

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Net total sales, 26,941. Subscribed in my possession and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, A. D. 1900. M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal) Notary Public.

Good morning, Mr. Editor. If you don't get all that's coming to you, kick.

It is two days now since any prominent democrat has suggested a means to revive the corpse.

If the West Point investigation results in the abolition of hazing it will not have been held in vain.

Congress is hastening to redeem the promise of the platform and lower the burdens of the war taxes.

Auditorium bricks will soon be on the market. These should be the popular style for lapel decorations for some time.

Both branches of the legislature are making efforts to build up a general idea which will be the delight of the sitting committees in about six weeks.

Jersey justice doesn't falter. There is a lesson in the Paterson trial for the impetuous people who form mobs and burn prisons. Give the law a chance.

There are still many names missing from the auditorium subscription which should be there, followed by amounts which require from four to five figures to express.

Burning isolation hospitals does not impede the spread of contagious disease, but really increases the burden of the taxpayers, who have to provide new accommodations for the afflicted.

"Paper pipes" will be out of the reach of children at least if the senate adopts the bill that was passed by the Nebraska house yesterday. A similar law in Iowa has been pronounced good.

While Omaha did not succeed in securing the next convention of the National Live Stock association, the delegates from here made a most creditable showing and greatly advanced the city's interests.

The holding of children for ransom is becoming altogether too common and threats of kidnaping still more so. Some of these people will blossom on a tree unless it is stopped and then the business will not be so popular.

Another rate war is on, the packing house products being the cause. These periodical conflicts enable the people of the south to get their meat almost as cheap as though they were located in the corn belt instead of the cotton belt.

Two hundred suits to invalidate special improvement taxes is a formidable legacy from boom times. These should point as nothing else can the need of care in preparation of petitions and ordinances for paying or other public improvements at the expense of property owners.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin" In the presence of the dying sovereign of Great Britain all the clamor of national jealousies and racial hatreds is hushed and the world stands in respectful silence to pay tribute to one of its greatest figures and noblest of women.

A few of the original starters in the senatorial race have dropped out, but strung along on the back stretch there is still a good-sized bunch. The pace has not been too hot enough up to the present to kill off any of the real aspirants for the honors. The spectators should not get impatient, however, as the brush at the wire is likely to be hot enough to please the most exacting.

The Commercial club is to have a banquet at which the things which Omaha needs and the best methods of procuring them are to be talked over. There are many things which Omaha needs and which united effort on the part of the commercial interest would procure. It is a good plan to get together and talk matters over, but the question should not be dropped as soon as the meal is digested.

CONSTRUCTIVE CONTEMPT.

Before the present legislature completes its work it should see to it without fail that some limits be placed by law to the arbitrary power of our courts to punish for alleged constructive contempt.

While every court should have ample authority to preserve order and protect its dignity from assaults made upon it in its presence while cases are pending, the power to conjure up pretended examples of contempt out of acts committed or comment passed outside of the court room and to mete out summary punishment without the form of a trial is positively dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The meanest criminal accused of the most petty offense is entitled under our constitution to a fair trial before an impartial tribunal and a jury of unprejudiced men. In contempt proceedings, as now conducted by our courts, the judge constitutes himself prosecutor and jury as well, and after instituting the complaint, hears it, passes judgment and imposes sentence by himself, leaving practically no recourse whatever for the supposed offender.

To require in cases of constructive contempt that the accused person have the benefit of the same protection of the law as persons accused of more grievous offenses would not be detracting from the dignity of the judiciary. To insist that no man be punished for constructive contempt unless first convicted by a jury of his peers and before a judge not personally interested against him would be asking only that unbiased justice be made accessible to all. So far as the courts themselves are concerned, they would in reality be gained by such a change, since experience has shown that nothing is so apt to bring the courts into public contempt as their own overreaching efforts to inflict penalties for imaginary wrongs against their own dignity.

Because judicial outrages are the exception rather than the rule is no reason why the individual should be left at the mercy of judges who take advantage of their position on the bench to use the court machinery for purposes of personal vengeance or unwarranted persecution.

LIBERAL BRITISH VIEWS.

While it is not possible to predict any degree of certainty what position the British government will take on the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, it is noteworthy that some of the leading London papers have adopted very liberal views in regard to it.

