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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1900. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Governor Jones, having withdrawn from the contest, Arkansas will serve Berry up to the senate for another term.

The Loud bill has been killed for about the fifth time. It is doubtful, however, whether it will be able now to compete with the fabled cat with nine lives.

Tom Thunder, son of John Thunder, the big medicine man of the Winnebago tribe of Wisconsin, has raised thunder by proclaiming himself chief of the tribe.

The Boer government has offered to lend Portugal the \$5,000,000 required for the Delagoa bay award. This does not look as if the Boers were in need of any donation parties.

Another disturbance almost emanating in a riot is reported in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Mark Twain is missing a good deal of sport by failing to be on hand at all the European legislative sessions at once.

Just to vary the program a little a recent prize fight resulted in one of the contestants laying an eye knocked out of its socket. Little incidents like this, however, do not prevent these exhibitions from being called sport.

London is again on tiptoe for news from South Africa, which is confidently expected to tell of British victories. But the British have been disappointed as often as they have been gratified by the news from South Africa during the present war with the Boers.

Chicago politicians need no expostulation when they go down into Kentucky. One of them recently shot at an opponent three times and only hit him once, inflicting a slight wound in the leg. A man like that would not last through one campaign in Kentucky.

Senator Pettigrew has gone to Cuba, ostensibly for his health, but more likely to see if there is not something going on there which will furnish him a pretext for another resolution of inquiry. He has worked the lead so strong that he finds himself out of material.

Andrew Carnegie retains control of the new monster steel manufacturing corporation formed through his compromise agreement with Mr. Frick. This should enable him to continue to plant public library buildings throughout the country if the new business venture pans out.

The right of the State Board of Transportation to regulate railroad rates in Nebraska has been affirmed by the federal court, but so long as the railroads regulate and control the do-nothing State Board of Transportation railroad regulation in Nebraska will remain a roaring farce.

Tom Watson may be the middle-of-the-road candidate for president. Tom Watson certainly stands just as good a show of holding the office as he did when he was the secondary tail to the Bryan kite, while his coming campaign will give him the opportunity of riding at the head of his political procession.

Those who read the contributions of the school children on the home patronage movement doubtless learned a good many things about Omaha and what is manufactured here that they never knew before. Young America has a faculty of observing what is going on around him which older ones might often cultivate to advantage.

It must have been a terrible disappointment to the members of the State Board of Transportation when Judge Munger decided against the railroads in their injunction proceedings. Unless the railroads come to the relief of the commissioners and appeal the case the board may be forced to show its hand or devise a new means of escape. The members are already flying the signal of distress, but railroad attorneys are expected to come to the rescue and stave off every impending calamity at least until after election.

BELIEF FOR PORTO RICO.

The action of the senate in adopting the conference agreement on the bill for the relief of Porto Rico assures the speedy application to that purpose of over \$2,000,000, being the amount collected on importations from the island up to January 1 of this year. Customs revenues hereafter on such importations are also to be used for the aid and relief of the people of Porto Rico and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein until otherwise provided by law. These revenues are placed at the disposal of the president and he having recommended the legislation in a special message it is certain that there will be no delay in putting it into effect.

This relief is most urgently needed and while but a temporary expedient will do a vast amount of good. The advances from Porto Rico show that there is great and increasing suffering there and quite naturally a spirit of revolt is spreading among the people, who have hitherto felt most kindly toward their new ruler, confidently believing that their condition would be better than under the domination of Spain. It must be confessed that thus far we have not justified this confidence, but it is possible yet to do so and this relief measure is a step in that direction.

The next step is to make provision for the commercial interests of the island and this should be taken without unnecessary delay. We believe that the house tariff bill, imposing 15 per cent of the Dingley duties, is a reasonable measure, just to our home interests with which the products of Porto Rico compete and not unfair to the people of that island. So far as the constitutional question involved is concerned, that should be left to the determination of the courts. Meanwhile the very small duty which it is proposed to collect on Porto Rican products coming into the United States will work no hardship to the producers of that island, since they will have here the best of markets and the revenues will go to the support of government in Porto Rico. Mr. Cannon of Illinois stated in the house of representatives that the Sugar and Tobacco trusts were behind the agitation for free trade, because it meant hundreds of thousands of dollars to them, and it is not difficult to credit the statement.

