

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE TREATY COMPLICATION.

The prevalent opinion at Washington appears to be that no effort will be made by this government to revive the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is deemed to be improbable in view of the temper and action of the senate in regard to the points of the treaty that were inserted by that body, that the State department would renew negotiations upon any basis materially different from the declarations of the senate relative to the construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal and the right of this government to erect fortifications for its defense and control, and it would doubtless be useless to invite negotiation on the basis of the senate amendments.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The decided opposition manifested to the treaty as negotiated by the State department and the unanimity with which the amendments were made leave no doubt whatever as to the feeling of senators regardless of party affiliations. No treaty that might be negotiated which omitted acknowledgment of the right of the United States to absolutely control the canal and make provision for its defense would be seriously considered by the senate and, therefore, it is highly probable that no effort will be made to revive the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

Such being the situation, the question of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty comes to the front. If nothing is done by diplomacy before the meeting of congress a movement will undoubtedly be made in that body to provide for the construction of the Nicaragua canal and to declare the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. How Great Britain would regard such an action is a question. Abrogation of a treaty such as that of 1850 is a matter of mutual consent and as Great Britain has a substantial advantage under that convention she would very likely refuse consent to its abrogation unless she could secure something in return. Twenty years ago that government firmly opposed the proposition to abrogate the treaty and it has quite as good reasons now as then for refusing to consent to abrogation.

It is therefore to be expected that the next congress will pass the Nicaragua canal bill and declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated, regardless of the attitude of the British government.

STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Cuban delegates to the constitutional convention are still considering the conditions proposed by the United States, but there is nothing thus far clearly indicating what decision will be reached. It is stated that the congressional party visiting Cuba has been questioned as to the possibility of congress reconsidering the terms of the Platt amendment to the army bill, from which it is to be inferred that there is a strong disposition not to accept the terms, though it does not necessarily warrant the conclusion that they will not be accepted. It appears that the people as a whole are taking very little interest in the matter and it is quite possible that if the question were properly submitted and explained to them a majority would favor the American propositions.

The congressional party should be able to give the Cubans valuable information regarding the attitude of the United States, but might it not be well for the president to ask the Cuban convention to send a committee to Washington to explain the situation in the island as it is seen through Cuban eyes? This suggestion is made by the Philadelphia North American, which thinks it would be fair, as well as extremely politic. "That course," it remarks, "would be gratifying to the sensibilities of a people who feel that their national destinies are being decided by a foreign power without consulting them. An invitation to the constitutional convention to send a committee to the American capital could not possibly work any harm to American interests and it might result in incalculable good." It is a suggestion worthy of consideration, for there can be no doubt that such recognition on the president's part of the right of the Cubans to be consulted in so grave a matter as that of their future relations with the United States would have a good effect upon them, while the president would perhaps get a fuller and clearer understanding than he now has of Cuban sentiment.

Unquestionably there is much dissatisfaction in Cuba with the action of congress, but this is by no means universal and the statement that the people of the island are profoundly incensed is altogether too sweeping. The fact is that there is a very considerable element in Cuba which is not hostile to the conditions proposed by the United States and the business interests there are, according to trustworthy testimony, anxious to have Americans remain in charge as long as possible. It is a mistake, therefore, to assume that there is a universal feeling of indignation among Cubans toward the United States, for there is well known to be a considerable sentiment there in favor of the most intimate relations, political and commercial, between Cuba and this country.

The position of the constitutional convention respecting the American terms will soon be made known and it is to be hoped it will be of a nature to obviate any serious misunderstanding and to

allow of the speedy fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people.

PLANS FOR THE AUDITORIUM.

Debate is now in progress over the exact form which the auditorium to be built is to assume. Many and varied—even weird in some instances—are the suggestions made. The directors of the enterprise are listening with patience to all the various propositions, and have not as yet indicated what their decision will be.

It is well to keep in mind always the object which was sought when the enterprise first took form, that of providing Omaha with an assembly hall, easily accessible, which would accommodate a gathering of more than ordinary proportions. The city is well supplied with halls which will permit of the assembling of crowds of 1,000 to 2,000, but beyond that there is no place save the Coliseum, and it must be an extraordinarily interesting event which will induce people to go that far out of their way. These, then, are the conditions. The remedy is a hall down town of ample proportions with modern appointments and accessories, devoted solely to the uses of an auditorium.