One of these journals looks upon the canal question as a matter of business and not of manners. "We hold that it is to the interest of the British empire that the canal should be made," says one of these papers, "provided, of course, it is a canal which shall be used on equal terms by all ships. We are the greatest maritime nation. Any and every increase in the waterways of the world must be to our profit. Whenever and wherever you facilitate ocean carriage you confer a benefit upon British carrying trade."

This same journal argues that when once the Nicaragua canal is made Great Britain will get a considerable part of the benefit. It regards as pretty certain that the canal will never be made on a commercial basis, because the cost would be too great. It urges that the United States should be permitted to have military control of the waterway, on the ground that neutrality could not be enforced in war unless there was some one in effective military control. In support of this view reference is made to the prevention of the Spanish fleet going to Manila by way of the Suez canal.

Another leading English paper has expressed the opinion that there is not the smallest reason to believe that the United States senate intended, in amending the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, to affront or slight the British government. That paper says: "Happily, there is but very slight ground to complain of the attitude of the respective governments toward each other. Evidently it is a case for further negotiation. British ministers do not wish to hinder the construction of the canal and they recognize the natural desire of the United States to be the custodian of the canal. They cannot, however, assent to the establishment of the dangerous precedent of the abrogation of a treaty by a stroke of the pen."

The position of a majority of the senate shows that there is no disposition to establish such a precedent, but, on the contrary, that the desire is to proceed in a perfectly legitimate and straightforward way.

As already remarked, there is no certainty as to what position the British government will take on this very important matter. It has been reported that it will perhaps propose further amendments to the treaty, while it has also been suggested that it may assent to the treaty as it stands. Existing political conditions in England will possibly have a decided influence upon the question. But it is certainly reassuring to find the leading newspaper exponents of British opinion taking a very liberal view of the subject and urging the government to treat it as a matter of business rather than of manners—in other words, to regard it wholly from the practical point of view.

A contract was let the other day which indicates that the United States is invading another field which has heretofore been monopolized by European manufacturers. Previously all the wire used in the construction of suspension bridges has been made in Sweden, it being supposed that the quality necessary could not be manufactured in this country. A American firm has undertaken to deliver 5,000 tons for the new East river bridge in New York, which it guarantees will stand all the tests of the Swedish wire. When the American workman really sets himself about it he is always able to produce anything which any other workman can.

While congressmen, the press and public have each and all been taking a shot at the West Point cadets for their indulgence in the practice of hazing,

there is one thing which would seem to indicate that the work was the result of misconception and tradition rather than any intention to be brutal or unjust. Without exception the cadets, when placed on the stand, have told the truth about their own conduct, without any attempt to equivocate or shrink the consequences. In the face of public clamor this requires considerable moral courage and demonstrates that the young men are made of the right kind of material and all that is necessary is to fashion it correctly.

BETTER PAY, REASONABLE HOURS.

Portland Oregonian. Possibly some of the women who are discussing the servant girl problem know that the reason they cannot get scullions is because housewives don't like to do the work themselves. In fact, this may be the indeterminate factor of the whole domestic problem. If these estimable women have not thought of it the hint may be made that there never yet has been a service in the world that could not be purchased if a price were paid for it.

BLINDERS OF THE LEARNED.

Chicago News. Three more "make believe" all Stanford university professors have resigned as a consequence of economic criticisms disagreeable to Mrs. Stanford. The professors instead of bothering their heads about street-car problems of San Francisco and other matters of Mrs. Stanford's financial interest should have compared her, a la Triggs, to the Sappho or Florence Nightingale. Then they could have retained their professorships at increased salaries, instead of their discrimination and appreciation.

A PROPHECY BY NAPOLEON.

Chicago Chronicle. An incident of the Louisiana Purchase becomes a reality. Organization in France of the Lafayette Society at New Orleans, which recalls a timely illustration of the prophetic mind of Napoleon.

When thinking of ending Louisiana to the United States he said: "To deliver the nation from the commercial tyranny of England and to give the cotton plantations power which will one day become her rival: this is the United States."

The period of rivalry has passed. The period of the commercial world is now over. The uniform selfishness which characterized England in the cotton trade has been replaced by her coolness in sweeping through her coal and her cotton, has caught up at last with its deserts. Both the cotton and the coal of the world are in the hands of the cotton manufacturer in which she has so long led without question will not be of paramount importance to her foreign trade after her coals are exhausted.

The genius of Napoleon was often prophetic, never more clearly or successfully than in helping to build up American power. He lost to England in war. Time has won for his purpose with the agencies of peace.