The Republicans of the senate should get together and pass the tariff bill as soon as possible. There need be no haste in providing civil government for Porto Rico. Commercial legislation is what is needed now, in order that business may be resumed. Civil government can come later.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

It is highly probable that there will be no legislation by the present congress, or at any rate at this session, looking to the correction of what the postmaster general and several of his predecessors have pointed out as abuses of the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter. In his last annual report Postmaster General Smith discussed this question very thoroughly, showing the great cost to the government of carrying matter which in his judgment was never intended to be embraced in the second class and urging that if this matter were required to pay a proper rate the postal service would be self-sustaining. He very earnestly recommended legislation to correct the abuse, as every postmaster general had done for several administrations.

The bill introduced by Representative Loud of California is a carefully prepared measure defining and regulating second-class matter and he brought forward in support of it a mass of facts of a most convincing nature. The opposition, however, was very formidable. Those who profit by the existing arrangement, at the expense of the general public, had a strong lobby at Washington and it appears to have worked very effectively. After being discussed three days the bill was recommitted, which will very likely be the end of it, at least for the present. Meanwhile a deficiency in postal revenues will continue.

THE FIGGITE INCIDENT.

Nebraska has been disgraced and justice outraged in the Figgite incident. Mob violence under any pretext is inexcusable and the law officers who tolerate it or connive in it are as culpable as are those who take part in it.

That the Figgites had made a nuisance of themselves or that they have broken up other families by their religious teachings is no justification for the forcible entry of their household and the tarring and feathering of an aged man and his wife. If any member of this sect has been guilty of criminal practices or the violation of any law he is liable to the penalties of the law and should be prosecuted under the law. From the broad standpoint of religious liberty guaranteed by the bill of rights to all citizens of Nebraska the Figgite sect is entitled to all the privileges accorded to any other denomination. Their mode of worship may be outlandish or even pagan, but so long as it does not conflict with the criminal code of the state it cannot be forcibly interfered with without an infringement of the fundamental rights belonging to every citizen to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.

The good people of Gretna, where the tar and feather party held carnival, may not comprehend that religious freedom is a most sacred prerogative which Americans prize and for which the founders of the republic shed their blood and offered up their treasure. Upon second sober thought, however, they must certainly realize Nebraska's motto, "Equality Before the Law," covers all classes of citizens and makes no distinction between nationality, creed, color or sect. At the dawn of the twentieth century the application of tar and feathers for

the purpose of converting men and women from belief or disbelief is a relic of medieval intolerance that recalls too strikingly the Spanish inquisition and the witch-burnings of New Salem. To allow such an outbreak to pass by without denunciation would properly subject Nebraska to the scorn of all civilized people.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The strike of the machinists, which is gradually spreading over the whole United States, is fraught with great danger to American workmen. The reduction of the hours of labor and increase in wages are very desirable, but there are limitations to the cost of production that cannot with safety be overstepped.

It is an open secret that the extraordinary demand for skilled labor is largely, if not chiefly, due to the enormous increase in the export of American products to all parts of the world. American locomotives and American machinery of every description have found ready sale, not only in European countries, but also in Japan, China, Australasia and Africa. The primary incentive for this extension of American commerce has been the ability of American manufacturers to undersell all competitors. The ability of American mill and factory owners to outbid foreign competitors must, however, reach its limit just as soon as the cost of materials and labor exceeds the market price of foreign-made wares. Assume that American concerns can, with their superior facilities for mining ores and fabricating machine-made goods, beat the world, at the present rate of wages how much longer can they continue to do so in a constantly rising labor market disturbed by costly strikes? Does it stand to reason that American factory owners would persist in underbidding foreign competitors at a loss rather than decrease their operating force or close their mills and factories until the labor troubles have been adjusted? That the withdrawal of American manufacturers from foreign fields would be disastrous to American workmen and to the whole country will scarcely be controverted. The reaction that would follow would make itself felt in every avenue of commerce and hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of wageworkers would be thrown out of employment to lead a life of enforced idleness for months if not for years. The contention that the factory lords are getting too much of the fat may hold good in some instances, but the forcing of higher wages and shorter hours of labor may kill the goose that lays the golden egg. A liberal wage scale is doubtless a good thing for both employer and workmen, but it must not be forgotten that the consumer pays the freight and the wageworker is the principal consumer of American products. Wages rarely keep pace with prices and the forced rise of prices inevitably brings about the crash that closes the mills and factories and converts the workman into a pauper or a tramp. This has been the lesson taught by sad experience in the past and history repeats itself.

