

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Date, and Circulation figures. Includes rows for Total, Less unsold and returned papers, and Net daily average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of October, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

King Humbert of Italy is cordially in favor of the czar's proposition for a conference on disarmament. Italy could not possibly get the worst of it in any kind of a disarmament agreement.

The market house question will not down. The constant trouble over the present system of handling that class of business is bound to increase until the problem is solved rightly in the erection of a market house in a central location.

The postage stamp collectors who registered such a vigorous complaint against the issue of stamps commemorative of the Omaha exposition are now scrambling over one another in their efforts to lay in a supply for speculative and other purposes. It's an ill wind.

Emperor William gives as his reason for not visiting Spain at this time "the sudden change of temperature in the Mediterranean." The winds from Spain doubtless blew warm and tempting, but there are counter currents which, though not so pleasant, have greater influence.

The Spanish army is said to still be possessed with the idea that it could have turned the fortunes of war if it had been given sufficient opportunity. There are thousands of men over on this side who returned home disappointed because the opportunity was not offered.

The attorney general of Ohio has discovered in his attempts to gain an insight into the working of the Standard Oil company that the witnesses have evidently lubricated memories. Every fact which could be of importance to the commonwealth has been conveniently forgotten.

We are now told that there is still a prospect that some of the sunken Spanish ships may be added to the American navy. "Appointments may again be in store, however, for the completeness of the work of naval gunners has heretofore been painfully manifest when an attempt of this kind has been made.

It is really too bad Senator Hanna should deny he ever said the Dingley bill must soon be amended because it failed to meet existing conditions. That faked interview is about the only ray of hope the democrats have had since election, and he might at least have allowed them to enjoy it a little longer.

The commercial agencies, in their weekly review of financial conditions testify to the good effect of election results upon the world of business. The industrial world is not partisan, but it knows what conditions affect it unfavorably. Republican success has never yet been known to decrease business activity.

French newspapers have a more exaggerated idea of the intentions of the United States than the most blatant American expansionists. They are warning the English that if they are not careful the United States will swallow the British empire when the morsel taken from Spain has been properly digested.

Nebraska railroad managers report that grain is not moving to market as rapidly as has been common in recent years. Farmers are putting in their time getting their corn crop into the crib, and are not compelled to stop this important work to haul small grain to market. A few more years like the last two seasons and the Nebraska farmer will be just as independent as his brother in the older settled portions of the country.

Americans who imagine they can pick up a fortune in the new possessions of the United States or in Cuba without any capital but their assurance or that all they will have to do to secure all the lucrative positions in sight is to go after them are having a sad experience. The cities in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii are full of stranded men who have neither employment nor means to return to the United States. Fortunes do not grow on bushes in those climes any more than they do at home.

PERPETUATING THE RACE CONFLICT.

The anti-negro riots in North Carolina forcibly emphasize the irrepressible race conflict which has been in progress in the former slave states of the south since the negro was enfranchised. This race conflict has broken out periodically whenever and wherever the political supremacy of the whites in local government has been menaced by a negro majority, or wherever crimes committed by negroes have intensified race prejudice or provoked reprisals by mob violence.

The Klu-Klux outrages in Louisiana and the shotgun government in Mississippi and South Carolina during the reconstruction period were inspired by the determination of the southern whites never to submit to negro domination. The same spirit of intolerance of negro rule is evinced in the North Carolina election riots. The Atlanta Constitution, the most progressive of southern papers, is candid enough to give a true account of the anti-negro outbreaks, though its hostility to negro rule and sympathy with the revolutionists is scarcely concealed.

The Atlanta paper boldly declares that "the primal cause was the unstatesmanlike endeavor to establish universal suffrage in the south without respect to either intelligence or character." The difficulties of the reconstruction problem certainly could not be solved by the false assumption that men graduated from the school of slavery, some of them as masters, some of them as slaves and some of them as poor whites, could be left to govern themselves on a basis of simple manhood suffrage. In the long run and by one method or another, the stronger or more intelligent and those who have the greatest interest at stake in any community will assert themselves and direct and control the government, or at least prevent it from becoming intolerable under the control of an unintelligent majority.

In this republic majorities must govern whether they are intelligent or unintelligent. In the southern states this principle has never obtained practical recognition by reason of the intense race prejudice prevailing there and the line of demarcation between the ruling race and the subject race is almost as marked today as it was before emancipation.

