

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, and various names and amounts. Total: 815,155. Less: 10,071. Net: 805,084. Net daily average: 27,592.

Subscribed an sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1900. STOCKTON HETH, Notary Public.

Help the decorator for Decoration day. The ice man does not give trading stamps.

Lord Roberts, it will be noticed, leaves it to others to set the day for the ending of the war.

Chicago has a little war on its hands. Mayor Harrison should hasten to tender Colonel Bryan a commission in his army.

Omaha men are not compelled to dodge and explain these days when someone asks them about the clearing house showing. It speaks for itself.

Montana can enter no complaint regarding the number of senators it has at present. The trouble is that two out of three are not on the effective list.

Chairman Towne of a so-called national committee has appointed a sergeant-at-arms to officiate at the silver republican national convention. What for?

A newspaper as Omaha women would run it is more readable than a newspaper as a Kansas minister would run it, and probably more nearly as Christ would run it.

Nebraska farmers will soon be compelled to tag their corn when they leave the farm for a day. It grows so during their absence that otherwise they would not be able to recognize it.

It remained for the supreme court of Nebraska to pass into control of the pop-carts before its career, extending over thirty years, should be broken with the citation of an editor for constructive contempt.

If Nebraska's great attorney general wants to tackle a trust worthy of his metal, why not take up the unlawful combination of fire insurance companies that denies policy buyers the benefits of competition?

Governor Poynter wins out in his fight for the possession of the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice, but his success recalls the saying of a famous sovereign that another such victory would cost him his crown.

Queen Victoria has culled the State department a message of acknowledgment of the congratulations of the president on the occasion of her birthday. Now for another outbreak of anti-anglophobia on the part of the opposition press.

American astronomers will have their eyes riveted on the sun tomorrow morning and the star-gazers have clustered in the narrow belt of totality on the Atlantic seaboard, where they expect to make the most extensive scientific observations ever attempted.

According to the democratic machine idea the fitness or unfitness of a man for office is dependent solely upon the fact of his paying or refusal to pay his political assessment. Most any man ought to be able to qualify himself when the assessment is only 3 per cent.

Are the people who remain in Omaha this summer to be left entirely without diversion in the form of the open-air concerts that were made so popular during our two expositions? If anything is to be done to satisfy this apparent want, action should be begun without delay.

According to dispatches from England the chief naval constructor of the government is to be asked to resign because he has fallen behind the times, particularly behind the constructors of this country. Spain made the discovery that all Europe was behind the times two years ago.

Now that their candidate for congress has been thrown over in the First district to make room for a populist, the democrats are promising that they must have the candidate in the Third district. Democratic anti-cooperation and political handouts have about as much binding effect as popocratic platform promises. They are made for effect.

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

Constructive contempt, when applied to the press as a means of upholding the honor and dignity of courts, rests solely upon the royal prerogative. In monarchical countries the exercise of this power is in the name of the sovereign, the court impersonating the emperor, king or queen, as the case may be. Only on the theory that "the king can do no wrong" courts exercise the arbitrary and despotic power that makes them prosecutor, jury and executioner.

In this republic the royal prerogative is repugnant to the basic principles upon which rests our whole fabric of free government. Popular sentiment has always discountenanced every attempt to throttle and terrorize the press in the performance of its primary function to keep the searchlight of publicity upon all public officers whether they are enthroned in the executive mansion, occupy ensconched seats in the senate or are robed in judicial ermine.

The dogma that the king can do no wrong finds no lodgment on American soil and the attempt to draw the sacred circle of contempt around the persons located with judicial cloaks will not increase the respect or confidence of free Americans in the judgments of the tri gods.

The aversion of the American people to everything that smacks of the royal prerogative is so general that in the entire period of 111 years since the organization of the federal government not a single example is on record where the supreme court of the United States has cited an editor to appear before it to answer a summons for contempt. With only three exceptions, so far as we can learn, no supreme court of any state in the union ever ventured to exercise the royal prerogative by instituting contempt proceedings against an editor or publisher for impugning its dignity or reflecting upon its honor.

Out of hundreds of thousands of cases adjudicated in the highest tribunals of the various states, it has remained for Nebraska to go on record as instituting the fourth original case of constructive contempt against an editor and that at the very period when the trend of public sentiment is so generally opposed to judicial despotism and judicial encroachment upon individual rights.

JUDICIAL ACTION.