NO EXCESSIVE INFLATION.

Thus far nothing has occurred to justify the apprehension felt by some when the gold standard bill was passed that it would produce an excessive inflation of bank currency. We then said that while there would undoubtedly be a considerable addition to this currency, the banks generally would probably adopt a conservative policy and this is what they appear to be doing. New banks are being organized and there is a demand from old ones for more money, but as yet this has not assumed proportions threatening excessive inflation and the indications are that it will not.

Discussing this matter Representative Brosius, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, said a few days ago, by way of answering numerous inquiries from business men, that in his judgment there is no foundation for fear of excessive inflation. There will be a gradual increase in the circulation to meet the requirements of trade, but he pointed out that it must be considered in connection with this subject that there are three natural checks upon excessive issues of bank currency under the new law. In the first place, under the operation of redemption any considerable inflation of banknotes would cause them to be sent to the treasury for redemption in large amounts and the issuing banks would have to put up the lawful money for the purpose, which would deplete their reserves. In the second place a demand for bonds necessary to excessive inflation would advance the price of bonds beyond the limit which would make it profitable to use them as security for circulation. In the third place, the limit of \$3,000,000 a month upon the retirement of currency will make banks very cautious about taking out more circulation than they will be able to keep out profitably.

In the opinion of Mr. Brosius these several checks will operate automatically to restrain excessive issues of bank currency under the new law. The 10 per cent authorized to be issued on bonds already deposited will be put out, amounting in round numbers to \$24,000,000, and as this is scarcely more than 1 per cent of the total volume of the circulation of course can do no harm. No one can say how much more than this the legitimate business of the country could absorb, but it seems entirely reasonable to assume that bankers generally will carefully consider this question of the probable requirements of legitimate business and be to a great extent guided thereby. They are shrewd, sagacious men and know the dangers incident to a policy which would produce wild speculation, ending in collapse from which they would not be the least sufferers. The fact that there has been no extraordinary speculative movement since the new law went into effect is somewhat reassuring. We still see no reason to change the

opinion heretofore expressed that as a whole the national banks will take a conservative course in increasing their circulation.

COMMISSION TO REASSEMBLE.

It is announced that the Anglo-American commission is soon to reassemble, perhaps at Ottawa, the capital of Canada. If the announcement is correct it seems to disprove the statement made when the commission adjourned that the differences between the British and American representatives were so serious as to preclude the possibility of their accomplishing anything. The authority given for the reported reassembling is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, who is a member of the commission. If another meeting has been called at his instance it is to be accepted as indicating a better disposition on the part of the Canadian government to have the questions in controversy settled on a fair and equitable basis. It is not improbable that Canada has been advised to adopt a more conciliatory attitude in respect to these issues.

At all events, it is to be hoped that another effort is to be made to dispose of the matters in dispute between the two countries. As to some of these it has been understood that a virtual agreement was reached by the commission, but Canada having made the settlement of all questions dependent upon an adjustment of the Alaska boundary dispute, the deliberations of the commission had no practical result. The boundary issue was temporarily arranged through negotiations between Washington and London and thus having been taken out of the hands of the commission that body will probably not be again called upon to consider it. In that event it can devote its attention to the other matters, with perhaps more favorable promise of reaching a satisfactory settlement of them. Such a result is very much to be desired in the interest of neighborly good feeling, for a long time somewhat strained, between the Dominion and the United States.

LOCAL OPTION MOST SATISFACTORY.

The impending municipal elections throughout Nebraska promise as usual to turn largely upon the election of license or no-license excise boards. These annual contests in the smaller cities and towns are periodical reminders of the fact that Nebraska is a local option state as much as Iowa or Indiana.

A new phase, or rather extension, of the local option principle is now being pressed to the front in several sections of the country, having already been brought up before the Ohio legislature. The plan is to subdivide the district making the decision one way or the other, so as to bring it directly to the neighborhood affected. Under the proposed law local option is applied within the various cities by submitting the question to a vote in the respective wards or election districts. As urged by a writer in one of the religious weeklies the details are worked out as follows:

If the wards or election districts in the city were allowed to determine, first, whether they would allow any liquor selling, and second, whether they would allow it on the afternoon of Sunday, while they might have to license it some districts would certainly have Sunday selling in others, but we should not have all the men who want their wine or beer with their dinners, and believe they have a moral right to it, voting for a wide open town for all vice and for every day in order to get the liberty to which they think themselves entitled on one day for an indulgence which seems to them wholly innocent. In other words, that if the legislature will allow the people of the city to manage their own affairs they could not manage them worse and they almost certainly would manage them better than they are now managed under the absurd partnership in which the legislature enacts the law and the city elects officers for the very purpose of not enforcing it.