It does not seem to be any part of the function of the Auditorium company to provide quarters for the accommodation of any other body, even though the prospective partner in the enterprise or tenant of the building be of a quasi-public nature. Objections to such a departure from the original idea are many, apparent and strong. In the first place, if the Auditorium company should allow any of the several interests that are proposing to join—save always the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben—to acquire any rights of ownership in the building, its pure public nature is destroyed. Divergent interests in the enterprise will necessarily militate against its success. If the Auditorium company becomes a landlord, it enters into competition with its stockholders, and the interests of one or the other must suffer. Here are the principal objections to the several propositions for joint ownership or occupancy of the building, and their force should be sufficient without a discussion of the question in all its ramifications.

As far as Ak-Sar-Ben is concerned, a different condition exists. Ak-Sar-Ben is essentially a public institution as the Auditorium company. It is not in any sense a private venture, nor is it managed for profit. The same men who have made it a success are interested in making the auditorium a success and the community of the two enterprises is such that it would be eminently fit and proper should they have their home under the same roof.

When the auditorium directors have patiently heard the advocates of the multitude of plans now being aired, let them proceed without hesitation to put the original idea of an auditorium pure and simple into effect, and they will have the support of the people. The Auditorium company cannot afford to be either a joint owner or a joint tenant of the proposed building.

It is unsafe to predicate an opinion of what the Cuban people really think of the proposals of the United States upon the statements of some of the politicians. With the politicians it is a habit to agitate and object to everything. The most trustworthy reports indicate that the people as a whole are indifferent as to the details, provided they get independence, and are inclined to think the sacrifices made by the United States are of a character and extent which render the demands reasonable.

The Iowa federal court holds the record for the year on quick work getting a prisoner to the penitentiary. Less than twenty-four hours intervened between the arrest of a man charged with swindling and the start for a year's residence in the penitentiary. In the face of such examples there is certainly no occasion for people to take the law into their own hands on account of the slowness of the courts.

The example of Joe Shelby's left wing is being followed. Dr. Leyds, from his perch in Holland, announces that he will never surrender, no matter what course Botha and Dewet pursue. That will be hard, but probably England will be able to survive the perpetual menace of Leyds, even as the British government managed to live under the expressed disapproval of O'Donovan Rossa.

After the legislature gets through with the salary appropriation bill the indications are that holding office will lose some of its attractiveness. While the state should pay what services are worth, the legislature is certainly justified in cutting off any salaries and reducing salaries which are in excess of those paid by private individuals or corporations for similar service.

London now feels easier. Yerkes, the American street car magnate, has been interviewed and announces that he will be satisfied to control the underground roads and allow the natives to retain an equity in the things which are on the surface. Judging by his American record they expected him to claim the town the second week after arrival.

Indications are that there will be no strike in the anthracite coal field this year. Both operators and men learned from last year's experience that strikes are expensive, and neither party is willing to provoke another conflict. The only party is that they had not displayed as much good sense on the previous occasion.

Jarring Tradition.

In addition to various other announcements, Don Paul may succeed in making the war expensive enough to change the cherished tariff policy of Great Britain.

Practical Temperance.

One of the leading western railroads has just issued an order prohibiting any of its employees from using intoxicating liquor at any time in any form. The object of the company is not to promote temperance for temperance's sake, but to secure better service from its employees and to eliminate so far as possible the human element in the cause of accidents. Nevertheless, such

The West and the East

The legislatures of the states of the middle west have practically completed their sessions, and the record of their proceedings shows a far greater temperance and a broader liberality in financial matters than has been exercised in the past. In Kansas, for instance, there has been a repeal of several of the drastic measures adopted by the populist legislatures of the early '90s, and a modification of others, until the statute books are almost clear of the radical laws that caused so much discussion in the east. The new laws are far more liberal toward eastern investors than the old ones, and are a bid for larger investments of eastern capital. The railroad law has moderation in its provisions, and apparently seeks only to insure fair and just treatment of the public by the common carriers. In Nebraska and the Dakotas several radical measures introduced by the more reckless members have been shelved, and the business interests have received a conservative treatment that argues well for the future. In Missouri there has been an earnest effort to discard some extreme tax methods incorporated into the constitution at the behest of the radical element, but which are operating to make more difficult the attraction of capital. Altogether the tendencies of the western legislatures are more moderate than in a decade or so ago, and beginning with the new era, one that shall show a better understanding of the advantage of business methods in legislation, as well as in commercial life.

