

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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| 3. | 28,300 | 19. | 27,310 |
| 4. | 27,180 | 20. | 27,770 |
| 5. | 28,880 | 21. | 26,110 |
| 6. | 26,600 | 22. | 26,400 |
| 7. | 27,600 | 23. | 26,250 |
| 8. | 26,720 | 24. | 26,340 |
| 9. | 27,110 | 25. | 26,010 |
| 10. | 27,140 | 26. | 26,200 |
| 11. | 26,930 | 27. | 26,250 |
| 12. | 27,530 | 28. | 25,800 |
| 13. | 26,685 | 29. | 26,210 |
| 14. | 26,490 | 30. | 26,080 |
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1900. M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

A republican Rough Riders' club will be in order. Let Omaha set the pace.

The republican has yet to be found who takes exception to the presidential ticket.

Filipino talk of surrender just at the approach of the rainy season is probably prompted by a desire to get in out of the wet.

If the County Democracy goes into the expelling business we may expect another local democratic club. The more the merrier.

All quiet at the Beatrice Institution for the Feeble Minded! But no one can tell when another outbreak may occur on the picket line.

Governor Roosevelt was present at the convention that nominated him, but he will not know that he is the candidate until he shall be officially notified.

Texas democrats have declared against expansion. Texas democrats forget that the United States expanded considerably when it took in that state.

Nebraska is furnishing numbers on the programs at almost all the gatherings of national organizations this year. Nebraska is being heard from all the time.

All the Chicago papers told their readers that one R. P. Snyder had been named as member of the republican national committee for Nebraska. Such is fame once more.

The railroads apparently want Ak-Sar-Ben to do all the work and let them gather in the fruit. The railroads should do their share in making the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival a success.

It will be easy for the democrats to make all sorts of promises in their Kansas City platform because they have no fear of being placed in position to carry them out.

Our Bryanite contemporary pretends to see New York headed for the Bryan column. A pair of spectacles that will correct this optical illusion should be procured without delay.

Even the democrats concede that in adding the name of Roosevelt to the presidential ticket the republicans have put up the two strongest candidates that could have been selected.

The local popocratic organ cannot repress its gloe over the success of the "sugar and oil firm." What pleases the popocrats, however, is not always conducive to strengthening the republican cause.

Senator Bacon of Georgia indignantly denies that he is ill. He admits that he will not know any better than to preach 16 to 1, but insists that he knows the difference between mushrooms and toadstools.

Report has it that Russia fomented the present troubles in China to further its own ends. Starting trouble in a country like China is like setting a prairie fire on a windy day—the blaze is apt to get beyond control of the master.

Not a corporal's guard voted at the democratic primaries in this county. As an indication of the interest of democrats in the makeup of the state ticket, which every one knows in advance will be composed almost exclusively of populists, this is a sample straw.

If the powers have any pity for the reading public they will settle the difficulty in China before it develops into a full blown war. For people who have struggled with the Filipino and South African vocabulary an infliction of the celestial would be almost too much.

AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS.

The amnesty proclamation issued by General MacArthur is most liberal in its terms and ought to have good results. Within a period of ninety days from the date of its issue all persons now in insurrection against the United States in the Philippines who accept it will have complete immunity for the past and liberty of action for the future, the only condition being that they shall formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. Only persons who have violated the rules of war during the period of active hostilities are excepted from the amnesty.

Those who avail themselves of this offer will have their government wants provided for by the government and may go to any part of the archipelago they desire, the United States furnishing them such transportation as may be available. An invitation is extended to prominent Filipinos to confer with the military governor or the American commissioners at Manila.

There is reason to believe that this generous offer will be largely accepted. The movement inaugurated by prominent Filipinos in Manila, including men who were conspicuously active in the insurrection and are now held as political prisoners, with a view to putting an end to hostilities, will certainly have great influence with the people. The propositions submitted by these representative Filipinos were accepted by General MacArthur, perhaps by advice of the civil commission, and an effort will be made on the part of those who submitted them to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangement. If they should be successful there would be a prompt ending of hostilities and the work of establishing civil government could proceed rapidly. In the event of Aguinaldo refusing his assent to the conditions of peace, it is probable that the Filipino leaders who proposed them will appeal to the people regardless of Aguinaldo and in that event he might soon be left with very few followers. Perhaps he can be brought to realize this.

