THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

-	*******			
E	ROSEV	VATER,	EDITOR	R.
PUB	LISHED	EVERY	MORN	ING.
Daily Be Daily Be Diustrate Sunday I Saturday Twentiet	RMS OF E (without e and Sured Bee, One Bee, On h Centur,	t Sunday, One Year. Year. Year. Year. FAIRES	r, One Y	ear\$6.0 8.0 2.0 1.5

Omsha: The Bee Building,
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-nith and M Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 1640 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Com-

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except or maha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn,
says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Daily, Morning,
Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the
month of March, 1991, was as follows: 20.040 26,820 29.520 26 890 26.580 20.310

28 040 .27,360 20 430 29,265 29,530 27,620 27,650 SOT 575 Less unsold and returned copies 12,807 Not total sales. 28,334
Net daily average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

D. 190L

The deadlock seems to be a contaglous disease down at Lincoln.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ist day of April, A. D. 1991.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The base ball schedule has been com pleted and the base ball enthusiasts can heave a sigh of relief.

Strange that a public officer always has to wait until he is separated from the pay roll before he discovers from what a grievance he is suffering.

If the South Omaha charter is unconstitutional, as claimed by the county attorney, the sooner its validity is tested the better it will be for all concerned.

Omaha's new police judge has the record of his predecessor to go against. He will be judged himself by his ability to keep near the mark set by Judge Learn.

That new Nebraska crematory association is a little late in setting up bustness. It should have issued its prospectus right after the election last fall.

Omaha people are certainly not built out of frail material when the death rate for March is so phenomenally low. in spite of the miserable, stormy weather.

Kentuckians are certainly degenerating. A blue grass general and a blue grass editor have just fought out their differences with their fists and neither drew a revolver.

French duellists should go to Oklahoma and have the women show them how such affairs should be conducted. The Oklahoma woman makes the sur geon earn his fee.

There are six avowed candidates for the republican nomination for governor of Iowa, two of them from Des Moines, and the other ninety-four counties have not been heard from,

If he really enjoys such sport some Missourian might loan him a good coon dog.

The popocratic organs had so many that it has become a confirmed habit, Possibly with the coming of the languid days of spring they may become more

Uncle Sam promises to put in an ob jection against competition in the mail carrying business which is threatened in this and other western cities. Uncle Sam usually gets the best of such prop-

Aguinaldo is busily engaged writing another manifesto. In his present location he is not under the necessity of keeping one eye down the road and both feet in a position to start a sprint for the brush.

The man who invented the sugarcoated pill has just died leaving a fortune which his bright idea enabled him to accumulate. He may not be reverdure, but he was a world's benefactor just the same.

much better at the hands of the rail roads in regard to passenger fares than did the Transmississippi. But Buffalo has the advantage of the lakes, which will be an active competitor for a large percentage of the exposition travel.

The extension of the Chicago Great the Missouri river and Lake Michigan within eighteen months.

entitled to the full income from her dower. It would be too bad if Bon! should be cramped for funds because importunate creditors insisted upon having their pay.

THE POWERS WOULD FORTIFY. ers at Pekin are again considering the

favor it. such occupation, but he thought it desirable that the powers obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Pekin and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required. Subsequently the American minister was instructed that this government did not favor the powers having fortified posts between Pekin and the sea and this is its present position, of capital and labor. since the United States is to keep in China only a sufficient number of soldiers to guard the American legation. It is the understanding, therefore, that General Chaffee has been instructed to endeavor to induce the military representatives of the other powers to abandon the proposition to establish fortified posts.

That such posts, garrisoned by European soldiers, would be a complete safeguard against such an uprising as that of last year in the immediate locality is not to be doubted. It is possible that it would also have a generally wholesome influence. But it is a good deal to ask of the Chinese government that it shall permit foreign soldiers to be quartered in its territory and to hold practical dominion over the region occupied. The demand implies lack of faith in what ever assurances or guaranties China may give for the future protection of the foreign legations and for the maintenance of peace and order, an implication which the Chinese government can hardly be expected to regard with complacency. Furthermore, the Chinese government may feel that the presence of a considerable body of foreign troops in fortified posts on its territory would be a constant menace to its sovereign rights. That government is understood to be willing that its own forts between Pekin and Tien Tsin shall be dismantled, but it not unreasonably objects to eign soldiers. Certainly none of the powers, if in the place of China, would consider such a proposition for a mo-

It is by no means unlikely, however, it is acted on. that China will be forced to yield in this matter, for there appears to be general agreement among the powers in regard to it and the United States government having taken steps for the withdrawal of its troops from China Its miliary representative at Pekin will prob ably exert little influence.

