular army and it is doubtto its present size.

War is one of the cruelties that cannot be refined. While nations have made great progress in the methods and instruments of warfare, they have not been able to devise any way by which ont inflicting serious injuries upon noncombatants and outside nations. The stray bullet cannot be eliminated from the international duel.

Fortunately the time when a declaration of war meant the immediate imprisonment, if not assassination, of the and Crete knows neither peace nor prosrepresentatives of the respective govern- perity. ments at one another's courts is centuries behind us. Now war simply means that the minister does not even wa't for an invitation to evacuate, but demands his passports and a safe conduct, which is always granted. The element of personal danger has therefore the posts of diplomatic duty in modern International relations.

JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM.

ware of gift-bearing Greeks" has been tions.

The expressions of sympathy for the cause of the United States as against Spain on the part of Great Britain are gratifying to national pride. We must not, however, delude ourselves with the idea that England has suddenly conceived an irresistible affection for the American people and tender solicitude for the triumph of American arms.

Of all things, John Bull is a shrewd shop-keeper always alert to take advantage of every opportunity presented to extend his commerce. For years he has watched with deep chagrin the strides which this country has been making as an industrial nation. He has seen markets which he thought belonged exclusively to him invaded by American wares. He has been compelled to yield inch by inch the commercial supremacy which he has enjoyed not only in foreign lands but even in his own colonies and his own country.

For the first time in a quarter of a century Great Britain finds itself in position to resume the aggressive for the recovery of lost markets. War between the United States and Spain puts a tem-11.33 porary handleap on Uncle Sam in the race for the world's commerce. It forces American merchandise into British vessels and practically hands over to Great Britain the ocean-carrying trade. It reopens channels that had been closed to British traffic and enables British capitalists to make profitable investments in new mortgages on America.

No wonder, therefore, that John Bull blandly assures Uncle Sam that he will keep his hands off in the conflict over Cuba. No wonder the British Parliament is more anxious to stop privateercans are more loyal to their flag and ing than is the American congress. Blockade running will soon become a profitable business for British ship owners as it was during the American war of the rebellion, in which Great Britain was so generously helpful to both belligerents in order to keep them fighting. In this crisis it may be well for Uncle Sam to refrain from slopping over too much about the spontaneous outburst of disinterested friendship from across the British channel.

Beware of gift-bearing Greeks.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The proclamation of President McKinley, calling for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, to be apportioned among the states and territories according to population, is as simple as possible in its phraseology, yet it will stir the nation as it has not before been stirred since thirty-seven years ago Lincoln called for men to defend the union. There is no word of appeal to the patriotism of the people, yet the proclamation will arouse patriotic feeling all over the land.

Those whose memory goes back to the commencement of the civil war and who can recall the events of that time know unteer army requisition is made for only how much there is involved in this call 1 per cent of the able-bodied population. for volunteers that is solemn and athetic. The men who will go forth to fight a foreign foe will part with those big news, what will be done by the they love and by whom they are lovedwives and sweethearts, mothers and sisters-some never to return, others to come back with wounds and the loss of limbs. Only those who have witnessed these partings in response to war's summons can realize the sorrow and suffering that war entails

But the call to the patriotism of the nation to defend its honor and to carry its flag to triumph in the cause of freedom, humanity and civilization must be answered and it will be with an ardor which will show the world that the martial character of the American people has not deteriorated. Ten times the number of men called for are ready to enroll themselves in the country's service and to make any sacrifice that may be required of them. There will be a splendid vindication of American patriotism, as there will be of American valor when our soldiers meet the Spaniard.