The prairie west has for ten years—ever since the breaking of the alliance movement in 1890—contained a large element that gloried in the doctrine that whatever the east wanted or did was wrong. It accepted the utterances of reformers implicitly, and looked upon the capitalist, particularly the one who came from the Mississippi river, as an enemy. It mattered not that the bulk of the loans made on prairie farms during the days of the mortgage companies were from the savings banks of the east, and that the mortgages were necessary in order to save many of these investors from actual want. The foreclosure (and its accompanying train of discouragement) was charged to the west, and the blame was laid upon the "money dragon" who, it was said, was a very positive and vital presence. Out of it all grew a hatred against the east and its institutions, which found expression in the phrase "the enemy's country," and which was fanned by the west for political reasons sought to array section against

action by railroads and other large business enterprises is promoting temperance in a very practical manner. A Case in Point. Philadelphia Ledger. Under present circumstances, Russia would not meet the financial movement in Chicago against the protests of the powers, but a big dog would dare to take a bone away from half a dozen little ones. The Upward Tendency. Cleveland Plain Dealer. A laundry blew up in Chicago and a brewery blew up in McKeesport, and both were the result of the same cause, the impossible to meet the cost of the gas. It isn't likely to get hot at almost any moment. A Rift in the Clouds. Philadelphia Record. The Chinese in Manchuria are purchasers of American cotton and kerosene. If it should be made a Russian province the kerosene might be barred out to create a demand for the Russian product, but we still might hope to find a market for our cottons. Some Facts Forgotten. New York Journal. The English newspaper that thinks it time to check the Monroe doctrine seems to forget that it is as much English as American doctrine, and was promulgated by the United States as the rule against the British empire. The suggestion of the British government through Mr. Canning, its minister at Washington. Stands for the Open Door. Chicago Record. The United States, much as it desires the integrity of China, cannot undertake at the behest of Great Britain any more demand for the British empire, and it is a strong independent attitude in this question, but if diplomatic methods fail it can go no further. It still stands for the open door, but if that policy should fail the United States should draw its own line to the international imbroglio, as it might be drawn were it to commit itself to the championship of British interests.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The new premier of Italy, Signor Zanardelli, is making a good start. He has announced that it is the intention of his government ministry to make a substantial reduction of taxation and to make it in the direction where it will be of the greatest benefit to the masses of the people. Some of the actual duties to be abolished and it is understood that there will be a reduction in the tax on salt. These are concessions which will be most welcome to the Italian masses. They are beyond their strength to bear, and the taxes which it is proposed to remit or to reduce are those which press upon them with a peculiar severity. It is a fact that in some of the poorer rural regions a disease known as the pellagra is widely prevalent as a consequence of the inability of the people to buy the amount of salt that is necessary to health owing to the tax which has been imposed upon that indispensable article of food. The government has been spending so much money on the army and navy that it has neglected the exigencies of the triple alliance that the people have literally been starved to death. The government which will change all that has before it the assurance of popularity.

The French felicitate themselves on the extent and solidity of their colonial empire in Africa. Nearly all the northwest corner of Africa has been made French, including large areas of fertile and densely populated territory. Even the desert of Sahara, they think, is an asset of some value if irrigated by means of artesian wells. Large parts of it, indeed, are said to be already productive. The French see, however, that the value of nearly all of France's colonial empire depends on its exploitation by the investment of French capital, not on its fitness for settlement. Frenchmen do not care to emigrate. "It is impossible," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "to make a colonist out of a Frenchman. French industries produce articles that can be made among semi-civilized Africans; nor has she the materials procurable from the populations she is seeking to annex. France ranks fifth as a maritime nation, which is an insuperable obstacle to her colonial pretensions. Her colonial policy is principally a political fad—serving to gratify the jingo, to hide away from public sight the huge army that is eating up the national wealth and to provide railroads for the exploitation of speculative financiers."

The spread of education in Germany is accurately demonstrated by the statistics as to illiteracy among the 147,917 recruits who joined the army in the military year 1899-1900. Of this large number only 187 men, or 0.12 per cent, were illiterate, while of the 5,614 who entered the navy every one could read and write. In the year 1880-1881 the percentage of illiterates among the army was 2.29 per cent for the army and 1.50 per cent for the navy. Particularly gratifying, too, are the figures recently given out for all the inhabitants of the provinces of east and west Prussia and of Posen. The latter, formerly a part of Poland, has long supplied the army with Germans who could not understand German, and who were the source of endless ridicule because of their ignorance and uncivilized personal habits. Yet Posen's percentage of illiterates, if we may believe the figures, has sunk from 9.27 to 0.40, while those of east and west Prussia have changed from 7.05 and 8.79 per cent to 0.20 and 0.31 respectively, all since 1880. Here is progress in which the emperor who will take far more pride than in the admitted superiority of his army.