CLEVELAND'S NEW MAYOR It rarely happens that the result of a municipal election attracts national attention, but that is the case with the election in Cleveland, O., this week, and for the reason that Tom L. Johnson, the democratic candidate for mayor, was successful. As a mere political incident there is nothing particularly significant in this, for Mr. Johnson's predecessor is a democrat, but the new mayor is personally a singularly interesting man, who is likely to figure on a broader field of politics than at present.

Tom L. Johnson is many times a millionaire, but he is one of the most earnest foes of monopoly. He is an advocate of the single tax theory and also of municipal ownership of public utiliof protection he is in favor of free of municipal ownership. King Edward of England will have trade. He made his campaign for the only an income of \$2,650,000 and will be mayoralty chiefly upon the proposition forced to dispense with the buckhounds. that street railroad fares should be reduced to 3 cents, promising that if elected he would force a reduction of fares to that figure. Being a practical street railway man he knows whether fits during the session of the legislature the roads can be profitably run, in city like Cleveland, at that rate.

Mr. Johnson has been a representative in congress and is said to aspire to the United States senate. However this may be, it is not to be doubted that he intends to make himself felt in Ohio sooner or later in national politics. to carrying out the promise to give the people a 3-cent fare on the street railways, and if successful his example will be widely followed. This is really what makes Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, a figure of national interest.

CUBAN SUGAR COMPETITION. What effect is the competition of Cuban sugar likely to have upon the beet sugar industry of the United States? According to a report recently made by the census bureau, thirty-five sponsible for increasing the world's beet sugar factories have been built in the United States since 1895. Thirtyone of these factories are now in operation, turning out over 250,000,000 The Pan-American exposition is faring pounds of sugar annually. Thus far the industry has been commercially suc cessful, but whether or not it will continue to grow may depend very largely

upon the competition of Cuban sugar. Representative Stevens of Minnesota who recently visited Cuba, is of the opinion that the admission of Cubau sugar to the American market free of Western rallway from Fort Dodge to duty would be the deathblow to the Omaha has finally been determined on beet sugar industry. He estimates the and it may be safely predicted that the production of sugar in the island this sixth through line from Omaha to Chi- year at 1,000,000 tons and thinks that cago will be in full operation between in time Cuba will produce enough sugar to supply the entire demand in the United States. There is no dount of this if the industry reaches such Count Castellane can eat three full development as is possible. Mr. Stemeals a day from now on. The New vens takes the view that instead of ac-York court has decided that his wife's cording any special consideration to allowance shall not be cut down to a pal- Cuban sugar in the American market try \$250,000 per year, but that she is the government should, in the interest of the home industry, maintain the tariff on sugar, making no exception as

to the Cuban product. This is a matter about which the

much concerned. It is the principal inquestion of establishing fortified posts to have their product admitted free to sorrow. between Pekin and the sea and it is the American market, but they are hopthe understanding that they generally ing for a material concession, and if it should be given it is not to be doubten The proposition to establish such posts that the effect would be damaging to the south will be far richer and more powerwas made months ago. In the French the beet sugar industry of this country. ful than the north, and will be the dominote submitted to our government last Sugar can be produced in Cuba at much | nant section of this country, may or may October, relative to the bases of Chinese less cost than here and with any manegotiations, the military occupation of terial reduction in our tariff on sugar two or three points on the road from the Cuban product could be sold in the Tien Tsin to Pekin was suggested. In American market at a lower price than response to this the president stated that our beet sugar could be profitably mathe was unable to commit the United keted for. Consequently the American States to a permanent participation in sugar industry could not survive the

competition. There is a very general desire that year as follows: our government shall do what it can to promote the development and prosperity of Cuba. The island should in time become a most valuable market for Torpedo boats. many American products. The question is how far we may go in helping Cuba without injuring home interests that give employment to a large amount

NOT RIVALS, BUT PARTNERS.

The Bee has never sought to fan the flames of local rivalry between Omaha and South Omaha. It has always maintained that South Omaha was a suburb of Omaha that will sooner or later be annexed and become part of the metrop-

Whatever builds up South Omaha builds up Omaha; whatever injures South Omaha is an injury to Omaha; whatever concerns the property owners of one city concerns the property owners of both. In the long run every dollar of permanent debt saddled upon South Omaha will have to be paid by the property owners of both towns. In the language of the trades union: "The concern of one is the concern of all."

If these views are kept constantly in sight South Omaha business men will rejoice whenever a new institution is established in Omaha and Omaha business men will feel deep interest in portunities for employment and enlarges the field of local industry.