If this is the condition in the southern states, where civilization is at least a hundred years in advance of that of Cuba and Porto Rico and several centuries ahead of the civilization of the Philippines, what may we expect for the unintelligent majority of Spain's former colonies that are about to be absorbed by the United States? Is the race problem to be solved by enlarging the area and multiplying the number of subjects who excite race prejudices? Are we to have privileged classes born to rule and subject classes born to be forever held in subjection by militia force and pay tribute to the superior race?

Do we want to perpetuate the race conflict for purely mercenary ends even in the name of humanity?

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

The speech of Lord Herschell, president of the Anglo-American commission, at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was in line with the friendly expressions of Englishmen toward the United States which have recently become common. He said there is a bond which unites Great Britain and the United States such as that which unites no two other nations and that there is a very close relationship between the two countries. Their interests are more widespread, he said, strike deeper roots, root in more different directions than we are at all times ready to admit or conceive and he felt perfectly certain that no two nations that are so closely bound up in commercial intercourse can either of them progress in commercial prosperity without a reflection of that commercial prosperity upon the other nation with which it deals. "May it not be possible," asked Lord Herschell, "that at some future time when we are either of us menaced by the intervention of some third party which seriously threatens our existence or our prosperity, we may find that whatever the differences that arise amongst ourselves from time to time we shall be ready to unite in defense of each other against a stranger?"

There was no suggestion in the remarks of the distinguished Englishman in regard to anything like a formal alliance between Great Britain and the United States and the idea of such an alliance, which a short time ago had some earnest advocates in both countries, may be regarded as abandoned. All that is aimed at now is the cementing more strongly of the natural bonds between the English-speaking nations and the cultivation of a fuller realization of their mutual interests in the work of commercial progress. A very little discussion of the alliance proposition was sufficient to show its impracticability, but enlightened and unprejudiced men in both countries see the wisdom of strengthening friendly relations between them and having such an understanding as will, without necessarily involving either nation in the foreign complications of the other, give some guarantee of united action in the protection and defense of mutual or common interests. This has hitherto been of chief importance to Great Britain, but the broader international relations upon which the United States is entering, and its commercial interests in a quarter of the world where a vigorous contest for trade is going on, give great importance for this country to the question of strengthening the bonds of Anglo-American friendship. In our reaching out for new possessions and in the demands which may be called upon to make for a recognition of our rights in China, we cannot tell how soon we shall find British support acceptable. Notwithstanding the assurances that have been given of the friendliness of European powers, it may fairly be doubted whether this would be so pronounced but for the attitude of Great Britain.

The American people will not delude themselves with the notion that British expressions of good will are prompted by motives wholly unselfish. We cannot justly claim such motives for ourselves in adopting a policy of territorial acquisition. But for the commercial benefits expected from this policy, it is questionable whether the future welfare of the people of the Philippines would give us serious concern. Let it be candidly confessed that the controlling motive behind expansion is purely commercial. Great Britain also is looking out primarily for its commercial interests and the value of these is the measure of its friendship. Since, however, that friendship can be of service to us we need not concern ourselves about motives.

POLITICAL LABOR REFORMERS.

The tenacity of life of organizations with political tendencies is greater than that of the cat with nine lives. Twenty-five years ago the grangers numbered hundreds of thousands, where today there is scarcely a vestige of the order. But the National Grange convenes regularly every year with the same old broken-winded barnacles to remind us that the grange still claims to be a factor in American politics.

The same is true of the Farmers' Alliance, which was the natural offspring of the grange. While the alliance lodges have long ago closed their doors, the National Farmers' Alliance holds its convocations and issues its edicts from the old stand as if it was still in its glory. It is the same with the Knights of Labor who were ditched by Powderly and dismembered by Sovereign. Twelve years ago the Knights mustered an army of 800,000 brawny toilers. Today the Knights scarcely muster a corporal's guard. But the national assembly of the Knights has just held its annual meeting at Chicago and promulgated a series of resolutions embodying demands for reforms practical and impractical.

As usual the men who build these high-sounding declarations do not expect them to go further than the public prints and never exert themselves to carry any of them into effect. As a consequence these periodic blasts awaken no interest among the working classes and meet with no recognition from the men who make the laws. Instead of directing themselves to measures of relief for the masses that are within reach, they clamor for radical economic changes that cannot possibly be effected in years.