EUROPE'S ISLAND OF UNREST. Although the brave Greeks made a gallant fight a year ago for the purpose of ending an intolerable condition on that there has been a somewhat unduand other executive officers, the Ohio the island of Crete, thereby calling the lating increase in receiverships since legislature has just voted in favor of an attention of the world to the necessity 1887. It has already been shown that amendment to the state constitution giv- for a complete change of government in railroads are not exceptional in this reing the governor of that state the veto the unhappy colony, the Cretans appear spect." He goes on to say that, save in following the signing of the treaty of in any year since the passage of the peace last September petty quarrels interstate commerce act to the figures arose to delay putting into execution attained in 1875, 1884 and 1885, although to the people. It would distribute the the reforms promised for Crete. The loan more widely and interest more per- Greek army withdrew, but the Turkish mously, and that instead of becoming army remained and the Porte sent an ex- more numerous the railroad receivergrand vizler to the island as a military ships did not in six years subsequent to from a war without being at least as governor under the plan of autonomy proposed by the representatives of the that there is no correspondence between present some interesting features. Once man soldiers were withdrawn from quency of railroad receiverships. On Bul if it will ever be brought down again other powers still remain to show that the issues of the Graeco-Turkish war have not yet been settled.

In the meantime the perennial unrest was the Christians on the island who had complaints to make; now it is the Mohammedans. A petition has been forthey can have a trial of strength with- warded to Constantinople, signed by 60, 000 Mohammedans, complaining of lost homes, despoiled mosques and devastated fields, adding: "We must all die of hunger unless order is restored; have no property left in the interior of the island and none where we are now." The Turkish troops remain in Thessaly

Such is the fruit of the European concert of the powers. They were responsible for the existence of conditions in Crete which drove the tender-hearted Greeks to desperation and by their action in taking possession of the island and subsequently dietating the terms of prise there are certainly few fields in agreed to submit to his decision the been almost completely eliminated from peace they became responsible for the which it has been more active than in whole question of the disputed boundary government of the island of Crete. In railroad construction." Although he goes line between the two nations which view of the wretched failure of every-

tured by the aid of a wooden horse out matter of congratulation that they have of which emerged a band of armed war- not been able to agree on any plan of riors is a piece of ancient history. "Be- interference in the affairs of Cuba. accident, overcapitalization, stock specus of the amount has yet to be fixed. When Europe disposes of the Cretan an adage confirmed by the experience problem it will be time to consider what not only of ancient, but of modern, na- the European powers ought to do for Cuba.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

This would seem to be a most unpropitious time to attempt any change in the currency system of the country, but it is said that a canvass of the house of representatives shows that a large majority of republican members are favorable to currency legislation and will support some such measure as was reported to the house by the banking and currency committee early in the current month. This bill, a composite of several plans familiar to those who have given attention to the subject, has received a great deal of commendation, including that of the secretary of the treasury, but it has not escaped some criticism. Perhaps, as a whole, it is as good a plan as has been devised, but as we said in reference to it at the time it was reported, it is somewhat doubtful whether the banks will be found willing to acupon them.

If the republicans in congress deem t wise to attempt currency legislation at this time, when the attention of the country is concentrated upon a wholly different matter from which it cannot be diverted, let them go on with it, but they will do so, of course, in the full knowledge that no legislation they may adopt will pass the senate. The currency reformers urge that the house should act regardless of this. They say that failure of a currency reform measure in the senate would only serve to demonstrate anew that the house is the eal representative of public sentiment it were known to be a fact that public sentiment demands such legislation. We believe that the sentiment which the less general than they suppose. It exists mainly in quarters where public sentiment is not reflected, or only to a limited

At all events we do not think this a good time to start a currency agitation and we have no doubt that if the queswould be found that they are overwhelmingly in favor of letting the subwar which is very certain to affect financial conditions to a greater or less degree and in ways that cannot be fore seen. It seems wise to wait until the at currency legislation.

CAUSES OF RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIPS. Although the number of court-operated railroads is being gradually reduced by feets excusable. foreclosure and reorganization, the subject of railroad receiverships, particularly with reference to cause and effect, is still a pertinent and timely topic. For this reason special interest attaches to the salient points brought out in a new monograph by Dr. Henry H. Swain, published in the series of studies issued afflicted. by the American Economic association under the title "Economic Aspects of Railroad Receiverships." While the statistics and history presented by Dr. Swain open a mine of information upon a question too little understood, his observations on the causes of railroad receiverships confirm the views frequently expressed by The Rec.