The Finns are so rebellious as ever against the process of Russification to which they are being subjected. On the 15th of February a meeting of the Finns was held in the city of Helsinki, at which the new order of things, there were a number of exceedingly significant demonstrations by the inhabitants of Helsinki. In one of the streets a brick was thrown at a house of certain name, which was displayed on which were inscribed the names of those senators who voted in favor of the proclamation of the imperial manifesto, and in the evening the windows of the houses inhabited by Finns were hung with black curtains and the lights in the rooms extinguished. A deputation of women placed a mourning band on the monument of Alexander II, while groups of young men made a round of the town and compelled Russian shopkeepers to put out their lights. They also forced their way into Finnish houses in order to extinguish the lamps. One of the bands made a special demonstration before a Russian bookseller's shop and played a discordant music outside the door of certain name, to whom threatening letters bearing the signatures of members of the Secret Patriotic association

had been sent. An address, signed by 250 women of Helsinki, was presented to the vice president of the senate, with a protest against the transfer of the records of the Finnish State department to St. Petersburg. This transfer was subsequently countermanded by M. de Plehwe, the secretary of state.

Admiral Borresen, chief of the general staff of the Norwegian navy, has demanded through the medium of a supplementary budget the sum of \$12,000 for the construction of a submarine ship in accordance with the system invented by the builder of the Holland. This request is the outcome, it is said, of the decision of the United States government to construct six ships on the model of the Holland. The admiral, in his request, declares that "these vessels will have a speed of nine knots on the surface and seven knots under water. They will, too, if the hopes of their constructors are justified, be able to sink ten meters under water and to remain continuously submerged during the space of four hours." Admiral Borresen says that he fully believes that the hopes of the constructors are justified. He also regards these boats as admirably adapted to the needs of a country like Norway. The unique nature of the Norwegian coast, with its many fjords, would give them particularly effective opportunities for operating. He further anticipates that with one of these submarine vessels, which require only four men to operate to work them, it will be possible to inflict more destruction on an enemy than with a line of battleship manned by a crew of 300.

Who bought the claims for mines of our prospectors in British Columbia? The Americans? Who sold them to the Canadians afterwards, pocketing fat profits? The Americans? Who have developed our wood pulp trade? The Americans? Who sold us the wonderful Stanley mine? The Americans? Who started the iron industry in Sydney, Cape Breton? The Americans? Who posted the millions therefrom? The Americans? Who is the moving spirit at Sault Ste. Marie? An American! Who has obtained elevator privileges from our harbor commissioners? Americans! Who fails to build elevators, and thereby helps Buffalo? Americans! Who will gobble our meat export trade? The Americans! Who have bought all our petroleum wells? The Americans! Who was called to reorganize our Grand Trunk railway? An American! What architects got the work for our largest and finest buildings? Americans! Who are quickest to appreciate and employ our smartest young men? Americans!

AMERICAN PUSH IN CANADA.

Montreal Herald. Who posted the millions therefrom? The Americans? Who is the moving spirit at Sault Ste. Marie? An American! Who has obtained elevator privileges from our harbor commissioners? Americans! Who fails to build elevators, and thereby helps Buffalo? Americans! Who will gobble our meat export trade? The Americans! Who have bought all our petroleum wells? The Americans! Who was called to reorganize our Grand Trunk railway? An American! What architects got the work for our largest and finest buildings? Americans! Who are quickest to appreciate and employ our smartest young men? Americans!

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Former President Cleveland's grip remedy seems to be the right stuff for a straight. For the first time since the Civil war there is not a negro in the North Carolina legislature.

Last year thirteen state legislatures ground out 6,772 laws. This year's crop promises to be a bumper.

Senator Bailey of Texas is one of the youngest members of the national senate, being only 37. Senator Beveridge of Indiana is a year older.

Senator Platt of New York is working for another fall. His state constabulary scheme for New York has had several ribs broken and is laid up for repairs.

One of the candidates for mayor of Chicago spells his name Hanesy, perhaps to avoid being mistaken for Philosopher Dooley's illustrious chum.

Notwithstanding circumstantial reports to the contrary, New York senators find the appointment of Colonel Sanger very satisfactory. History will not repeat itself.

A Chicago candidate for alderman is rounding up his ward with the boys, just to show he is "no Y. M. C. A. young man." Needless to say, he knows his company.

Indiana's souls have adjourned and gone home. According to local reviewers, they did less harm than their predecessors, having done the dome of the capitol undisturbed.

The cruelest thrust of all is the action of the Arkansas legislature in passing a bill warranted to rip the round cotton ball trust up the back. And Jim Jones hails from Arkansas.

The silver republican party of Idaho is officially defunct. What was left of it crawled under the canvas into the democratic tent and secured cushioned seats on the mourners' bench.

A committee of Michigan democrats made a political declaration recently without mentioning the fearless leader. There is a large opening in that section for a live canvasser for subscribers.