In other countries powerful labor organizations have brought about some salutary reforms by persistent and well directed effort along certain clearly defined lines to which they confine their work. They do not agitate visionary projects but apply themselves intelligently to reforms that promise results. The difference in this respect is due chiefly to the difference in leadership. The labor leaders of Great Britain, France and Germany, unlike the labor agitators of the United States, are men who actually toil with brain and muscle without mercenary motives for the amelioration of the condition of their co-workers. With men of the same caliber and integrity of purpose at their head, the Knights of Labor might have held their strength unimpaired and achieved tangible reforms.

CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

The coming convention of cattlemen which assembles in Denver in January is looked forward to with considerable interest, not only by the stock raisers, but by the meat packers of Omaha and Kansas City. The object of the convention is primarily to discuss matters of interest to those engaged in growing live stock, particularly under conditions which prevail in the range country. The cattle industry is steadily growing in magnitude and importance. Under conditions which originally prevailed there were no serious problems to confront except to secure possession of bunch cattle. Range was plentiful, the animals could graze without let or hindrance over a wide expanse of country, there was a good market and making the business profitable was comparatively simple.

With the settlement of the country and consequent curtailing of the free range the problem of maintaining large herds profitably is one requiring high ability and intimate knowledge of conditions. The old-time cattlemen, whose acquirements not necessarily included more than a knowledge how to handle a branding iron and ride a pony, is rapidly passing away, and those who have their money invested in the business, like those engaged in other industries, realize the advantage of getting together and discussing questions which must be solved. On their ability to meet successfully the new problems and others which will arise in the future depends not only their own success, but in a large measure the great packing industry which have been built up in Omaha and other population centers on the borderland of the great range country.

Incidentally Denver is utilizing the convention to further its ambition to build up a market for feeders, both in cattle and sheep. Whether this can be done independent of an ultimate market for the stock and for meat products is a question the solution of which is of vital importance to cities like Omaha and Kansas City. If it can, it means a very considerable loss of business which is now transacted here, though it can in nowise affect the packing industry.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

At the recent annual session of naval architects and marine engineers the president of the organization, in his address, took a most hopeful view of the future of the shipping industry, expressing the opinion that the war would prove the turning point from which the United States may commence to regain its once proud position as a ship-building, ship-owning nation. American-built ships gained world-wide honors in the war and these honors are bestowed upon the merchant ships which were impressed into service as much as upon the war ships built and manned for war purposes alone. The sailing and fighting qualities of these merchant ships and their stability and durability have excited the interest of the world. While the country is fully awake to

the necessity of an adequate navy and it is agreed on all hands that our power on the sea must be increased, it is no less important that we shall have a merchant marine equal to the requirements of our commerce. It has been said that no nation can maintain an efficient navy without a prosperous commercial marine to support it and our own recent experience bears evidence to this. More than two hundred merchant vessels were purchased and chartered by the government for war use and had these not been available we could not have sent all our ships of war against the enemy. They served an excellent purpose.

Our increasing foreign commerce demands the building up of a merchant marine, which would be a most material help in increasing trade. We have been at a great disadvantage in competing for trade with South America largely for the reason that the transportation facilities belong to other countries. Is there any reason to doubt that we shall be under a like disadvantage in competing for the Asiatic trade so long as we must depend upon foreign ships to transport our commodities? With a republican congress there is every reason to expect that this question will receive the consideration which its commanding importance merits and it may be confidently predicted that within the next two years there will be legislation looking to giving the United States a merchant marine commensurate with its position as a commercial nation.

IMPROVING THE OPPORTUNITY.

While the peace commission is parleying over the question of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines the insurgents are improving the opportunity to strengthen their position. The island of Panay is reported to be in possession of the insurgents, with the exception of its chief city—the second in importance in the Philippines—and this is defended by only 800 Spanish soldiers, a force which probably cannot hold it any great length of time if the insurgents are determined to capture the place. The foreign residents have asked for American protection, but this cannot be given for the reason that the military authority of the United States does not extend beyond Manila, under the terms of the protocol and we are bound to respect that instrument. Thus although our commissioners in Paris are refusing to recognize the Spanish claim of sovereignty in the Philippines, it is practically conceded, so far as the island of Panay is concerned, in our confession that we can do nothing to check the operations of the insurgents there.