In the first place, most significant is that railroad receiverships have been produced chiefly by unfavorable legislation. This is shown in two ways: First because railroad failures have come about largely in great business crises different periods in which the most faillegislation is concerned.

While legislation must be considered among contributing special causes its influence is too easily and too often exaggerated. "The notion," says Dr. Swain, "that the interstate commerce act has been productive of railroad bankruptcy relies mainly on the fact to be no better off than they were before disastrous 1893, the mileage placed in the war. It will be remembered that the hands of receivers has not risen the total mileage had increased enorcommandant, and then followed much 1887 become as great as they had been discussion as to who should be sent there two years before its enactment in that year. Equally conclusive is the proof powers. But a few days ago the Ger- thoroughness of state control and the fre-Crete and military representatives of the contrary, in Iowa, where the limitation of rates by state board has been carried as far as anywhere, receiverships have been few and unimportant except where Iowa Enes have been carof Crete continues. Two years ago it ried down with bankrupt roads whose principal fields of operations are in other

The real causes of railroad receiver ships are to be found in those agencies which cut down their income below necessary expenditures. Where a railroad has certain fixed charges to meet in addition to operating expenses it must face bankruptey whenever it is compelled to default on its obligations. The explanation offered for the great increase union. in receiverships since 1887 is therefore that of overproduction. That year marked not only the passage of the interstate commerce act, but also the production is to be held responsible for Simon Sam of Hayti and President financial reverses in any line of enter- Ulysses Heureaux of San Domingo have

lation, misman tement and so on, this inherent weathers due to premature or The last war waged by the United

same field continues to conduct a more support necessary to engraft it upon or less suces that busin , but also the that instrument. Whether the war with repeated receiverships for the same Spain will nerve the people of the roads. According to reliable statistics, United States up to making more during the last twenty-five years no less changes in their fundamental law is one than ninety-seven railroads have gone of the questions whose development will into receiverships for the second time, be watched with interest, twenty-six roads have been three times in the hands of receivers, one four times and one six times. It is even possible failed once is among the potent factors working against subsequent success.

Naturally railroad receiverships may be expected to decrease in number as stitutions than Spain. the country becomes more populous and wealthy and railroad traffic becomes more evenly distributed. That they can be avoided by wiping off all railroad cept the obligations which it imposes legislation from the statute books or legislation from the statute books or day this country will catch up with its encompletely remedied by new legislation, lightened South American neighbor in the however, is an idea too ridiculous to be entertained. Legislative safeguards will undoubtedly contribute to more stable railroad financiering, but the best assurance against railroad bankruptcy must be in honest capitalization, efficient management and reasonable treatment of the public that will build up and at-tract business instead of destroying it or driving it away. or driving it away.

UGLINESS IN CARICATURE.

It must be a matter of general regret that cheap processes of engraving have almost wholly eliminated the artistic in congress. This would be very well if features of modern caricature. A great majority of the cartoons of today are both unattractive and inappropriate. At one time the cartoonists wielded currency reformers rely upon is much great influence in public affairs, but that was when there were few of them and their work was of a high order.

Cartoon makers are of course expected to choose political subjects and to pander to partisan prejudice. Naturally the men most successful in public life are always the ones most often carication could be submitted to the people it tured. All the presidents, speakers and leaders in congress appear in the cartoons. To the shame of the picture makject of currency reform rest for the pres- ers, they seem to find their only delight ent. The country has entered upon a in distorting the features of public men, creating bodily deformities where none exist and in many cases grossly misrepresenting their subjects. Instead of emphasizing well known characteristics, war is over before there is any attempt sheer ugliness is the chief characteristic of these cartoons. Many of them have no point, teaching lesson and are lacking in simple honesty, and without even the artistic merit that would make these de-