John G. Woolley, prohibition candidate for president, went through the motions of being inaugurated on the 4th inst. and immediately appointed members of his cabinet. It looks as though John G. had returned to his cups.

The peerless leader of the democracy reached New York City the other day and no multitude appeared to do him honor. The mountain did not come to Mahomet, so Mahomet repaired to the mayor's office and made his presence known.

A Pennsylvania judge is up against a smooth proposition. The promoters of the so-called "ripper bills," substituting state appointees for elective municipal officers in certain cities, have asked him to pass upon the constitutionality of the measures and at the same time Senators Quay and Penrose have requested his promotion to the federal bench.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. If you are going to use something to help digest your food, use a preparation that will digest completely everything you eat. A great many people take peeps in some form, after eating; but peeps simply aids the digestion of fats and meats and other albuminous foods and doesn't help the digestion of starches and starchy foods. We usually eat more than meat, cheese and eggs; in fact we have to eat freely of grates, potatoes and other starchy foods if we supply the variety of nourishment necessary to maintain the various tissues of the body. But these are the things most people who suffer from dyspepsia can't digest. And so we would suggest that when you take anything to help digestion, take what will digest every kind of food. There is only one preparation known that does this, and that is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It contains all the digestants and completely digests what you eat. No other preparation does this. It can't help but do you good.

Prepared only by E.C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 81 bottle contains 24 times the loc. strength. DeWitt's Witch Hazel SALVE. A certain cure for piles and skin diseases.

TERSE AND TUCKISH.

Detroit Journal: When a man is born again the women of the neighborhood have almost as much curiosity to see how he looks as they had in his first instance.

Chicago Tribune: "Mr. Mosker, are you carrying any life insurance?" "Certainly not, Mrs. Mosker carries the life insurance. I merely look after the payment of the premiums."

Washington Star: "Of course," said one naval officer, "the man is a very competent marksman; but I don't like his manner of speaking."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "What is true charity but giving with a liberal and willing hand?" "It is no means, when you know something about another fellow, the charity might consist in giving nothing away."

Indianapolis Press: "Hereditarily is not everything," said the Corned Philosopher. "I know several fellows that were born gentlemen whom you would never suspect of such a thing."

Washington Star: "Well, my man, I suppose you will save a little wool to pay for your dinner?" "No, I'm no wool-saver, mum; trim-min' trees—rubber trees—no, no."

Philadelphia Times: "What is true charity but giving with a liberal and willing hand?" "It is no means, when you know something about another fellow, the charity might consist in giving nothing away."

Detroit Journal: At the stage entrance I met a ghost, on foot. "And what is your part?" I asked. "Oh, I keep the company in good spirits," rejoined the wrath, pleasantly.

Somerville Journal: Guest (at a fashionable restaurant)—I have got to catch a train in thirty minutes. How long does it take usually to get a steak cooked here? "Oh, it takes the Lovelock Girl, that sort of thing is out of date. We now read the last chapter and then go the dramatic."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "Do you read a novel as most women do?" asked Arden Admiral; "read the last chapter and then the rest of the story?" "Oh, no," said the Lovelock Girl, "that sort of thing is out of date. We now read the last chapter and then go the dramatic."

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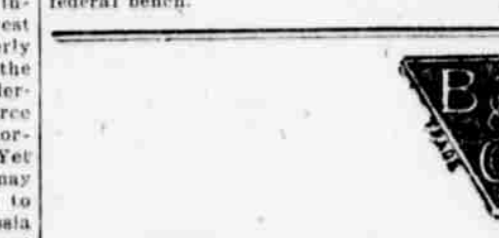
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GOLDEN ROD OIL COMPANY. Producers of Fuel Oil in California. Owners of 2000 Acres of Oil Lands. The secretary wired from the field regarding Well No. 2, now nearly completed. Well flowed twice recently; once some eighty feet over derrick. Bakersfield, Cal., Feb. 25, 1901. "Well flowed twice recently; once some eighty feet over derrick." James G. Cortelvo. OUR PROSPECTUS with names of officers and directors, maps and full particulars, will be sent you for the asking. JOHN G. CORTEVO, Pres. 1011 Devonport St., Omaha, Neb.



Dollar a Hat

There is that much saving at least in buying your spring hat here. Besides that, we are not confined to any one style. We have ALL the fashionable shapes. We don't make hats, but we sell the best we can get. \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Spring Top Coats and suits are ready—\$10.00 to \$25.00. NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Store open until 10 p. m. Saturday. Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. SOUTHWEST CORNER 15TH AND DOUGLAS STREETS. Omaha's Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.