THE UNDERGROUND WIRE PROBLEM. into the city council extending the contract of the electric lighting company his private practice. for a period of five years on condition having fortified posts garrisoned by for- that the company place its wires under ground before the expiration of the present contract, two years hence. This proposition should be weighed and considered from all points of view before

There is no doubt that overhead tele phone, telegraph and electric lighting wires, in the heart of the city, must sooner or later, as a matter of public be deplored that the city has not been career, has just issued his autobiography, n condition, owing to lack of financial resources, to construct the necessary conduits, so that all corporations owning overhead wires could be accommodated, without discrimination, at reasonable charges. Until the city can construct these conduits the franchised corporations will necessarily be compelled

to build their own conduits. On what conditions the right of way should be granted, what privileges they are to enjoy and to what extent the city should reserve the right to assume the ownership of these conduits is a very grave question for the consideration of the mayor and council. The chief danger lies in overcapitalization; in other words, in the issue of bonds largely in excess of the money actually expended and in the sale of the bonds below par to speculators who would take advantage of the city and exact ties. Although profiting by the policy the full face value of the bonds in case

The president is credited with the not be necessary to enlist the full 100,-000 men authorized by the army bill. No one of judgment really believed the the last campaign and during the session of congress that it was the first step in creating a great army which would be forever saddled upon the country. If it can be done safely there is no doubt the president would thus take democratic politics at least and perhaps advantage of the first opportunity to demonstrate the falsity of the charge Meanwhile his efforts will be directed by declining to enlist the full number.

English papers are worrying about the little trouble the United States is having with Venezuela. England has troubles enough of its own and need waste no tears on this country, which can settle its own differences, and in the present case it will be no serious matter.

The Spanish council has ratified the treaty of commerce and friendship with the United States. If Spain has any send over to our impending fairs, this country will proceed to demonstrate that it is willing to let bygones be bygones.

Lincoln is about to venture into the field of municipal ownership of electric lighting, the bonds having carried at the election this week to build a lighting plant for public buildings and streets. Omaha will watch the experiment at Lincoln with more than usual interest.

Crushed Issue.

According to the Hon. Charles A. Towne, the capture of Aguinaldo is the most disgraceful thing that has happened since Adlat crowded him off the vice presidential

Making a Good Start. Boston Transcrip

Honolulu starts out with the ownership of its water works, and is ambitious to follow this up with the purchase of street railway and electric light and power fran-

What We Owe to Ourselves. Buffalo Express.

It seems to us that in all this Cuban at titude we are in danger of forgetting that we owe to ourselves. When a nation can patiently listen to an advocacy that it shall planters of Cuba are just now very break its promises, and when it shall make

demands that are inconsistent with its Our government has been advised that centive to the annexation sentiment pledged words, it is in a dangerous state, the military representatives of the pow- there. As an independent country the as far as national honor goes. When a nation's conscience becomes seared it has en-Cuban sugar planters would not expect tered on a pathway thorny and full of

Colonel Mosby's prediction that some day not be verified. But this is certain, that south is making better progress on the road toward equality, at least in wealth and culture, than it ever made in the days "before the war."

Varies of Japan and Russia A writer in the Fortnightly Review sums up the versels built, building and projected by Russia and Japan at the middle of last

inprotected cruisers .. The displacement of the Russian navy placed at 512,000 tons; Japan, 39,000. ships of the two fleets are armed as follows: Breechloaders-Russia, 393; Japan, 110. Torpedo tubes-Russia, 625; Japan, Following is a table of the quick-firing

Battleships

guns of each: quick-firing and ma-1.168 2.589 The total armament of the two fleets is

given thus: Russia 3.607; Japan, 1.592.

The New Attorney General.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. In making to Mr. Knox the formal offer the post of attorney general, President McKinley has fulfilled the general expectation. Aside from the gratification that Pittsburgers must experience over the to occupy a place of so much distinction and office. The attorney generalship will be efficiently officered by Mr. Knox, who will be a worthy successor to the eminent men who have preceded him. His great cess in the legal profession has qualified every permanent improvement made in him for this important office in the ad-South Omaha and in every investment ministration of the legal business of the that promises to increase the op- sation. In accepting this place in the cabinet Mr. Knox will sacrifice an exceedingly lucrative practice to serve the people for the moderate recompense which is the salary of a cabinet officer, but he will throw his whole soul into the work An ordinance has been introduced and he will protect the interests of his large family of clients with the falthfulness and assiduity that always marked

LINCOLN IN WARTIME.

Estimate of British Diplomat For-

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Some of the most valued estimates and portraitures in future years of Abraham Lincoln will be found in the diaries, dispatches and autobiographies of the forign diplomatists who served their governments in Washington during the civil war. Sir Edward Malet, now retired in the Britsafety, be placed under ground. It is to ish diplomatic service after a distinguished under Lord Lyons might well be expected in it. He does not disappoint the Amercan reader in his estimate of Lincoln. Among all the great men Sir Edward came in contact with in a lifetime of service spent in the leading capitals of the world ie seems to place Abraham Lincoln first. It is an impressive and vivid sketch that

"He was a great man-one whom the homely and loving appellation cannot belittle. Of all the great men I have known, he is the one who has left upon me the mpression of a sterling son of God. Straightforward, unflinching, not loving the work he had to do, but facing it with a bold and true heart; mild whenever he had chance; stern as iron when the public weal required it, following a bee-line to the goal which duty set before him. I can feel the grip of his massive hand and the searching look of his kindly eye,"

STRENGTH OF THE GRANGE.