Ugliness in caricature appeals only to the coarser natures incapable of appreciating artistic saire or refined wit. Vulgarity and blasphemy is despised by all intelligent people, but it is not more despicable than much of the so-called caricaturing with which the public is now

the life tenure system in the civil service of the United States advocates five-year commissions for all persons holding government clerkships and other positions. "Then the appointees would feel that at the end of five years they would be obliged to re-enter private life," this theorist adds, "and instead of spending the unqualified repudiation of the notion their salaries in riotous living, would prepare for their return home. Excellent educational advantages are offered in Washington, where entrance could be secured to many of the professions if the clerks applied themselves during in which failures have been general in their leisure hours, and at the end of all lines of activity not directly affected their terms they would return better by legislation. Secondly, because the prepared to take up their life work. This scheme, if carried out, would also bring ures are recorded have occurred under the people in closer touch with the govradically different conditions so far as ernment and would therefore prove beneficial in this way also." The inference that the life tenure system creates a feeling of indifference to the future and indirectly encourages "riotous living" is not borne out by the facts. Doubtless there are defects in the life tenure system, as put in practice, but they can hardly be cured in the manner sug-

A new plan for getting the unemployed out of the cities and the farms into the hands of the unemployed is re ceiving some consideration in Maryland. It is proposed that the state purchase all the land possible and build houses and make improvements fitting this land for small farms after which the surplus population of Baltimore is to be colonized on the land. The persons who go upon these state farms are to work under direction of a state overseer the first few years. They will get the crops the second year, but after that pay rental to the state. After a term of years the occupant of a farm is to get a deed to the farm. There are many persons in Baltimore who would be glad of an opportunity to get located on a farm and there are many acres in the state practically idle. The plan might result in some good if intelligently carried out.

Following the example of Pennsylvania, the state of Maryland is about to abolish the custom of kissing the book in the taking of an oath. In nearly all the newer states oaths are solemnized by the simple uplifting of the hand and the testimony of persons competent to judge is that this act is all-sufficient for the purpose. 'It is agreed that the bookkissing custom is a dangerous one in this age of microbes and in time will be done away with in every state of the

Pope Leo XIII has a little job of arbitration on his hands, which, if done in a manner satisfactory to all interchimax in the era of railroad building, ested parties, will be of some value in "If." says Dr. Swain, "so-called over-lassuring peace in the world. President on to enumerate the different pleas that divides the sland of Hayti near the

thing the European powers have under have been nothin petitions for the ap middle. Hayti claims more territory The strategy by which Troy was cap- taken on behalf of the Cretans, it is a pointment of receivers, such as drouth, than has formerly been under control crop failure, flood, epidemic, competi- of that republic and is willing to pay tion, suits for amages on account of something for the same, but the question

> unwise construction is emphasized as States resulted in three new amendthe most potent factor to which the ments to the federal constitution. There others are in dental.
>
> This explains not only the failure of one road white another in practically the amendment has been able to muster the

The renaming of the American line steamers New York and Paris in honor to argue that one receivership begets of two great American universities, Haranother and the fact that a railroad has | vard and Yale, ought to be a reminder of the fact that the United States is far better supplied with universities, colleges and all manner of educational in-

We May Catch Up Some Day.

St. Louis Republic.
In Ecuador the policeman is required to utter at night to show that he is not asleep. Some Just Like Enstern Ship Owners.

Those western dealers who have raised the

orice of mules on Uncle Sam evidently belong to the class of patriots, numerous the late war, who counted a sale lost unless mal, and were disposed to complain even

The Sugar Monopoly.

With the new 2,000-barrel sugar refinery to be built this year by Hawaiian planters in California the refineries outside of the Sugar trust will have a daily capacity of output of 21,000 barrels, as against the full capacity of the trust refinerics of 39,000 bar-This does not look like a primrose path for monopoly, to say nothing of the eighteen beet sugar refineries now in exist-

State Lines Wiped Out.

The National guard was organized and intended for home defense, but the adminis-tration does not hesitate to show its intention to call it out for service with the reg-ular troops, if it is needed, nor do its members show any reluctance to going wherever they may be ordered. There is none of the "home guard" spirit, which, during the civil war impelled men to march to the defense of the state as far as the border and

Jolting the Footstool. Washington Star.

This world of ours gets some pretty severe olts occasionally, as it goes whirling along space. A few years ago it was plunged in grief over news of the death of the threatened war between the United States and Spain shouldn't promise gloom enough-the telegraph brings the startling intelligence from somewhere that an at-tempt has been made, by some of his expectant relatives, on the Nawab of Dir. This sort of thing is very wearing.