RECENT DEBT REDUCTION.

Notable Features of the Nation's Financial Operations. Cutting down the rate of interest on the public debt of the United States is scarcely second in importance to reduction of the principal. Less than ten months ago, on March 1st last, the gold standard law was enacted and provisions included authority to refund certain classes of outstanding government bonds into new gold 2 per cents.

The treasurer of the United States estimated that \$100,000,000 would be the extent of the refunding, though others in the Treasury thought it should be \$150,000,000. But he was under the mark, for the refunding closed at the end of last month with total exchanges amounting to \$143,000,000. The result is that nearly 45 per cent of the bonded debt is now in 2 per cent bonds, which means an annual saving of \$8,500,000 in future interest payments. In this operation Secretary Gage disposed of \$44,000,000 of the surplus by the payment of differences between the par value and present worth of the old bonds in a splendid investment, a notable feat in economic finance. A saving of \$8,500,000 a year in interest payments is a form of debt reduction that all the people can appreciate.

Perhaps the United States could not float a new issue of bonds as cheaply or so near to it than any other nation, and consequently its credit is the best in the world. In all, Secretary Gage last year used \$55,000,000 of the surplus in redeeming outstanding bonds to the amount of \$24,000,000 and by the present operation has reduced the national debt by \$79,000,000. Small wonder that the prospective reduction of war taxation by congress will bring revenue and expenditures close together. Another feature of the gold standard law of last March is the establishment of national banks, with a capital of between \$25,000 and \$50,000 each, whereas the old limit was \$50,000. Few financial laws ever devised have proved so fruitful of good to the country as that framed and enacted by republicans less than a year ago.

SHEEP MAN AND CATTLE MAN.

Phases of the Struggle for Western Grazing Lands. San Francisco Call. The reports from the live stock convention at Salt Lake City seem to show that the sheep men are in the saddle and the cattle men are in the stirrups.

It is a curious illustration of the timidity of fixed investments. Nearly every cattle man in the west, whether a large or small herdman, is a land owner. He has ranch lands and headquarters buildings and is a taxpayer.

The flock masters, on the other hand, are rarely land owners. They have the drive and independence of nomads. They drive their flocks at will where they please, frequently in one year making from 500 to 600 miles of travel and returning with sheep as they go, and leaving the range behind them bare and dusty. Recently a flock master in Wyoming, who had just sold out his flock of 140,000 sheep, boasted that he had made a great fortune in sheep and had not even owned a piece of land more than fifteen acres of land! His pasture cost him nothing, for he grazed on the public domain and paid the government nothing for the feed that had made his great fortune.

The aggressive shepherds have discovered that they can drive the cattle off the range, for sheep will feed where cattle have been, but cattle will not feed where sheep have been. So when a sheep man opposes leasing the range and talks highly of the need of free range open to all he means a range from which he has the power to exclude cattle, monopolizing it for himself. These brave and enterprising nomads go further than this, for they propose at Salt Lake to demand a higher tariff on all the wool and a strip up to see if they can show what it is made. They demand also that all forest reserves be thrown open to sheep. We really hope that they will not demand an inspecting officer to overhaul us all on the range and strip us to see if we have woolen underclothing, with the power to imprison us for failure to wear wool from sheep that never cost a dollar for their feed.

While these virile nomads are asking for what they want, and setting it, the timid cattle men are in disagreement among themselves, and while they quarrel and bicker the sheep men are crowding them off the range.

With free feed and a high wool tariff, and disappearance of range cattle, the profits of sheep-rising rise, and so does the price of clothing and the price of meat. The consumers of both are the people who own the public domain. Perhaps they may soon form an association for the purpose of doing something for the use and destruction of their property.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The View at Present Entertained in Official Circles at Manila. The New York Evening Post prints a letter from an unnamed correspondent, "an official who moves in high official circles at Manila," giving the "official view" of the "present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Philippines. This 'official view' coincides with the opinion recently expressed in the United States senate by Senator Sewell of New Jersey and Senator Hawley of Connecticut. The letter is dated Manila, December 15, and reads in part as follows:

"For the last two months the Philippine commission and the military governor have been hard at work on their respective reports to the president of the United States. The reports were mailed on the last transport and they will probably be in the hands of the president by January 1, 1901. In the meantime the utmost secrecy is being maintained in Manila, both as to the information and recommendations contained in these documents, and the reason is not far to seek; for, should the tenor of these messages be the same as that of those which have preceded them but a short time, a sort of official mutiny might be precipitated in army circles. On the other hand, if it is reported in these documents that the situation in the islands is hopeless, that the volunteers must be replaced with other troops and more troops, quite different considerations render secrecy desirable.