The refusal of the United States senate a few days ago to take up the Nicaragua canal bill was judicious and undoubtedly in accord with intelligent public sentiment, which favors waiting for canal legislation until the report of the commission is submitted and the opinion of the engineers as to routes, cost, etc., is known. The passage of the Nicaragua canal bill by the house of representatives was not approved by the country, not because public sentiment is opposed to an isthmian canal, but for the reason that the legislation was premature and as was forcibly pointed out by Representative Burton of Ohio, "ignores treaties, disregards business-like methods and threatens not only to postpone but possibly to defeat the enterprise."

The action of the senate undoubtedly disposes of the bill for the present session and by the time of the meeting of the next session the canal commission will have completed its report and congress can proceed upon the thorough and trustworthy information which it will then have. It is expected that the commission will be found favorable to the Nicaragua route, but this is by no means certain, while one thing that seems assured, from intimations given out by one or two members of the commission, is that the estimated cost of the proposed canal will be much higher than the maximum of previous estimates. It will also be shown that there are greater difficulties to be overcome than have been pointed out by the other commissions, due to the fact that their investigations were less thorough and complete than those of the present commission. Unquestionably there will be some other facts disclosed which are absent from the reports of preceding investigators and which it is important should be known. Certainly no harm and possibly much good will come from delaying canal legislation until the next session of congress.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The operations of the society in China called "Boxers," an anti-Christian organization which is estimated to have a membership of 11,000,000, have for some time commanded the serious attention of all the powers having interests in that portion of the Chinese empire where the society exists. Each of these powers has brought pressure upon the Peking government for action looking to the suppression of the murderous organization and while some effort has been made by the government in this direction, it has not been adequate and consequently the operations of the "Boxers" have become more flagrant, though said to be chiefly in killing natives who have been converted to Christianity.

Manifestly, however, the lives and property of foreigners residing in the region being terrorized by the organization are in danger and it is the duty of their several governments to make all proper efforts for their protection and security. The United States, without joining with the other powers, months ago notified the Chinese government that the life and property of American citizens must be protected and it is announced that our minister at Peking has again been instructed to inform the government of China that our government expects it to stamp out the troublesome organization and to provide guarantees for the maintenance of peace and order and the protection of Americans. While acting independently, the American minister is virtually co-operating with the representatives of the other powers and the condition of affairs appears to fully justify such co-operation. Our government has avoided anything in the nature of an alliance and undoubtedly will continue to do so, but it is evident there can be no effective action in China as to this matter unless the representatives of

the powers whose citizens are in peril adopt some common course of action. It is not necessary that the United States should enter into formal concert with the European powers concerned, but it is obviously essential that it shall have a common understanding with other nations, since the Peking government will be likely to yield to a united representation, while it would perhaps pay but little attention to a protest made on its own behalf merely by the government of the United States.

It is stated that there is no indication in the latest instructions to the American minister as to the course that would be pursued by the United States government in case the Chinese government refuses to heed the warning. The fact is realized that it is a most difficult task which the Chinese government is asked to perform and if it shall show an earnest purpose to do its duty there will be a disposition on the part of this government to give ample opportunity for complying with its perfectly legitimate demands.

It can be confidently predicted that the United States will not be a party in any event to any aggressive or forcible action that may be taken by other powers. If the European nations, which is quite possible, should make the state of affairs in China an excuse for a movement to seize territory in that empire, the United States will have no part in it. This country desires no Chinese territory. Its interests are rather bound up in the maintenance of things as they are. But it must see that protection is given the lives and property of its citizens in China and the course it has taken to secure such protection is entirely legitimate and proper.

FREDERICKSBURG.

The memorial service of the Army of the Potomac at the historic battleground of Fredericksburg in which President McKinley, members of his cabinet and army veterans of the union and confederate participated recalls the most disastrous battle fought by the Army of the Potomac on Virginia soil during the war of the rebellion.

Although commanded by General Burnside, the attack on Fredericksburg had been ordered by the board of strategy at the War department against his judgment and advice. Over 150,000 men, constituting the flower of his army, were either killed or wounded, while an almost impregnable position, lost only a few hundred.

The effect of Fredericksburg upon President Lincoln and his immediate advisers was most depressing and nobody seemed to feel the terrible disaster more keenly. From the day of Fredericksburg, Abraham Lincoln averted his eyes and his naturally sad and mournful countenance showed marked signs of care and dejection. General Burnside himself, however, did not take the reverse so seriously. He seemed to be relieved by his summary removal as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

DEMOCRATS AND THE TRUSTS.