At all events the situation in Luzon seems to have distinctly improved and there appears to be fair promise of an early beginning of pacification that will go steadily on until peace is fully established and the work of instituting civil government can proceed without interruption. If Aguinaldo should be induced to approve what his former adherents have proposed and General MacArthur accepted hostilities would end within thirty days. Otherwise they may be kept up at least during the rainy season, or for several months. We think it can confidently be predicted that the amnesty proclamation and the acceptance by the military governor of the conditions submitted by the former Filipino leaders will have good results.

THE AMERICAN FORCE IN CUBA.

There are about 11,000 American soldiers in Cuba, maintained at a cost of over \$16,000,000. Governor General Wood expressed the opinion some time ago that so large a number of troops was not needed in the island and in view of the fact that the municipal elections passed off without the least disorder and that there is no evidence anywhere that pacification is not complete, it would seem that the government might safely withdraw perhaps half the military force from Cuba. There is no doubt if this were done it would be highly satisfactory to a large majority of the Cuban people, who there is good reason to believe find more or less cause for irritation in the presence among them of so many American troops. It implies that such a force is deemed necessary by our government for the maintenance of peace and order and is thus felt by many of the people to be a reflection on them.

Undoubtedly half the number of soldiers in Cuba could be withdrawn without the least danger to the peace of the island and a proper consideration for popular sentiment there dictates that this be done. Perhaps it would be no material saving to the government to bring these soldiers home, but if they are not needed in Cuba they should not be kept there. The sooner all appearance of military control is removed the better.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Readers of The Bee Sunday will have spread before them a newspaper thoroughly up to date in every department; its foreign cable news will be unequalled by that in any other newspaper published in this section by giving the latest information on points of special interest in all parts of the world including China, South Africa and the Philippines; the domestic telegraph service and local news reports will also satisfy every demand.

The Illustrated Bee Sunday will appeal particularly to the Masons and those interested in Masonry. The frontispiece is a handsome portrait of the new grand master of the order of Nebraska, Judge Critch. Portraits are also given of the new masters of the four local lodges in Omaha, whose presiding officers have been simultaneously changed, while an accompanying article upon the growth of Masonry in Nebraska is also pertinent to the occasion.

A feature sure to excite particular attention is an illustrated story telling how the deaf are taught to speak. The pictures are made from photographs taken for The Bee at the Nebraska School for the Deaf, where teachers and pupils have posed to show the various steps in the system by which spoken language is placed at the disposal of unfortunate mutes.

The series on women wage workers in peculiar occupations takes up linotype operation with a striking portrait of one of the few women operators at her task in The Bee composing room. In an interview she tells something about the machine and the work it does.

Carpenter's letter this week describes slavery as it exists in one of our Philippine possessions. He introduces the topic by saying that he was offered four slaves for fifty gold dollars and substantiates the statement by submitting a photograph of them together with

some other interesting pictures relating to Philippine slavery.

Another contribution, with appropriate illustrations, describes the public and private schools of Cuba, and the transformation wrought by their transfer from Spanish to American supervision.

The pictorial features, dealing with miscellaneous subjects, are interesting and varied, among them: the portrait of Judge Walter L. Smith, recently nominated for congress to succeed Hon. Smith McPherson; the portrait of M. E. Shultz, newly elected Grand Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Nebraska; the girl band at Villisca, Ia.; the Social Science society of Nelson, Neb.; the Diana club of young women at Hamburg, Ia.; and several others.

People who want the best paper will insist upon having The Sunday Bee.

THE AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

The plan to elaborate the annual Ak-Sar-Ben festival by inaugurating a preliminary series of band concerts similar to those enjoyed in connection with the two recent expositions at Omaha will strike a popular chord with the people here and in adjacent territory.

That something should be done to make Omaha attractive to out-of-town visitors during the present season is generally conceded and nothing would be more effective for this purpose than a concert season such as has originally suggested some time ago by The Bee.

To make the enterprise successful, however, requires the co-operation of the railroads converging in this city. People cannot be expected to come from a distance in great numbers to hear even the best musical organizations unless they have the benefit of excursion rates on the railroads. That they will come with proper inducements has been proved over and over by our experience of the seasons of 1898 and 1899. With nearly a dozen large railroad systems centering in Omaha arrangements by which each would run two or three excursions a week at cheap rates from all points within a radius of 150 miles would insure the success of the autumn festival as projected.