"It is openly and repeatedly asserted by army officers in Manila today that the American army is on the defensive in this archipelago and that it has been on the defensive for more than six months. It was on the defensive when General Otis went home to tell the people of the United States that the Philippine situation was well in hand. Perhaps the official code of ethics forbade his successor's discrediting that statement, at least until after the election, but the time is at hand when something radical will have to be done.

"A few weeks ago a number of staff officers went on a cruise among the southern islands of the archipelago. This number included Colonel M. Barber, adjutant general of the division at that time; Colonel Greenleaf, the chief surgeon, and other prominent officials who had a thorough knowledge of the situation. Their return has been heard to condemn vigorously a policy that is largely responsible for the present situation, viz., a policy that attempts to reconcile the two directly opposed forces of war and beneficence.

"They report that the guerrillas in two-thirds of the territory visited are in a state of actual siege and that they dare not go more than a few hundred yards outside their posts for fear of capture or of encountering an overwhelming force of insurgents. That all of the guerrillas are so small for the territory watched over and that not a day passes that several American soldiers are not picked off by the watchful and treacherous natives.

"A spirit of bitterness has crept into the rank and file of the army because of this policy, which has caused American soldiers to be murdered in the most dastardly manner and the murderers remain at large. From the south come frequent stories of our men having been captured in twos and threes and buried alive. Tongues have been cut out, and all manner of barbarous cruelties practiced on captured and captured American soldiers. Official reports to the contrary, officers and men who know the situation and the natives are all agreed that the Filipino hates us as he never hated the Spaniard; that every Filipino is an insurgent; and that the present guerilla warfare will continue for years unless some strong policy be inaugurated. Fear is the only force that the Tagal savage recognizes and he is not so much afraid of the American as he was of the Spaniard. In plain language the Filipino thinks that the American is a fool because he does not use his power or retaliation, and respects him accordingly.

"General MacArthur has a good, cautious mind as an executive, but what the conditions need is a bold, determined soldier who will make war 'hell' to the Filipinos until they are willing to lay down their arms and accept the only government that can rule them—power. And this cannot be done without an adequate army. It is the opinion of many expert soldiers here on the ground that 100,000 soldiers will be needed to cope with the situation in the near future, i. e. if present conditions are to be radically changed.

"The country is pacified and the situation is well in hand, but there are towns within a few miles of Manila where the authorities will not permit an American to go for fear that he will be massacred. American soldiers daily fall prey to the treachery of the Malay, but these have 'needs' exposed themselves in Sumatra, wonder that the soldier is disgusted with a condition that permits his comrade to be ambushed or foully murdered by 'amigos,' and does not permit him to avenge his death from motives of policy.

"The American authorities set up a local municipal government: president, clerk, etc., are elected, and everything seems to be working smoothly. A little later it is discovered that the president and clerk also represent the insurgent government, and that where they collect 100 pesos tax for the 'Americanoes,' they collect 400 pesos for the cause of the 'Filipino nation.' Yet they go comparatively unpunished. Small wonder that all manner of treachery stalks abroad in a land where the premium for duplicity and falls to punish the traitor.

"Education can do a great deal, but education alone will never pacify the Philippine islands. Force is required, and many American soldiers will spill their blood and much American treasure will be spent before peace reigns in this archipelago, and the longer the present policy of conducting war on nursery principles is continued the greater will be the injustice done to the soldier who has to serve in this cause."

GOVERNER'S TEARFUL MOAN.

Will the Stuffed Prophet Again "Save the Country"? Cleveland Leader. Mr. Grover Cleveland must be getting ready to run for president again. He has declared that the republic is in danger, and when Mr. Cleveland feels that American institutions are threatened he may be depended upon to assume the role of defender and savior.

In 1854 Mr. Cleveland thought the republic was threatened. He said the United States was menaced by a "communism of peif," and he gladly became the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency. Each of the other two times he ran for president he was sure that he had been called to defend the republic against a great and impending danger. The people gave him two chances to save the republic, and now he may be trying to convince them that he should be called again.