The democrats of the house judiciary committee, who undoubtedly represent the views of their party colleagues in congress, oppose the proposed amendment to the constitution giving congress control of the trusts on the ground that it would infringe the rights of the states and violently disturb the balance of state and federal government. This the Philadelphia Record points out, is in conflict with the position of Mr. Bryan, who, that paper says, in more than one of his speeches has vaguely advocated an amendment of the federal constitution as a means of controlling the trusts. "As the trusts," observes the Record, "will constitute a leading issue in the presidential campaign this conflict of opinion would be a serious embarrassment to the democrats throughout the contest should Mr. Bryan be nominated for the presidency." And this is not the only difference in the views of the democratic leader and the democrats in congress that will prove embarrassing. Mr. Bryan, in proposing a federal license system for trusts, said the states cannot handle the matter. "We must strike at the root of the thing," said Mr. Bryan, "and make a monopoly of anything an impossibility. The federal government must take up the question and bring it to a successful culmination." Now this is precisely what the legislation proposed by the republicans contemplates, but the democrats in congress antagonize it on the ground that it would interfere with the rights of the states, which the democratic leader has declared cannot handle the matter of regulating and controlling trusts. Mr. Bryan would give the federal government full power to deal with the industrial combinations; the democrats in congress, on the other hand, would have nothing done to infringe upon the rights of the states. With this conflict between the leader and the representatives of the party the framing of an anti-trust declaration by the Kansas City convention, if it shall attempt to go beyond a mere perfunctory denunciation of the trusts, will be not an altogether easy matter.

The democrats of the house judiciary committee are of the opinion that the trouble is not in lack of law, but failure to enforce it, yet the last democratic administration pronounced the anti-trust law defective and inadequate and a democratic congress did nothing to improve the law. It is remarkable that democrats now should take a position in respect to the anti-trust legislation of 1890 which discredits the opinions of two democratic attorneys general of the United States—Mr. Olney and Judge Harmon. There is one proposition, however, in connection with this question upon which all democrats will un-

doubtedly agree and that is the abolition of tariff duties on all articles manufactured by trusts. In an attack on the protective policy all democrats will be united, but the people understand that if that party were in power it would not confine its attack upon protection to the trust articles. It would assail the policy in all directions.

The fact is, the democrats are so confused and uncertain in regard to the trust question as they are respecting most other questions. The one thing there are not in doubt about is that of opposing whatever the republican party proposes.

IN THE EVENT OF FORCE.

There has been no intimation that the government intends to employ force to collect the indemnity from Turkey, in case the sublime Porte does not make an early and satisfactory response to the last note from this government, but the announcement that the cruisers Baltimore and Detroit may be sent to the European station, where there is now but one war vessel, suggests that the question of using force has been thought of in official circles. A naval officer in Washington is quoted as saying that three war ships on the European station would be sufficient for all the purposes of the United States in the Mediterranean.

But what would the European governments say to an attempt on the part of this country to collect the indemnity by force? Would the European concert which guarantees the territorial integrity of Turkey be likely to intervene in such a case? A French writer thinks that the powers would intervene. He is of the opinion that if the United States should undertake to apply physical pressure to Turkey without having obtained the permission of the powers as soon as any warlike demonstration was made against the Turk we should hear a voice in Europe crying halt. Certainly this is a matter to be considered and undoubtedly our government would not decide to resort to force without informing itself as to how such a course would be regarded by the European powers. Although there are plenty of precedents to warrant the United States in employing physical pressure, if necessary, to secure the payment of the claim against Turkey, yet it is by no means certain that all the European governments would recognize them, and besides those governments might see in such a circumstance a favorable opportunity to give the United States to understand that hostile demonstrations on its part in Europe would not be tolerated.

However, it is not probable that we shall be called upon to use force to collect the indemnity. The justice of the claim is no longer questioned by the Turkish government and the promise that it shall be paid has been given by the sultan. Payment will undoubtedly be put off as long as possible, but it is safe to say that it will not be deferred far beyond the date of the American ultimatum, which may be expected to be submitted in the near future.

Opponents of the administration were certain when the British authorities detained provisions shipped to Lourenco Marques that the administration would do nothing for the owners, but leave them to settle as best they could and possibly suffer the confiscation of their goods. The announcement is now made that England has not only paid the invoice price, but 10 per cent additional. Americans and American interests have been better protected by the present administration than by any which has been in power for years, and the result accomplished with less fuss and an entire absence of bluster.