Asking this of the railroads, which annually take hundreds of thousands of dollars of business from Omaha merchants, is certainly not asking too much, especially in view of the fact that they have never lost anything by any of the rates heretofore made to assist Omaha enterprises. By all means, therefore, let us have a concert season. But it is up to the railroads and they must not be allowed to shirk their responsibility.

If the railroads agree to the necessary excursion rates the work of securing the guaranty required to bring out a desirable band will be comparatively easy.

The railroads traversing the territory between the Mississippi and Missouri have entered into a new agreement to maintain the rate-making schedules by providing that no changes may be put into force until after ratification by local committees at the points where the business originates and all the roads are given representation on these committees. Of course this is another benevolent undertaking for the benefit of the shippers and patrons of the roads with no design to increase the profits of the traffic. The only question remaining is, How long will the railroads live up to their own agreements?

Nebraska delegates to the Kansas City convention should take the precaution to call on Bryan and secure a written memorandum of just what is expected of them in the way of a vice-presidential nominee. The Sioux Falls Instructions only included three propositions, but for fear of a slip the list of alternatives might be enlarged for Kansas City.

The affairs of democracy in Douglas county are in a sadly run-down condition. When the county committee met to select delegates to the state convention only a small portion of the membership took enough interest to be present and later when the dissatisfied ones called primaries only a few voters turned out.

Several Indian delegates will participate in the democratic national convention. The natural bent of the Indian lends him toward the democratic party, for that organization is habitually off the government reservation and demanding an issue of blankets as an inducement to come back.

Colonel Bryan, when he heard the result of the Philadelphia convention, decided to stay another day up in the woods. Perhaps he is hunting a nice, secluded spot where he can retire and commune with himself after the November election.

Foundation of Harmony.

Republican harmony is complete and it rests on promises kept and duty performed.

Donnelly's Political Blunder.

Philadelphian Times.
Ignatius Donnelly makes a mistake in disparaging the "trogloodytes." According to the best accounts they were given to wearing long whiskers.

Would Induce Paralysis.

Globe-Democrat.
"Eighty-cent wheat, with payment in gold," is not likely to be one of the legends displayed on the walls of the democratic national convention.

A Peaceful Salute.

New York World.
The Chinese minister at Washington is of opinion that the forts of his country firing upon foreign warships does not constitute war. It was probably just a violent peace overture.

Troubles of Porto Rico.

Indianapolis Journal.
Advices from Porto Rico state that under the new tariff on rice the price of that commodity to the people of the island has increased nearly 100 per cent. Rice is the principal article of diet in the island and as comparatively little is imported from the United States free duty on that imported from other countries should be adjusted in the interest of the Porto Ricans. The matter should receive the early attention of congress.

New Honors for the Ninth.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The Ninth regiment, which has been ordered from the Philippines to China, is a notable one. For a time it was under General Wheeler and has participated in

some hard fighting in widely different parts of the world. It was one of the regiments which stormed the heights of San Juan in Cuba and took a prominent part in the engagements at Angeles and other places in the island of Luzon. In every battle or engagement the regiment behaved with conspicuous gallantry and it called up to fight in China it is certain to render a good account of itself and be heard of for its conspicuous bravery as often as the regiments of any of the other forces.

Facts to Be Remembered.

Minneapolis Journal.
Here is something that you can remember all through the campaign and it will help you to vote right. The exports of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of this month will exceed the exports of any previous year in the history of the country by \$150,000,000, and the exports of manufactures, things made by American workmen, have exceeded those of any previous year by \$150,000,000. Do you suppose that any gradualist or Mr. Bryan's vicarious imagination over imperialism or the Boer war can cut half as much ice with you as these tremendous evidences of the unprecedented prosperity of the country under republican policies?

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Room for All.
Minneapolis Journal (rep.).
It is an American platform—broad enough and long enough for the whole nation to stand upon.

Issue Squarely Faced.

Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.).
The republican platform squarely faces the problems of expansion and offers for their solution principles which all loyal and patriotic Americans will applaud. The republican party counsels no shrinking from national duty and presses forward to fulfill America's destiny. With such a platform and led by a president whose administration has made the nation victorious in war, prosperous at home and respected abroad as never before, the republican party will win.

"Sordid Commercialism."

St. Paul Tribune (rep.).
Nowhere is there in the platform the ring of real statesmanship or true patriotism. The sordid commercialism of the party is everywhere apparent beneath the insufficient covering of hypocrisy and ambiguity.

Strong and Safe.

Kansas City Journal (rep.).
The republican platform is strong and safe. It is in full accord with the platform of the four years ago and upon which the country has achieved such a splendid success.

Pledge for Good Government.

Chicago Tribune (rep.).
The platform on which President McKinley stands for re-election is a pledge for good government in the United States and its new dependencies. It is a pledge for a sound currency, for prosperity in business and for the successful administration of the nation's affairs. It is a promise that under republican guidance there shall be no tampering with the nation's money or credit, that unprincipled monopolies will be combated, that legitimate enterprises will be protected and fostered and that the duties and pleasures of the nation to its island dependencies will be fulfilled. On the old issues and the new alike it maintains the high and honorable attitude of the party of constructive progress. It is a platform that voices the sentiments and aspirations of an overwhelming majority of the American people.

Kick on the Length.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.).
The platform is not remarkable for its literary finish or its rhetoric, but it is a plain and comprehensive statement that will commend itself to the intelligent voters of the country. One could almost wish that it were shorter, since the mass of our people are too busy to read a complicated exposition of political principles. A trenchant newspaper man with a blue pencil might have given the country a platform that would be equally inclusive of the best republicanism and which could at the same time be taken in at a glance.

Foreshadowed Declarations.

Minneapolis Times (ind.).
There are no great surprises in the platform. Every declaration has been long foreshadowed. It points to conditions and results and promises a continuance of such blessings as the country has enjoyed during the last four years if the people will vote the republican party another four years' lease of power.

Might Be Condensed.

Kansas City Star (ind.).
To sum it all up, the Philadelphia platform is a relic of the past, a relic of the republican doctrine, which a master of strong, terse English could have stated with much better effect in one-third of the space.

"No Style About It."

Kansas City Times (dem.).
Apart from its puerility of egotism the platform is not to be reckoned as a great state paper because of its literary faults. There is no consistency of style in it. It does not bear about it the impress of the rhetorician, but rather appears to have been the pasting together of separate and in some cases crude resolutions. There is nothing about it that rinks with the fervor of the early fraters of Italian plumed forms. Indeed, how could there be when the Hannas and Elkins and other trust barons have taken the place of the Lincolns, the Weeds, the Sumners and the Searsons?

An Inclusive Truth.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).
One of the most inclusive truths in the Philadelphia platform is that "the country's prosperity, when democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases at the mere anticipation of democratic failure and blunders."

Cleverness.

Chicago Record (ind.).
The framers of the platform of the republican national convention showed cleverness in one thing. They placed the money question in the forefront, and dealt with it at length. They declared the party squarely in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard as established by law by a republican congress. They denounced the democratic party for its adherence to the cause of free silver, and at the rate of 16 to 1 they flouted the issue in the faces of their opponents, seemingly daring them to stand by the position taken at the Chicago convention in 1896. In this the republican platform makers were shrewd, for the more they could interest in the money question as an issue in the coming campaign the stronger will the republican ticket be with the voters.

Tells Its Own Story.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.).
The platform adopted by the republican national convention tells its own story. It is a story of promises fulfilled in a golden harvest of national blessings far beyond the measure of reasonable expectation; of achievements for the welfare of the American people, for the national honor and the national glory, for humanity and for liberty without a parallel in American history or in the annals of the world. It is a story of duty wisely and bravely performed in steadfast reliance upon the common sense, the common conscience, the patriotism and the benevolence of the American people—their sense of the conditions of prosperity at home, their sense of the conditions of peace and the conditions of the world, and their sense of the duty of the American people to the oppressed people of other lands.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Why Japan is so deeply concerned in Korea and in excluding Russia from Manchuria is a question discussed at some length by the correspondent of the London Times at Seoul. Korea is regarded by the Japanese, we are told, as their granary and as a source from which they draw raw materials for their industries. It is already the best market for Japanese products. Korea and Japan are as near each other as England and France. The proximity of Korea, its fertility and sparseness of population make it a field which the overcrowded millions of Japan wish to exploit. With improved tillage Korea can produce twice as much as at present. Its area is equal to that of Japan and it is less mountainous. Yet Korea's population is less than a third of that of Japan. Not unnaturally, therefore, the Japanese look to Korea as a resource and strive to preserve their predominance there. So long as the country is ruled by its present weak and inoffensive king, Korea is a harmless neighbor, but should it fall under the control of a powerful, aggressive and exclusive nation like Russia it would not only fail to realize hopes long cherished by the Japanese, but would become, in their opinion, a constant menace and danger. The Japanese accordingly wish to preserve the status quo and look with consternation upon the prospect of occupation of Korea by a rival power.