The indications are that the insurgents fully understand the situation and are everywhere active. That they are as arrogant as they have ever been is shown by the rejection of the proposal made by General Otis to Aguinaldo that he release the friars and civilians held in captivity throughout the provinces. It was to have been expected that so reasonable a request from the American commander would be promptly acceded to, but the insurgent chief replied that the prisoners would be held, thus showing that he has no fear of incurring American displeasure. It is stated that the American commanders have represented to Aguinaldo that it would be good policy to pursue a course that would not be obnoxious to the United States, but he appears to have given little heed to the advice. He is not aggressive, but he is maintaining a large military force, which is said to be well provided with arms and ammunition and this is not being done, it is safe to say, with the expectation of having to fight Spaniards. The purpose of the insurgents in keeping up their military organization and accumulating military supplies is to be ready to declare their independence as soon as the disposition of the Philippines is decided upon at Paris and to fight for independence if necessary. There is no other reasonable conclusion to be drawn from their conduct.

Wonders in the Air.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Tesla has reached that point in his career as an inventor where a few minutes spent in performance would outweigh hours utilized in making promises.

The Place for Expansionists.

Detroit Free Press. Forty-eight Colorado volunteers at Manila have indicated through their home paper that they will not stand in the way of any expansionists who may yearn for their positions.

The Looting of Cuba.

New York Tribune. The worst feature of the military mutiny in Cuba is that, according to the bankers of Havana, \$2,500,000 has been supplied by the Cuban government for soldiers' wages, and has been disposed of somehow, but none of it has reached the soldiers. That is a renewal of the ugly rumors that were extant in Weyler's time. It would be pleasant to have them proved untrue.

Lion and Bear Sparring.

Cleveland Leader. The chronic rivalry between England and Russia is the most serious phase of the foreign relations of the United Kingdom. Russia and England have gone so far in Asia that they can hardly avoid extending their already immense possessions and influence in that continent. Sooner or later the growth of their territory and trade rights must lead to a crisis compared with which the Fashoda dispute was as nothing.

Paradoxes of Populism.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. Many organs of the populist party in Nebraska are explaining the dimittion of the calamity vote at the recent election by stating that the populists were so all industriously at work in fields and factories that they could not spare the time to attend the election. This is a queer excuse to be unanimously circulated by a press which for months has unanimously declared that the unemployed were all over Nebraska and that relatively very few citizens had anything to do. The paradoxes of populism are many and this is one of the most stalwart.

Revised Flag of Norway.

Philadelphia Record. The ancient flag of Norway will not float in the breeze from the masthead of Norwegian ships just because the Storthing at Christiania adopted a resolution the Saturday to introduce a purely Norwegian ensign without any emblem of the union with Sweden. In order to prevail over a veto of the Swedish monarch a resolution of the Storthing must be adopted by three successive Diets. The incident is merely a reminder that the long continued constitutional struggle of Norway to be released from the hated union with Sweden is still going on without any indication of weariness on the part of the hardy Norwegians.

Controversy on the Border.

Philadelphia Times. It is a queer controversy that the Department of State has got into with Mexico in the case of Temple and it is not quite clear that its position is beyond dispute. Temple, who is an American but lives in Mexico, shot a Mexican on this side of the border and then went home, where he was arrested. Our law requires that a man shall be tried in the jurisdiction within which the crime was committed; the Mexican law provides for a trial at home for a crime committed against a Mexican citizen abroad. Temple was subject to the Mexican law and the Mexicans have arrested him and are going to try him. Our government contends that the Mexican law is not sound, or at least must not apply to an American, and it demands that Temple be given up. It is a very pretty quarrel, in which the international lawyers can argue indefinitely. Temple, of course, approves the American view.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The way to watch, is to work. It requires abundant grace to withstand abundant prosperity. Your position in life tomorrow, depends on your character today. A high ideal is a standing invitation to reach a more exalted position. The man who loses his life in love, sows the seed of untold noble lives. The sermon on the mount is higher than some church members care to live. The man who will not suffer for the truth, will have to suffer for neglecting it. Let the world mold your opinions, and it will soon squeeze all religion out. The miser who is able (but unwilling) to relieve want, is truly a miserable man. The exasperating trivialities of life are little lead lines led down to fathom our religion.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The democratic plurality in Texas includes seven killed and eleven wounded. If the rupture with Spain comes another series of peace jubilees will be in order. The Louisiana Sugar Planters' association promises to work up a cane rush against the Philippines when congress assembles. Governor-elect Roosevelt is booked for a lecture at the Lowell institute in Boston and 5,000 persons have applied for the 400 seats. Fourteen doctors worked in vain to save the life of a small pug dog in St. Louis. Pugsy was full of prunes and prune stones. The snake show in New York City must be an extensive affair in view of the vast quantities of political grief drowned there recently.