The Japanese of San Francisco have persuaded their acting diplomatic representative at Washington to enter protest against the compulsory inoculation of Orientals on the Pacific coast against smallpox and bubonic disease. The communication has been properly referred to the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, but it remains to be seen whether the San Francisco health authorities can be persuaded to let up on their housecleaning crusade.

Beatrice populists denounce Governor Poynter for employing a republican attorney when so many of the populist faith are disloyal. If the governor would only take a little more republican advice he would not make so many mistakes. When he has made a blunder it is perfectly natural that he should turn to a republican who knows how to get him out of his trouble.

That statement made by the Boer envoys that owing to the limited time at their disposal during their present visit they will be unable to accept all the invitations received throws a doubt over their coming to Omaha, which we are sure would be glad to entertain them if their reception were entirely devoid of political significance.

Ministers of the gospel are protesting against the portion of the Ohio prohibition platform which says it will make war upon the liquor traffic "in the name of Jesus Christ." Possibly they had in mind the thump of the prohibitionists with the liquor dealers to elect a supreme judge in Nebraska last year.

Summer Allergions.

The open car is here again. So is the hog who sits in the end seat and compels people to climb over him.

Temper and Temperature.

What complicates the situation is that the higher the ice trust runs the price the hotter the public is likely to get.

Well, the Money Talks.

Washington Star. European opera singers and pianists have a very annoying habit of saying nothing about this country when they get home except in connection with the amount of money they took away.

Effect of Antique Humor.

Chicago Inter Ocean. An American circus has failed in Hamburg, Germany. The cause is not given. We can easily imagine, however, how the jokes of an American circus would be received in Germany, where they have been preserved and studied for centuries in the original Greek and Latin.

Does Political Larceny Pay?

Washington Post. A final accounting will show that the Kentucky democrats have executed a rather expensive piece of political larceny.

Short Reflection on Life.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Men are giving themselves up to things, always things. The insane pursuit of material advantage leaves no room for the joy of life, without which life is not worth living.

Where is the Small Boy?

Chicago Times-Herald. As the mothers' congress has given rise to a mighty demand for a fathers' congress, it is evident that the small boy will have to go into the congress business himself unless he is to lose his liberties altogether.

Omaha Talent to the Rescue.

Chicago Post. An Omaha man has set himself the task of writing a woman's bible. After he has finished he will of course get up a children's bible, and then possibly an old folks' bible. He might just as well cater to all while he is about it.

Restricting Premature Marriages.

Buffalo Express. If more fathers would follow the example of the Somerville (N. J.) man who is preparing to sue a clergyman for performing a marriage ceremony in which a minor was one of the principals there would be fewer such marriages.

Tips for Boarders.

New York Tribune. The man who, on telling his boarding house mistress that steak should not be fried, but broiled, got knocked down by the landlady, and then, when she should have treated him with fitting respect and awe the primal verity that "de gustibus non disputandum est."

Babies of the Future.

Baltimore American. The Mothers' National congress is in session in Des Moines. The baby of the future, whose bringing up will be sanitary, scientific, hygienic, artistic and systematic, will never know how much it has to be thankful for in not being a poor, old-fashioned baby, who was brought up in any old way. If the men and women of the next generation respond to all the teaching, training and knowledge lavished on their development, the world ought to be catching a glimpse by that time of the millennium.

Where Resignations Won't Go.

Philadelphia Ledger. The officers who were appointed to the army from civil life because they had social pulls, and who were sent to the Philippines, have grown tired of their jobs and are anxious to come home. Many of them have resigned, but their resignations have not been accepted, and they will have to stay where they are. There seems to be no prospect of their being able to apply to the civil service—if there were more work and less pay attached to the offices, there might not be such a rush of applicants for them.

Charity Should Begin at Home.

Philadelphia North American. The "absent-minded" in this country are those who give money to funds for Indian famine sufferers and for British soldiers in Africa and forget that the American soldiers in Luzon and the widows, orphans and parents of the men who died in Cuba and in fever camps at home. It is sentimentally fine to respond to English appeals to "pay, pay, pay," but England is amply able to take care of its own and it is the business of its absent-minded government to relieve the frightful distress of India.

CARING FOR OLD MINISTERS.