While it is seldom that we find temperance advocates discussing the question in so rational a manner it is a refreshing sign to find them conceding that licenses might be granted in certain districts and even for Sundays as well as weekdays without being utterly indefensible. The operation of the Stoeubm law in Nebraska, which was in reality one of the first practical experiments in local option, has proved that the best way to deal with this perplexing question is to let the people concerned settle it for themselves. Whether, however, conditions would in any respect be improved by multiplying and diminishing the areas within which the principle should be applied is questionable. It might possibly be an advantage in very large cities, but in states like Iowa and Nebraska the present system seems to be working satisfactorily.

Richard Croker is quoted as saying that Tammany desires to see those who foster vice as well as those who are guilty of overt acts punished. If Tammany really desired to suppress or even hold vice in check in the metropolis it has had an excellent opportunity during many years past, as with the exception of short periods it has been in full control of the affairs of the city. Tammany is about as anxious to suppress vice as was the late reform police board of Omaha, wagged by Moise, Fauning & Co.

The bankruptcy commissioners who are making a good thing out of the bankruptcy law seem to be the principal persons interested in the proposed amendments that have been introduced in congress. We may be sure that the bill which has been drawn by a committee representing the bankruptcy commissioners will see to it that the referees in bankruptcy do not get the worst of any changes.

The extraordinary activity in railway stock speculation does not indicate any fear of impending depression in railroad business. Railroads in every section of the country are reporting increased traffic and no one will have the temerity to accuse them of accepting it at losing

rates. The stock speculators, however, may work their shares up to a point where even the best possible business would not make returns and invite a reaction which would inflict serious losses upon those who hold the stock.

MEMBERS OF THE IOWA DELEGATION.

Members of the Iowa delegation at Washington do not take kindly to the resolution of the Iowa legislature expressing views on the Porto Rican question for their benefit. The senators and congressmen say that they think they know the situation as well, if not better, than the legislators at Des Moines. If the Iowa legislative resolution has as much effect as the usual petition sent out to congress the votes of the representatives of the state will not be appreciably influenced.

The drug and patent medicine interests are making a special plea before congress for the repeal of the stamp tax upon their wares, which they say was put on for war purposes and should be removed, now that the war is over. But the war tax remains on other articles and business transactions and is just as onerous as that on patent medicines. When congress comes to revise the stamp tax list it should revise the entire tax instead of taking one section of it at a time.

The Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin recently selected a Chicago Irishman as their chief, but one of the tribe is contesting his right and proposes to fight a duel with tomahawks. As the challenged party the Irishman would be entitled to the choice of weapons, and if he should select shillalahs the Indian would stand no show.

RECOGNITION OF CIVIL HEROES.

In the will of a Bostonian is a handsome bequest to the fire department. When it comes to courage and devotion to duty the firemen deserve recognition among the foremost.

THREATENING BRITISH CONSCIENCE.

Hen. Joseph Chamberlain has warned the Boers not to destroy the Johannesburg mines. Why does not Mr. Chamberlain warn the Boers not to kill any more British soldiers? When war interferes with the gold output it becomes barbarous.

TALK THAT IS EXPENSIVE.

In this age of practical time is money, but the average legislature prefers to attend to the public business from the opposite standpoint, that talk is cheap. The people are beginning to realize that it is very expensive and that the worse they talk the more it costs.

A VERDICT WORTH HAVING.

The verdict of the Prussian minister of railways upon the American locomotives that were tried in Bavaria is that "notwithstanding their faultless construction they cost considerably less than locomotives of similar style of Prussian make." This is a verdict worth having.

FUEL FOR A REVOLUTION.

We hope that Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago will call a mass meeting to protest against the arbitrary and unjust action of President Harper of that institution in disbanding its glee, mandolin and banjo clubs on the pretext that the members don't study enough. Are undergraduates to be compelled to study without their content? Is the constitutional right to plunk-plunk to be interfered with by a despot? Arise, ye Goths, and glut your ire!

LEAPS OF CIVILIZATION.