Odella Dis de Bar, the smoothest promoter of confidence games and yellow sensles in the country, is doing New Orleans as an exponent of the "gospel of fruitarianism." She is a divine madon, she declares, and she is the animated Buddha of the sect. The members of the order are to live on a diet of fruit and nuts, and thus strip themselves of superfluous flesh preparatory for the end of the world, scheduled for 1914. Unless Odella has lost her cunning the members of the sect will be stripped in less than fifteen years. Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and representative of that state at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, delivered her annual address to the state convention last Wednesday, in which she complimented the management of the woman's department at the exposition. "In recounting the agencies most helpful in promoting acquaintance," she said, "I must not forget to mention the woman's headquarters at Omaha during the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. This was particularly appreciated in the northern and eastern parts of the state, though we have scarcely a town but was represented there. Some clubs have already joined us and others are being organized which will one day knock at our doors. You who sent of your own beautiful handwork to this exposition may rejoice in the pleasure it gave to thousands of women. The kindness of giving given a new impetus to this state pride which imperial Missouri may well demand of her daughters. You whose pretty year books were thumbed and soiled (and perhaps stolen), there, may know that they were as well worn and copied and have become the basis of other reading circles and study clubs."

WHAT STRUCK POPULISM.

Power Behind the Knockout Blow Dealt at the Ballot Box. Philadelphia Times. The populist slump in the states west of the Mississippi is a surprise to those who reside and do business in the east and were far away from the noise and smoke of the far western political battle. It was probably a good deal of a surprise to the populists themselves, although they must have been very aware that the calamity racket was likely to be less effective this year than ever before.

The influence that contributed most to the populist overthrow and to the partial restoration of the far western states to the sound money column was chiefly a silent one, which has just been made apparent by the publication of a treasury bulletin, showing the reports of breadstuffs, provisions and cotton for the first ten months of the year ending October 31. By these figures it appears that the exports of breadstuffs for the first ten months of the year amounted to \$250,237,455 as against \$185,416,853 for the same period in 1897, \$136,163,183 in 1896 and \$97,622,354 in 1895. The exports of breadstuffs for the present year to date exceed those of the same period in 1892, the former record-breaking year, by \$38,000,000. The same ratio of increase is shown in our exports of provisions for the same period, which reach \$134,928,233, as against \$114,272,397 in 1897, \$106,136,169 in 1896 and \$104,553,941 in 1895. In amounts, cotton bales and mineral oils show a corresponding increase, but lower prices for both make the figures show a decline in dollars and cents, which may partly account for the republican losses of congressmen in the south while making unexpected gains in the west. An incidental feature of these statistics relates to the increased export demand for corn, the exports of which rose from 156,256,373 bushels in 1897 to 170,085,505 in 1898. This increased demand for our corn comes from every principal European country, and is certain to continue in the future, for whether European wheat crops are good, bad or indifferent, the corn supply must come chiefly from the United States.

Against this growing demand for wheat and corn at fair prices populist orators and journals appealed in vain. The experience of two years of good crops and good prices has fairly exploded the absurd idea that the prices of wheat and silver traveled in double harness. And with the largest wheat crop in the country's history being shipped abroad in quantities exceeding any former year and bringing into the country a plethora of dollars of the hundred-cent variety, the bottom was knocked clean from under the populist platform, and the western farmers knew it as well as anybody. Populism and calamity-howling will have to wait for a different condition of things before the American farmers will pay any attention to either again.

TITLES FOR A PRICE.