It has been my lot," he said in his address in New York on Thursday, "to be much on the sober side of life, and to feel the pressure of great responsibilities," and that, after all, may explain why he takes such a gloomy view of the future of the republic.

But he would not be Grover Cleveland if he took an optimistic view of anything. The ex-president will go down into history as the one American, above all others, who never missed an opportunity to preach a gloomy sermon. He said that his fellow countrymen, as a rumble Mr. Cleveland stands without a peer among public men in this country.

CROWE AS A HIGH FLYER.

Philadelphia Press. The general search that is going on for Fat Crowe, one of the alleged abductors of the Cudahy boy, has so far been unsuccessful. He is alleged to have been seen at a score of places at the same time in different parts of the country. The popular inquiry and failure to find Mr. Crowe suggests that in addition to being a suspected kidnaper he may also turn out to be the long-sought individual who assaulted the celebrated William Paterson.

Pittsburg Chronicle. Fortunately the effort on the part of a young criminal at Ashtabula, O., to extort money from a wealthy citizen, under threat of personal violence, was quickly nipped in the bud. The initiative and contagious character of crime is being amply illustrated in the growing number of would-be Fat Crows. Now that one of them is in the hands of the law, no time should be lost in giving an impressive object lesson of the extent and severity of the punishment that future attempts of this character may be expected to evoke from the courts.

Chicago Tribune. The elusive Mr. Crowe, lately a citizen of Omaha, has apparently gone to join the surprisingly large number of men and women who, for one reason or another, have been moved to vanish utterly from the knowledge of people who once knew them. It is almost incredible that such a disappearance should be possible in the face of the fact that \$100,000 reward is offered for his capture, and that probably as many thousand men are anxiously looking for him. Yet there have been enough instances of the same kind to prove that the case of Crowe is not a miraculous exception and to provide plenty of company for him in the unknown world of the mysteriously missing make their home. There are the men who stole "Charley" Ross, for instance, and "Willie" Tascott, for whom the world was searched in vain. Of more obscure people there are hundreds, whose stories are told only on the "missing books" at the police stations and, apparently, forever, from the world, in spite of all the improvements in rapid communication between the far-off corners of the earth, in spite of the fact that the discoverers are complaining because there is no more work for them to do. There still is no more work for them to do, as it is possible to reach, so long as it is possible for smart men to vanish out of sight and to remain undiscovered.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Napoleon always wanted to be told bad news at once. Good news could keep, he said.

The ramifications of Mr. Cleveland's "Arch Bismarck and Bismarck" extended from the Philippines to South Africa. Major J. W. Warren was appointed the secretary of the executive department of the state of Georgia twenty-nine years ago and he has held the position ever since.

When John G. Carlisle was in congress he was always comparatively a poor man. It is said that the ex-senator once made \$100,000 a year from his law practice in New York.

The bust of Rabbi Wise, the noted Hebrew scholar, which Max B. May has presented to the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati, was unveiled at the Plumb Street temple in that city on Tuesday afternoon.

There is to be a notable celebration of Lincoln's birthday at the Grand Ball in New York City February 11. Mark Twain is to introduce the speakers and the chief address will be delivered by Henry Watterson of Louisville.

The Michigan presidential electors Joseph R. Bennett of Adrian messenger to carry the result of the balloting to Washington. Mr. Bennett has lived in Michigan eighty years, he cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison and he has voted for every republican candidate for president from Fremont to McKinley.

The \$500,000 estate of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist of Paris, has at last been settled, the relatives who contended the will receiving \$500,000 among them. In the will \$250,000 was left to relatives, the remainder going to the Thomas Evans Museum and Institute Society of Philadelphia.

It is said that Lord Roberts is the first man who has ever been entitled to wear both the Garter and the Victoria Cross. He is the first who has ever worn the cross and has been both a Knight of the Garter and St. Patrick, and the unique distinction may fairly be taken as symbolical of the unique services which he has rendered the empire.

Dr. Henry Foster, who founded the great sanatorium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., died there on Tuesday. He would have been 75 years old within a week. Foster was a noble liver. His deeds of kindness were countless. Hundreds of poor patients received the benefit of his institution with all its skill for little or nothing. He was a man universally beloved and a Christian whose faith was exemplified in every word and act.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

The Latest Sample of It Viewed at Short Range. Philadelphia Record. New Jersey justice, prevalent for its swiftness, has made quick work of the degenerate perpetrators of a "died without a name" at Paterson. All three men are guilty, says the jury, of murder in the second degree. Their necks will remain untraced; their future years will be passed, in all probability, within prison walls, where "knock-out drops," midnight rides and defilement of careless or helpless girls are alike unknown and impossible. Society is safer when such moral monsters are restrained from running at large.