Some conception of how rapidly the world travels is conveyed in the announcement that the Alaskan city of Dawson, which three years ago was a cluster of half a dozen huts in the frozen wilderness, is now equipped with two steam fire engines, horse carts and fourteen patent fire extinguishers. On the other side of the world the ruined city of Khartoum, under the equator, has sprung into life again like magic, and now a splendid statue of General Gordon is to be erected in its public gardens within the next few months.

TEMPTING FIELD FOR FAIRIES.

The truth of Barnum's declaration that people like to be humbugged was again illustrated by facts developed from the arrest of an alleged "divine healer" in Boston, who called himself Francis Truth. It was shown that Truth had been doing a business amounting to \$30,000 a week. Two inspectors tried his treatment and pronounced it valueless. Truth was arrested under the United States law on a charge of using the mails to defraud. As his terms for treatment were \$5 a month, it can easily be imagined how numerous his victims were.

PEARY'S DASH TO THE POLE.

According to the program laid out long ago, Lieutenant Peary should now be completing his preparations for his start next month on his final dash from Fort Conger to the pole. It has been said that Peary would, according to his own declaration, reach the pole or die. It seems almost needless to say it, but, really, the impression prevails among those who have tarried in the icy wastes that Peary will never more be heard of. It is much to be feared that, like Andree, he will find his everlasting tomb in the untrodden ice fields he loved so well.

ONE WEEK'S INDUSTRIAL STORY.

Progressive Strides of American Goods in Foreign Lands. New York World. Here are some encouraging facts recorded during the past week: 1. The British government has ordered 150 typewriting machines from an American company, the largest order it ever gave to any company, British or American. 2. American locomotives have been subjected to severe trials in Bavaria, and the Prussian minister of railways officially reports that "notwithstanding their faultless construction they cost considerably less than locomotives of similar style of Prussian make." 3. The English Northeastern Railway company is placing orders for locomotives in the United States. 4. An American company has secured a contract to furnish the Bedford (England) Electric Light company with nearly all of its machinery. 5. The new railroad development in Mexico has resulted in enormous orders for materials, rolling stock and locomotives from American shops, and the entire equipment of the new lines is to be of American make. 6. The development of electrical traction railways in Mexico has been so rapid that secondhand cars from this country, replaced here by better patterns, are eagerly sought after. 7. A Leavenworth (Kan.) firm has just taken a contract to build all the bridges on the New Mexico and Matamoros railway in Mexico. These are facts that tell their own story.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

San Francisco Call: According to several ministers of Chicago services of song have a distinct and very material commercial value to the Lord. A coterie of clergymen in the Windsor City is fighting bitterly to determine who owns the royalties on a denominational song book.

Indianapolis News: Dr. McCliffert's withdrawal from the Presbyterian church will spare the country the spectacle of another heresy hunt. We congratulate Dr. McCliffert on his action and we congratulate the Congregational church on winning so able a scholar to its communion.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: That one-time sweeping sword of Gilead, the Rev. Sam Small is editing a paper in Havana. His editorials are as warm as the maximum temperature and the way he reaches out for the folks and watchmen of his countrymen and countrywomen is a caution.

Indianapolis Journal: A Chicago preacher said on Sunday that religious teachers should welcome the Monday morning papers, which devote considerable space to abstracts and extracts of sermons, because they are read and considered by ten times as many people as listen to them. The point is well taken. Globe-Democrat: Brother Sheldon's newspaper experiment recalls the case of a man who dreamed for several nights that he saw a banner inscribed "P. C." He construed this to be a command to "Preach Christ" and accordingly presented himself to the editors to advise. He was asked to do so in temperate and at the close was mildly reminded that "P. C." could also be interpreted "Flow Cream."

Denver Post: Bishop Vincent deserves the congratulations of the public for the wise words he addressed the other day to the young men of the University of Denver. "Don't become ministers," he advised, "unless you have a special call and special talents for that profession." On Sunday morning, when too many of us must listen to sermons by men who should have been lawyers or miners or farmers or merchants, Bishop Vincent's words appeal with double force. During the remaining six days of the week we are able to endure with a fair degree of equanimity the thought of the public imperfections of the minister.