The growth of Germany since the war of 1870, which resulted in the creation of the empire, is one of the most remarkable events in current history. The increase in population, the increase in territory, and by that number of people Germany now exceeds Great Britain in population, while it has 17,000,000 more than France, its ancient rival, which at the time of the war was in the lead. Twenty years ago 200,000 Germans emigrated each year, now the outward flow has almost ceased, while there is an increasing stream of immigrants largely from western Europe. Germany's commerce has increased from \$275,000,000 to \$450,000,000. The steam tonnage of German merchant marine has increased tenfold and Germany's proportion of the carrying trade of the world from 5 to 8 per cent. The revenue of the empire has increased 250 per cent and the expenditure has increased 150 per cent. The postal business of a country is a safe indication of its prosperity. The gross receipts of the Postoffice department have increased from \$5,000,000 to \$19,000,000, and the revenues of Germany are greater than those of any other European nation, being \$224,000,000, while those of the United Kingdom are \$116,500,000, of Russia \$129,547,000, and of France \$126,731,000.

A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Kiev, says that the recent visit of the czar to Moscow, or at all events his prolonged sojourn in that city, was due not so much to celebrate Easter in the Kremlin, but to a fear that his personal safety would be jeopardized if he remained in St. Petersburg, where arrests have been extraordinarily frequent of late. He now appears, however, that there were no grounds for fears of an attempted assassination, the new movement which has so alarmed the police being socialistic in its nature, not nihilistic. But, according to the correspondent, socialistic movements of this kind are not new to Russia, and the czar himself, inasmuch as it appeals with much greater force to the general populace, which was repelled and terrified by aristocratic principles. Meanwhile the police are pushing their investigation in all directions and all such associations, athletic clubs, etc., are subjected to the closest surveillance. The czar's recent suppression of the Imperial Free Economic society has created a great stir and no little apprehension in all educated Russian circles. This was a debating society, in German industrial and agricultural enterprises in the countries named. There are two railroads (for the most part in German hands) which have a working capital of \$55,000 and a greater sum is invested in a lighting plant. The value of Central American real estate owned by Germans is estimated at \$18,085,000, while the Central American government bonds, bank shares, mortgages, etc., held by German individuals and corporations represent a total capital of more than \$67,000,000. If there be anything of value in Central America which is not owned and controlled by Germans it would require a microscopic investigation to discover the same.

Wireless telegraphic stations are being established by Japan along the southern coast of Korea and the outlying islands from the port of Gensan on the east to the mouth of the Taedong river on the west. The government of Tokio wishes to be promptly informed of the movements of every ship that enters the Korean strait. Numerous hundreds of Japanese traders in southern Korea report topographical details. Both commercial and military interests are to be promoted by the Seoul-Fusan railway, for which the Japanese Parliament recently appropriated over \$1,000,000. Japan does not transport and this railway will cheapen the transportation of Korean grain to a port convenient for Japanese trading vessels. It will also facilitate the exportation of Japanese manufactures. Above all, it will give quickness of movement to Japanese troops destined to operate against Russia in Korea, to say nothing of its effect upon the influence of Japan with the government at Seoul. Another preparation for the struggle is seen in the presence of 25,000 Japanese troops in the Korean peninsula. Most of the latter are traders and represent the industry of millions of Japanese. As being Japan's nearest and best market, Korea attracts a yearly increasing influx of immigrants pledged to the extension of Japanese trade interests. Upon the whole, the Korean question, to the eye of the Japanese, is a question of self-preservation. They look to Korea just as our fathers looked to the region west of the Alleghenies and across the Mississippi. It is not theirs, but it is as much theirs as it is Russia's, and control of it is more important for Japan than it is for Russia.