Sectional Jeniousy in Business.

Philadelphia Ledger. The movement to combine the merchants f Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore against those of the western cities points to a commercial war between the ast and the west, which may assume proportions as yet unsuspected. Rivalry is one thing, jealousy is another, and the severa! Rivalry is sections of our common country should not let healthy business rivalry grow into un-healthy sectional jealousy. If they do, even the great highways of trade, which now and them together, may not be able to hold

Proof of Business Improvement.

The issue of postage stumps, envelopes, etc., by the government during the first quarter of this year shows how business has ocen expanding. Stamped paper was issued to the extent of 1,259,807,438 pieces, of a face value of \$24,105,508-an amount unprecedented in the records of the Postoffice department. During the nine months of the fiscal your ending March 31, the postal issues agtregated \$65,195,387, and it is expected by he government officials that the close of the year will show \$90,000,000 of issuesmore than twice the volume of postal busindication of strong improvement in general Speculation in Public Secrets.

Leslie's Weekly.

The public manner in which state secrets Washington Cave been hawked around Wall street during the war scare is little less than a national scandal, and the public appearance in Washington of brokers Wall street, who have heretofore been identified with notorious transactions in Sugar Trust and other stocks, has not served to allay suspicion regarding the direct connec tion which is said to exist between official circles at Washington and the stock exchange. There is no doubt that a great many members of congress bave been more interested n what they could make out of the war scare by operations in Wall street than in their devotion to public duty. For years the speculative tendency has been developed among officials at Washington, and the discucsion of the tariff, of the Venezuelan question, of the silver question, and now of he Spanish imbrogio, have afforded rare opportunities to certain public officials at Wosh ngton to speedly accumulate fortunes by

THE PRESIDENT'S EQUANIMITY. Remarkable Serenity During Trying

Circumstances, Kansas City Star (ind. dem.) pleasant news comes from Washington that the president is looking as well and as fresh as at any time sloce he entered he White House. In his accustomed Prince Albert, with a red carnation in the button ole and puffing away at a fragrant cigar Mr. McKinley is described by a visitor as presenting a fine picture of health and com-It is easy for persons who know the pres-

ident well to believe that the report is not to disturb his serenity. His equacimity under great pressure and stress is something remarkable. He never becomes unduly ex-alted nor seriously depressed. He possesses that excellent quality described by St Paul when he said: "I know how to be abased and I know how to abound." This admirable characteristic in the presi-

lent is, primarily, the result of temperament and it has been strengthened by a course of life which has been absolutely free from all excesses and which has avoided these exiting causes which are inimical to health It has been noted that the president has

he believes to be right in regard to the Cuban issue and that he has not been moved in the slightest degree by the clamor of the jingoes who insisted that the ogvernment should rush into a war with Spain without first making an effort to abolish Spanish rule in Cuba by diplomatic methods. It quired unusual firmness for the president to stand in his place and maintain his position essinct the importunity and censure of politicians who have opposed tim, but he has been fully equal to the emergency. He has been content to await the approval of the people and is now in the enjoyment of

that great reward. The courage and forbearance which Mr. McKinley has displayed in a time of unsual perplexity has vastly strengthened public confidence in his ability to meet the grave issue which is now before the country and which is morally certain to precipitate war within a few days.

BLASTS FROM RAWS HORN.

Pride is the national pickpocket. Fame's race-track runs across the rights

Safety and success are the ends of all wise counsel. Temptation is not dangerous uctil you Society's glowworms always shine sickly light Judgment and decision are man's great

wheels of fortune The merry-hearted have a fortune that thieves cannot steal. Wearing finery unpaid for is respectability going jailward.