One of the saddest spectacles presented to the view of man is a brother, exalted, perhaps, by divine love and filled with love of his fellows, haltingly and blindly endeavoring to point the pathway to a better life, which he himself does not clearly see or, seeing, is unable to find language to adequately describe.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Goosebone prophets and weather sharps say spring is due. Well, let her spring. Another sharp advance in the price of rubber is reported. Rubberbeaks are looking up. A man named Jeff Davis is a candidate for governor of Arkansas, yet the name hasn't set the political woods afire. Savannah salad knocked Admiral Dewey off the bridge. Admiral Montoro should make a note of that ammunition for future use. Canny Andy Carnegie did not read the story of Davy Crockett's coon in vain. He came down as soon as Eric pointed the gun.

Mr. Croker's bulldog captured most of the prize at the New York dog show. New York judges of canine talent appreciate the value of a "pull." Should Emperor William fail to get a raise in salary it is not likely he will throw up his job. He can strike the national treasury indirectly and get the coin. Secretary Root entertains doubt of the capacity of the Cubans to govern themselves. Doubtless the Cubans entertain similar opinions respecting Kentuckians. The women of Pretoria are preparing to defend the passes. How like their favored brothers in the land of the freet! Few men give up their passes without a bit struggle.

The venerable Mr. Everts accounts for his longevity by saying he had never taken scientific exercise. It was enough for him to watch the contortions of the multitude wrestling with his amazing sentences.

The dignity of Prof. Pruzzimons was rudely attacked by the failure of Prof. Sharkey to start the debate on time. Somehow the public survived the loss of the elocutionary effort.

New York and New Jersey are still talking about saving the Palisades and the quarries are still at work destroying them. The latter destroy more in a day than the talk would preserve in a century.

A Philadelphia savant of uncertain age cruelly attacks womankind by showing that the average street sweeping skirt of a woman gathers 200,000 live germs of disease in an eight-hour working day. Still the women thrive and grow handsome, despite the germs dangling at their heels. What is life without a fashionable skirt?

Senator Wolcott is said to be the most eloquent speaker in the national senate. But the charm of his words is not to be compared with the entrancing beauty of his shirts. Sometimes they are brown, to match a new suit, and sometimes they are white, with wide blue or pink stripes. A brilliant shirt waist enveloping feminine charms in the gallery attracts less attention than the decorated front of the Colorado senator.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Chicago Tribune: "Oh, John, baby is trying to swallow a cork!" "A cork, Maria? Stop 'er!"

Indianapolis Journal: "What is tobacco heart Harvey?" "It's a heart disease which women get who continually agitate themselves by nagging their husbands for smoking."

Puck: His Wife—If you can stop reading about the Boer war for a few minutes I have something to tell you about the Boer war. The Suburbanite—Yes? Is she going to trek?

Detroit Journal: "I haven't told him I love him, even yet." "Why do you keep him in the dark?" "Oh, men are so much more demonstrative in the dark, you know."

Brooklyn Life: "Oh, you darling! I'm so glad to hear of your happiness. What did Mr. Dickinson say when he proposed?" "He said he had loved me from the very first."

"I should never have suspected that; he is such a young looking man!" Philadelphia Press: Assume—I suppose you're one of those who consider marriage a lottery? Henpeck—No, indeed. If you draw a blank in a lottery you can tear up your ticket and forget all about it.

Chicago Record: Pertie Sweetun—I wouldn't marry the best man alive. Would you? Meena Zevver—Yes, dear, I would and I'm going to in about six weeks.

Boston Traveler: "Were you ever crossed in love?" "Yes, once. There was a beautiful girl whose father was rich and she loved me. I called her up by telephone to arrange the details of our elopement, but wires were crossed that morning and the old gentleman overheard what we said."

Chicago Post: "That boy," she said when her husband reached home, "is just like you." "Been naughty again, has he?" he returned. "Long experience had taught him the circumstances in which she noted a resemblance between father and son, and years ago the remark had caused to flatter him."

MAN AND IMMORTALITY.

Man speaks uncertainly when contemplating death; Din—outlined is the realm beyond that stream. Longed for, yet is there fear that when this breath departs, reality will too cruel, awful, seem; Cruel that that reality could ever be doubted; By wailing man of compassed mind; Then, straightaway is the same thought routed; By others not stabler than the veering wind; Now laughs man at the thought of future life; And revels in his earthly, fair pavilion; Cries: "Thy plain, Death ends all human strife; From darkness come, we live, then enter on oblivion." Anon comes Death, and with his might DESTROYED THE POWER OF HEART TO BEAT; Ascends a broken voice, prays God for light; Then takes the soul his last terrestrial flight; Hastings, Neb. DAVID J. LEWIS

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