Baltimore American: Considering the revelations which the Hooley examination is bringing out, it would seem the best plan for the government and nobility to make up a purse to get Mr. Hooley out of his difficulties, or he will disrupt the whole social fabric. Chicago Chronicle: It has remained for a British premier, a noble lord, a knight of the Garter, to afford an example of sordid, vulgar traffic in the patronage of his high office from which even the most "practical" of American politicians would shrink aghast. For what was merely proposed in Hooley's case must undoubtedly have been consummated in other instances. It is safe to assume that every title of nobility granted since Salisbury assumed office had the price on the tag in plain figures, the purchase money going into the party treasury to be used in corrupting the electorate. Philadelphia Press: Certainly these revelations of Hooley show in social and political life in England a truckling to wealth that is not known here and that is supposed that in the United States the dollar alone is worshipped. Certain features of Hooleyism could not be duplicated here, and on the whole it seems as if in every way the almighty dollar is more puissant in England than here and that what would be viewed as a frightful travesty on the relation of worth and breeding to social position is rather the regular thing on the other side. Perhaps it is safe to say "was the regular," since it is clear nothing has so moved society and financial circles for a time as the Hooley disclosures, and a general cleaning of skirts is now in progress. Chicago Record: The sentimental tradition that hereditary titles of nobility are exclusively reserved for the selfish gratification of people who are born into them is shattered by the case report of the latest proceedings in the Hooley case. After having proved that it is quite feasible to get obnoxious dukes and marquises to rent the use of their names at a fair figure to doubtful business enterprises, Mr. Hooley, in his latest revelations, has disclosed that titles may be purchased outright. According to the evidence, one titled conservative agreed to fix the promoter out with a genuine baronetcy in consideration of a check for \$250,000 and a fee of \$5,000. The \$250,000, it is supposed, was to have been distributed among the members of the latest baronetcy supply. Owing to a snobbish rule that a man may not become a baronet unless he has an income apart from that which he gets in his trade the project failed, and Mr. Hooley refused to be content with the title which he had just marked down to him at \$125,000. He preferred to buy an admission into an exclusive conservative club, for which he paid \$50,000.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Puck: Ethel—Are you sure that all his thoughts are of you? Ethel—Oh, yes! Why, he has just lost his position on account of inattention to business! Chicago Record: "Mrs. Washit Jones has reorganized her social and financial club for 'It is more select now.' " "Yes, she left out the women who always win prizes."

Figure: Wife—Would you do if you had no wife to look after your mending, I'd like to know? Husband—Why, in that case I could afford to buy new clothes.

Indianapolis Journal: "Timmins, you don't seem to be making as much love to the landlady as you did." "Had I time, little, she thought she had no more sure that she could put off the scraps and meat left by her, as if I were already married to her."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Queer, about Clara's wedding with that plumber." "What was queer?" "Why, she had to get married at the very day and hour he said he would."

Chicago Post: "Would that I had a hundred lives to give for your sake," he exclaimed. "How you think," she asked coldly, "that that would rather overwork the fool-kiss?" He left without even stopping to brush the dust from the knees of his trousers.

Detroit Journal: "What a sweet complexion," he exclaimed, fondly, contemplating her radiant countenance. "And yours," she faltered, with maidenly timidity, "is as sandy as mine." "That was to say, while sand was not precisely sweet, it passed for such with many people, and was a rarity in the grocery business because Christianized."

Somerville Journal: "Do you know, Paul," said Ethel tremulously, "I sometimes fear that you don't love me any more." "Right you are," said Paul, embracing her. "And Ethel heaved a sigh, and settled down contentedly."

BE AS THANKFUL AS YOU CAN.

Cleveland Leader. Perhaps you have the toothache, Or perhaps you have the mumps; Perhaps some other ailment Has put you in the dumps. But whatever be your trouble, Emulate the Irishman. And if you can't be thankful, Be as thankful as you can.

Don't forget that there are others Who have burdens they must bear; Don't forget that God's above you, Has put you in the queue; O, the bliss of m'n are many, And the sorrow of m'n are do, But be hopeful—by tomorrow He may get around to you.

Some rival may have passed you— There are other feints to win; The man who gets the question Has to wade through thick and thin; So, whatever be your trouble, Emulate the Irishman. And if you can't be thankful, Be as thankful as you can.

Somber clouds may float above you— There are always clouds somewhere— But when the weather changes often, And tomorrow may be fair! Fix a goal that's worth the striving, In the future, and in the here; 'Tis the thing beyond that ever Keeps the heart and hope alive!

No man, since Father Adam, Made a better man of wars, Has escaped the consequences— We have got to have our cares; But your own troubles lightened Through a very simple plan; So, if you can't be thankful, Be as thankful as you can!

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MRS. J. BENSON,

210-12 S. 16th St.

ARNOLD'S KNIT GOODS

For babies, children and ladies, are for these reasons the most preferable underwear made. They are inexpensive and practical, healthful and hygienic to the highest degree. This is a list of the Arnold specialties:

Form Fitting Antiseptic Diapers. Wash Cloths, with feet. Night Drawers, with feet. Absorbent Bandages. Single and Double Fold Night Gowns. Accouchment Bands.

GERTRUDE SUITS.

Flannel Waists and Skirts (short clothes). Domet Flannel Night Robes. (Ladies.)

Mrs. Reynolds, a bright and obliging nurse from New York, is in our infants' section, ready to tell you all about them. Mothers, by all means, should avail themselves of this chance to learn how to make baby happier and healthier.

TRAINED NURSES SPECIALLY INVITED.