The good may's life is like the spark that brightest at the close The devil makes his visits when the temperature is at bloo!-heat. While wealth lifts one person heavenward, it sinks a thousand, Fashion rules the largest empire and collects her tax in gold and blood. Earth has no brighter blossom than the

An hour of careful thinking is more than ten of careless talking. The garden hoe well used is the best

little child smiling through rags.

target placed 1,500 yards away was shot The picturesque Sam Jones remarks that the Spaniards are not worth the powder and

to fight for something else than spoils, the New York board of aldermen offers full pay and their jobs, should they return. Some poets and other people are diligently invoking the aid of Providence for Meanwhile the authorities are laporing on the Napoleonic idea, towit: ie usually on the side of the heaviest

PROFITLESS PROFIT-SHARING. Collapse of Alfred Dolge's Co-Opera

tive Felt Making Industries. Philadelphia Press.

The fallure of the Alfred Dolge manufac-

turing firm of Dolgeville, N. Y., is a mat-ter of more than local or passing moment The firm was engaged in a number of enter orises and its employes reached nearly 1,000 As these all had to be discharged at once and as no definite time is set for the resumption of work much inconvenience and suffering must follow. The interests of the whole village of 3,000 population will be affected as the Doige enterprises comprised practically all the industries of the village. Outside interest in the failure will center chiefly in the fate of the profit-sharing scheme of the Dolge industries which has made them famous the world over. scheme included not only a division of the profits with the employee, but also the pen-sioning of old and disabled working people and an insurance on the lives of the work-ingmen for the benefit of their families. The interest of the employee was further aroused by the premiums given to every one who suggested improved methods of working or invented new machinery. Mr. Dolge's labor invented new machinery. Mr. Do until the insurance reached \$3,000 was aning the premium on over \$150,000 in life insurance held by the families of his opera-tives. There is also a pension system by means of which workingmen on reaching 60 years of age and who have been a certain number of years in the employ of the firm are retired on a pension for the cest of their lives. The same system applied to those who had been disabled by accident while at work. The scheme tried to make practicable the

to time by labor reformers and which are in operation in one or another shape and with ore or less success in different countries in Europe. Mr. Dolge deserves commendaion for his efforts in this line. How much ie has done can be estimated from the fac that in the time since he put the system into operation he has paid out over \$180,000 in persions, life insurance and endowments and in other ways to elevate and make more pleasant and profitable the lives of his em ployes. It is encouraging to know that his failure is not owing to his broad and liberal methods of dealing with his employes, but solely to the condition of business, and the hope will be general that returning prosperity may enable him to resume and carry out his economic ideas to their full fruition sympathy of the public to a greater degree than usual will go out to the embarrassed firm and it will be made to feel that its efforts in the way of elevating the working classes have not been spent in vain The failure will have another lesson. I will impress upon the public the great dif-ficulty of combining philanthropy with business in this country and making both a success. Mr. Dolge had peculiar facilities for working cut his ideas. To great business capacity he united a natural bent toward

theories which have been broached from time

o-operative industry. The socialistic ideas he inherited from his father were modified by practical experience and under his care an "economic" distribution of earnings." Perhaps if his lot had been cast in the old world where industrial condithis country his scheme might never have met with embarrassment. But even if it should end now it will have achieved an discover a system for distributing earnings according to the rule of merit will not have And let me lay my panting heart to thine been made in vain.

And die! been made in valn.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PELPIT.

Washington Star: Some of the Methodist ministers in conference at Baltimore appear to fear that political platforms may succeed crowding the ten commandments and the golden rule from their proper prominence. Boston Globe: A New York clergman, after having waited twenty-five minutes observing a policeman chatting with a female butterffy, had the boldness to step over and ask him for an explanation of why he should thus neglect his duty. He was arrested, but not held. The moral appears to be: "Don't uet gay with talkative cons."

Kansas City Star: There was a great rlot n front of a Polish church at Buffalb, N. f., last Sunday. The American Pole is a ard working man, who labors all the week and soes to the church and does his fight-ing on Sunday. His version of the com-mandment is: "Six days thou shalt labor and do all thy work, and on the Sabbath thou shalt throw bricks."

thou shalt throw bricks."