Massachusetts Sets an Example Worthily of Wide Imitation. Rev. Ian MacLaren's startling question: "Ought we to shoot the old minister?" has been answered by the Episcopal convention of the diocese of Massachusetts.

That body has adopted a new canon, under which any minister of the church who has labored in Massachusetts for twenty-five years and is 65 years of age shall at his own option be retired with an allowance of \$500 per year.

This is an example worthy of widest imitation by other Protestant denominations. It is at once a pathetic and a shocking thing to see an old minister turned down when he has reached the dead-line of his profession—which is now drawn at about 60 years of age—and no resource left him but to tramp around as a book agent or a picture peddler, picking up a scanty living as best he can.

"The sacred calling of the ministry" is a high-sounding phrase, but "fair words butter no parsnips." The average pastor's take care of his own and let him discharge the social duties of his position, support his usual family and save enough to support him in his old age. He has moral right to be provided for by his church when he is mustered out of active service.

PORT NIOBRARA CANTEN.

Eleventh Hour Indignation of a Layman Aways from Home. Chicago Inter Ocean. George H. Hornby, lay delegate to the Methodist general conference, writes to contradict this newspaper's statements regarding the army canteen. Among these statements was one to the effect that no beer is sold at a post exchange on Sunday, or to a man under the influence of liquor, or in quantities large enough to enable a man to get drunk. Mr. Hornby asserts that he has lived for fifteen years near Fort Niobrara, Neb., never knew the canteen to be closed on Sunday, has seen soldiers heastily buy beer credit against their pay.

We have no doubt that Mr. Hornby tells the exact truth, as far as it is known to him. We may point out, however, that we did not assert that post exchanges were closed on Sundays, but only that no beer was allowed to be sold on Sundays. The post exchange is a restaurant and reading room, and as such may properly be kept open on Sundays. If beer was sold on Sundays, and if soldiers were allowed to get drunk in the Fort Niobrara exchange at any time, then these things were permitted in direct violation of the army regulations, and those responsible for such violations should have been punished. A soldier is permitted to draw extra clothing and buy other necessities against his future pay, and possibly may be allowed to buy beer in the same manner. It is, however, a punishable offense for a soldier to defraud his creditors. If the Fort Niobrara troops spent their money for beer, and so were unable to pay their cashiersmen, they could have been punished.

As a good citizen, it was plainly Mr. Hornby's duty to direct the attention of the proper authorities to the alleged offenses, but he failed to do so. He should have appeared to the secretary of war and the president, if necessary, against the illegal conduct of the officers in charge. Mr. Hornby does not say that he took any of these steps to bring the offending officers to account. Therefore, we must infer that for fifteen years Mr. Hornby has been sanctified by the mismanagement of the Fort Niobrara post exchange, and has done nothing to stop the scandal and enforce the country's laws.

With all deference to Mr. Hornby's sincerity, we must respectfully suggest that he do his own duty first, and then criticize others. We also submit that the alleged faults of the Fort Niobrara canteen do not prove that the post exchange system is bad. The soldiers who do not make a summer, nor do the officers of a few officers overcome the righteous action of many.

BLASTS FROM RAMS HORN.

Your living speaks louder than all your logic. He who loves folly may well listen to flattery. Washing a pig will not make it stop liking mud.

A man is never poorer for the questions he asks. The stiller of pride do not help in the walk with God. A creed may be either a compass or a straitjacket.

The saddest truth is less severe than the merriest lie. The biggest coward is the one who is afraid to do right. A short prayer will get to heaven quicker than a long one.

No parson weeps over the fact that the boy outgrows his clothes. The harm of a creed is in converting it from a staff into a club. It will hurt you more to live a day without prayer than to live it without bread.

One reason why Job did not get entirely in the dark was because he kept looking up. Many a man fishes for his creed who never thinks of carrying an umbrella for his wife. It is the privilege of every Christian to have a mountain-moving faith, and yet how many grow faint at the sight of a mole hill.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Kansas City Star: For real, smooth politics, keep your eye on the general Methodist conference in Chicago. Cleveland Plain Dealer: The Methodist delegates recently applauded the brother who introduced a resolution prohibiting applause in Methodist churches, and there the matter ended.

Chicago Times-Herald: One of the new Methodist bishops was born in Ohio and the other was educated in that state. In this latitude those severe days on which the Ohio man gets lost never occur in May. Minneapolis Journal: The Methodists decided to admit women to the annual conference. Why not? The women are generally believed to have valuable opinions on church matters which they are willing to express.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Methodist church in its conservatism still frowns upon dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties and livery schools; but the people of the Methodist communion are inclined to look upon these worldly diversions with more leniency. Time was when the church ruled the people; the time is coming, if it does not already come, when the people will rule the church.