To the officers and agencies of the law that brought this most distressful case to prompt and early conclusion the entire American public owe a debt of gratitude. It has been demonstrated conspicuously at Paterson that justice after all, is not leaden-beaked nor torpid and inert. If punishment should always follow after crime as speedily as in this Boschier case there would be few complaints of the law's delay.

Few criminal cases involving the loss of a single human life have aroused more widespread and profound public interest in this section of the country than was inspired by the story of poor Jennie Boschier's undoing. The myriad-tongued press carried and wide-spread incidents of the tragedy, all Paterson rang and reverberated with the atrocious details, and everywhere brooded a sentiment of vague apprehension, almost consternation—as though hell's lid had been suddenly lifted for a public spectacle. If the enduring impulses of social and moral reform shall be stronger in American communities hereafter because of this revelation of humanity's darker side the hapless Paterson mill girl will not have died altogether in vain.

RUBEYE TRIFLES.

Detroit Journal. Merserpen—Just look at that ocean grayhound go! Merman—Yes, I wonder if some sea urchin hasn't been put up on that!

Judge Jay—Were there many theatrical lights at the Carrolline Ladies Day? Mrs. Jay—O, yes; some bright, luminous rays emitted by every row and them, to say nothing of the extravas, trying hard to scintillate.

Philadelphia Press: Shopper—No, I don't care to see any sealskin. There's a nice-looking cigarette over there. What is that for? Clerk—Why, that's for to keep your neck warm, of course.

Columbus Journal: Mrs. Sleepy: Henry, the seal skin coat is lovely. Mrs. Sleepy: Thank goodness! I hope the thing'll never come back.

Detroit Free Press: He—Our relatives gave us an awfully ugly lot of bridal presents. She—Yes, they did; and if we had a rummage sale it would be just like them to come.

Philadelphia Record: "How much money has my husband in bank?" demanded the woman. You cannot tell me, madam," replied the man behind the grating. "Why, they told me you were the teller," snapped the woman.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, she wouldn't speak to the editor when he met him." "Had he offended her?" "I should like to know. His society reporter called her one of last century's boys."

Detroit Journal: In the theater business, however, angels rush in where ordinary folks would put up a cent. Philadelphia Press: "The clothes I got here last winter," said Sloopy, "were out very quickly. I wish you'd try to make this suit last."

"Make it last, eh?" returned the tailor. "don't think I'll make it at all unless you make a settlement first."

THE NEW OLD MAN.

S. E. Kiser in the Times-Herald. Wave him aside—ay, show him the door; He's just an old man who has seen his best day; The world has no use for his kind any more; Why, the hair on his temples is speckled with gray; Who cares for the story he lingers he tells? You have heard it before—it has often been told; He is forty-squeezed out like a lemon, and well, He's old!

Tell him to go and sit down in the street; And beg from the people who hurry along; Throw him a crust—if he still has one; But let him make room for the young and the strong; His work has been done and the mud is on his brow; So push him away—send him out in the cold; He must turn to his children or charity now— He's old!

His senses are dulled and his nerves are worn out; And he helplessly lags in the heart-break; Send him forth in the world, to be jostled about; And surround a boy to step into his place! He has had all the chances he ever may claim; There's nothing for him that the future can hold; He is old, poor fossil, so cross out his name— He's old!

For the Boys

Here are some excellent values we are offering in our Juvenile department. SWEATERS For the big boys and small boys, all wool, in plain colors and fancy stripes, \$1.00 to \$1.25

SHIRTS Boys' stiff bosom colored shirts, a beautiful assortment of patterns, and regular \$1.00 and \$1.50 values—now at 75c and \$1.00

Gloves and Mittens A big line of fine warm gloves and mittens at 50 cents. STOCKINGS Fast black cotton stockings for boys and girls. Heavy Hand medium weight—the very best that can be had—regular 3 for \$1.00 value, for 4 for \$1.00

You always find here the most complete lines of boys' furnishings in town—all the new things all the time. We Keep Open Saturday Nights Only till 9 O'Clock. Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.