WILL BOXERS HELP THE BOERS?

Baltimore American.
The Boers have committed another outrage. They have declined a generous proposal to surrender just at the time when it would be very convenient for Great Britain to have her South African troubles settled to give her a free hand in China.
Springfield Republican.
General Botha evidently understands the international situation too well to surrender to Lord Roberts when that soldier politely sends an invitation. The Boers would be idiotic not to hold out with a determination until the Chinese situation is fully developed.
Globe-Democrat.
It has been said that none of the cabinets of Europe made any calculations which had the present outbreak in China in mind. This circumstance is to be regretted, but it is not to be held against any other country, for the rest of the nations have no other problem on their hands at this time. It is easy to imagine that

LIVES TO A LAUGH.

Premier Salisbury at this moment is as anxious for word from Roberts that Kruger has surrendered as Wellington at Waterloo was for the arrival of "night o' Blucher."

Philadelphia North American.
Unintentionally and by force of circumstances the Boers have become the allies of the Boers, and may yet, without knowing that they are, render them a service that all the sympathetic people of the world have been unable to give. There is something almost grotesque in the situation. The profoundly religious Boers have been praying for disaster and have been firm in the belief that providence would answer their prayers by inspiring some powerful nation to come to their assistance at the last moment. And now the aid that comes to them is in the form of an anti-Christian outbreak of heathenish heathens in a distant part of the world. In accepting the involuntary succor of the heathen horde the Boers doubtless will reflect that providence moves in mysterious ways and will not presume to question the choice of an instrument.

GOOD-CHILDREN STREET.

Eugene Field.
There's a good little home in Good-Children street.
My heart turneth fondly today
When I think of the angels and pater of feet
Make sweetest of music at
Where the sunshine of love illumines each
And warms every heart in that old-fashioned place.
For dear little children go romping about
With dolls and tin tops and drums
And how they play and scamper and
Oh, days they are golden and days they are
With little folk living in Good-Children street.

See, here comes an army with guns pointed
And swords, caps and plumes of all sorts.
The captain rides gayly and proudly ahead
On a stick horse that prances and snorts.
Oh, legion of soldiers, you're certain to
Nice make-believe soldiers—in Good-Children street.
And younger Odette wheels her doll about
Poor doll! I'm sure she is ill.
For one of her blue china eyes has dropped
out.
And her voice is asthmatically shrill.
Then, too, I observe she is minus her feet.
Which causes much sorrow in Good-Children street.
'Tis as the dear children go romping about
With dolls and tin tops and drums and
And I venture to say they are badly put
out.
When an end to their jubilee comes;
Oh, days they are golden and days they are
With little folk living in Good-Children street.

But when falleth night over night
And the little folk vanish from sight,
And an angel all white from the sky cometh
To tell of the day's play and the day's
And snatches the babes through the night,
And singeth her lullabies tender and sweet
To the dear little people in Good-Children street.
Though elsewhere the world be disturbed
And with care,
Though poverty fall to my lot,
Though toil and vexation
Share,
What care I—thy trouble me not.
Thy thought maketh life ever joyous and
sweet,
Thou dear little home in Good-Children street.

"Tighten these Eyeglasses,"

Please! How often have you said it? You've tried to do it with a knife blade. You've broken lens or frame. You've thought things, maybe said things. A new light has come.

With the Lens-locked Screw the eyeglass frame is always held together as in a vice. Can't shake at a joint, can't work loose. The extra cost doesn't count. "L" on the stud is the mark of genuineness.

J. C. Huteson & Co.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

1520

DOUGLAS STREET.

Grand Pre-Inventory Sale

Do you ride a wheel?
Do you play golf?
Do you want a good outing suit?

Cheviot, Worsted and Cassimere Bicycle and Golf Suits
2 pieces, coat and pants

At Half Price

"You can buy a suit at the price of a pair of trousers" We've a goodly number of these suits that we "do" not want to inventory—and we "do" want you to have one or more of them if you think they will "do."

This is a question of "do" and it's where you