Chicago Tribune: By an overwhelming vote the Methodist conference has adopted the recommendation made in the bishop's address and has abolished the pastoral time limit. The compulsory element in Wesley's itineracy idea is thus banished from the church which he founded. The change on this point is revolutionary, but it is neither sudden nor unexpected. It is the result of a tendency that has been steadily at work for a century, and it merely marks the passing of the church from the missionary stage to the established stage.

Baltimore American: The women have won, and it is a good thing for the church and the laity. They represent fully two-thirds of the religion of the churches, and they do nine-tenths of the work and a proportionate amount of the talking. In fact, the only doubtful feature of the new arrangement is the part they may elect to receive in the discussions of the conference. Preachers like to get through their work as quickly as possible, and the sessions may be somewhat prolonged by the new lay members. On the other hand, subjects will receive more thorough ventilation, and action will, therefore, be more deliberate. The women who do the bulk of the religious work have, by the action of the general conference, received only their due, and the church will be the gainer.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

HELLO, SMITH—Tom Smith of Harlar, Ia. says the girls are just crazy to know if you are engaged. New York crooks have improved on the hot stove standard by making away with a hot water boiler.

Little is heard of General Weyler nowadays, but it is safe to bet he punctuates the news from Cuba with hoarse hoots. Things have come to such a pass that President Steyn cannot find a kop in the Orange Free State to hang his capital on.

The American blood who blew \$8,000 on a Parisian dinner bears the name of Thaw—Harry Kimball Thaw. Naturally he is quite warm.

Judging by remarks of the newspapers, the ice screaming season is wide open in Omaha, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other hot towns.

Although the Tammany people hold a monopoly of the ice supply of New York, they are unable to keep cool under the lashing of the angry populace.

Three months ago the Mexican government announced that the rebellious Yaguas were crushed. Now the government is preparing to push the campaign to a finish.

The Philadelphia woman, Gazem by name, who was assessed \$50,000 for alienating the affections of a married man, avers that the fellow's affections are outrageously overrated, and has accordingly accepted the same. She makes no allowance for the season of cold feet the other woman lived through.

This is not Irish. It is genuine picturesque English, perpetrated by a London paper called the Christian. "The remarkable providential escape of the prince of Wales from assassination . . . has called forth a chorus of profound regrets from all the European governments and almost the whole of the continental press."

HELLO, SMITH—Tom Smith of Harlar, Ia. says the girls are just crazy to know if you are engaged. Now the balm will be blowing. And the daffodils are showing. Every fisherman looks forward with delight. For the honey bees are humming. That the warblers are singing. And the gammy bass will soon begin to bite.

In the blush of dawning tender. In the corrugating splendor. Of the myrtle bird on the grass. There is thrilling inspiration. In the glad anticipation. That the angler awaits a-fishing for the bass.

As the moonlight rays are beaming. Shi-Sho-Boo-Mah is gleaming. Like the heaving, jeweled bosom of a siren. When from out the water dashing. Leaps a cavalier so dashing. And the lordly bass appears upon the scene.

When the sun is fast declining. All his golden glories shining. From the portals of his palace in the west. And the daylight slowly dying. Brings the swallows homeward flying. Cast the fly; the hungry bass will do the rest.

As above the willow fragrant. Darts a swift, erratic vagrant. 'Tis the night hawk, with his sharp, in-like a swerving arrow glancing. Then the clouds of minkies dancing. Then the eager bass is watching for your fly.

When the breeze the pool is wrinkling. While the bobolink is tinkling. He will be warbling in the new half asleep. When you hear the robin calling. As the shades of night are falling. Then the bass will take the fly upon the leap.

Earthly honors, wealth and glory. Crystallized in song or story. On the bit of tinsel which the angler can surpass. When the sleepy man is luring. Hooking and hooking an accessory. With scientific skill a gammy bass.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Times: We should say that an ecclesiastical body that needed to declare itself in sympathy with "honor, purity and righteousness" had very little excuse for existence.

Denver Post: The trustees of a Kansas church are advertising for a preacher who is over six feet tall. They seem in want of a dominie who can see over the hats of the steeple and keep an eye on the chronic sleepers who use them as sl