Globe-Democrat: Bishop Newman of the Methodist church is not one of the numerous class who begin a dairy and abandon it after a short trial. His daily record reaches back to the year 1860. He says ling practice has made the work almost automatic, and that he has "rarely lived a day without meeting some one with notes relate to persons and sailent points of conversation as well as to incidents.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Tha

The garden hoe well used is the best paint brush for young ladies' cheeks.

MARTIAL MUTTERINGS.

The present is the third blockade Havana has experienced in 300 years.

Some patriots imagine they are serving their country by writing war poetry.

No amount of pressure will induce Senator Tillman to go to the front with his pitchfork.

As a means of defense it is suggested that As a means of defense it is suggested that base ball umpires be painted a dull lead color.

The changed location of "the enemy's New Brunswick presbytery, after Dr. Pat-The changed location of "the enemy's country" appears to have cooled the ardor of the '96 inveder.

The fellows who hold bonds or other evidences of Cuba's half a billion debit may be excused for perspiring quite copiously these days.

A test of the smooth-bore guns on the old monitors show them to be very troublesome customers. 'Twad ever thus with smooth bores.

Gunners on the battleship Massachusetts had a practice shoot last Monday. A flag target placed 1,500 yards away was shot

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

the Spaniards are not worth the powner and lead needed to plant 'em. Therefore, Sam will not waste valuable material.

As an inducement to Tammany officeholders all will be forgiven.

Cincinnati Enquirer: She—I made this take for you, dear, all by myself.
He—Do you mean to tell me that you had

Judge: Crawford-What makes you think your wife isn't so much of a woman as she used to be? used to be?
Crabshaw—Because since this war scare
I haven't heard her say how sorry she was

Indianapolis Journal: "When a man gets

too old to attract the women," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "he seeks consolation in telling himself that they don't like him because he is not enough of a fool." Chicago News: "Keyser's wife came back at the scance last night."
"How did he know it was his wife?"
"She thumped him on the head with some-thing."

Cleveland Leader: "That Minnesota widow who sued for \$1,000 damages because a man hugged her has been awarded \$1."
"How was that? Did the evidence show that she edged up a little?"

Boston Globe: Excited Lady (at telephone) Hoston Globe: Excited Lady (at telephone)
—I want my husband, please, at once.
Voice (from the exchange)—Number,
please?
Excited Lady (snappishly)—Only the
fourth, you impudent thing.

young Spifford being engaged to Miss Rocksworthy?"
"Yes. Her father, if I remember rightly,

Washington Star: "I have been told," said Mr. Oldbo. "that I seem very much younger than I really am."
"Yes." replied Miss Cayenne, "to judge from some of the letters you wrote me, one would say that you were certainly under twenty years of age."

IN SPRING TIME.

Bayard Taylor. Look forth, beloved, from thy mansion high, By soft sirs fanned, And see the summer from her bluest sky Surprise the land!

See how the bare hills bask in purple bliss Along the south; On the brown death of winter falls a kiss From summer's mouth!

From pines that weave, among the ravished

Their phantom bowers, murmur comes, as sought the ghosts of bees The ghosts of flowers. Though yet no blood may swell the willow

No grass blade start, A dream of blossems fills the yearning Of love, my heart.

Look forth, beloved, through the tender air,
And let thine eyes
The violets be it finds not anywhere,
And scentless dies. Look, and thy trembling locks of plenteous The day shall see, And search no more where first, on yonder

Wold. The cowslips be. Look, and the wandering Summer, not fororn,
Shall turn aside,
Content to leave her million flowers unborn,
Her songs untried.

Droway with life and not with sleep or death, I dream of thee; Breathe forth thy being in one answering And come to me!

"Base gains exaggerated. Mr. McKinley is a man who is thoroughly self-contained under all circumstances. The most trying conditions fail to disturb his serenity. His equadmity as losses."_Hesiod.

We can't afford to sell an inferior article just for the sake of the profit on it. Our good reputation is too valuable to us.

A dissatisfied customer is a distinct loss to us. The man who comes back to us because he is pleased is the one to whom we appeal.

Best of all, we are working to win the favor and confidence of the young man, who, starting in here, and always finding that he is well treated and well suited, continues to deal for the rest of his life where he is simply sure of what he gets.