A Potent Factor Among the Farmer of the United States. New York Mail and Express.

It has been a prevalent popular impresopinion that in case the situation in the sion that the grange movement had ceased Philippines continues to improve it will to be an active, living, potent force among the farmers of the United States, except in a few localities. Perhaps this impression has arisen because less is read in the newspapers about the influence of the grange in stories circulated for political effect in party politics; perhaps because the craze for radical legislation, especially directed against transportation companies, has either died away or has become associated with the names of other organizations. Whatever its source, this impression is regarded as erroneous by Kenyon L. Butterfield, who presents in the current Forum a summary of what the grange has accomplished, and an interesting account of its present activities and ambitions.

It will surprise many, even of those who take an interest in topics relating to agriculture, to learn that the grange is not only the oldest of the general organizations for farmers, but that it still comes the nearest into partisan and socialistic movements is a part of it. to be found in its adherence, with occasional exceptiors, to its fundamental principles of education and brotherhood. The order declined in numbers and prestige in the decade following 1880, but since 1890 war and 400 more than the population of the membership has increased, according to Chicago in 1840. Mr. Butterfield, not less than 75 per cent Thirty states contribute to the National princes or princesses which it desires to Grange treasury. New York and Fennsylvania lead in membership, with a respective enrollment of 25,000 and 20,000.

The grange has undoubtedly done much though quietly, during the twenty-five years of its existence to promote better feeling between the north and south, and, more recently, between the east and west. late its influence has been evident in edu cational work and social elevation. The meetings of local granges are centers of moral influence. Therein appears to lis the chief value of this organization claims credit for not a few specific achieve ments in legislation, among these being the encouragement of agricultural colleges; making the head of the Department of Agriculture a member of the cabinet; pure food laws, the creation of the Interstate commerce commission; various tax reforms and the encouragement of rural free de-

Not much progress seems to have been made in business co-operation, although that is one of the avowed purposes of the order. The natural operations of trade decline interference by a secret society. But the Grange has succeeded in building up several economically conducted companies. those in New York carrying policies aggregating \$100,000,000.

But it is in social elevation and practical education that the Grange finds its best and most helpful usefulness. Insofar as t tends to break down the isolation of the farmer's life and to brighten his home, this organization merits all the praise and encouragement of its advocates.

auses Leading Up to the Resignation

of the Latter.
An episode of historic interest preceding the rupture of the official relations of President Harrison and his secretary of state, James G. Blaine, is detailed Colonel W. H. Rossington of Topeka, Kan., in an interview in the Kansas City Star. The resignation of Mr. Blaine, it will be recalled, took place on the eve of the Minneapolis convention.

"Mr. Blaine was driven to resign by an he resigned because he knew his name king should affirm his disbellef in transub- when it arrives among them, repeating an would go before the Minneapolis convention, but that is a mistake. He resigned because Mrs. Blaine some time before had were really in favor of that doctrine. Engmade a scene in the White House. No lish journals, in commenting upon this doubt the question of the presidency and statement, point out that neither the docthe latent jealousy existing between the two families moved Mrs. Blaine to go to the White House and have it out with against it, while the true security against the president, that led Blaine to resign, and it probably was not until the day he acted that he heard of his wife's conduct. I got be forfeited should the sovereign be a Rothe story from no less a personage than man Catholic, become a Roman Catholic, or George M. Pullman, now dead, along with marry a Roman Catholic. Blaine and Harrison.

"I was in Chicago on the day Blaine resigned, but Mr. Pullman had told me the story before news of the resignation came. With a friend I had called on John S. Runpells in the Pullman building, and Ben Butterworth was there. Butterworth had been sent for by Pullman and soon Pullman came in.

"'Butterworth,' Pullman said, 'I want you to go over to Minneapolis and stop this Blaine nonsense. They are trying to stampede the convention to Blaine, and failing in that they want McKinley, who is president of the convention, to do the 'Garfield act." Now, nothing of this kind s going to happen, we all know. Harrison will be renominated, but they can cause a great deal of trouble and so endanger the success of the party.'

"Then Mr. Pullman told the story of Mrs. Blaine's interview with the president. 'Mrs. Blaine is at the bottom of it all,' he went responsibility, there is also the pleasing on to say. She believes Harrison is conviction that Mr. McKinley has chosen usurping Blaine's rights, and this recent a man eminently fitted by personal worth talk of nominating her husband at Minneand legal attainments to adorn the high apolis has set her wild. Only a short time ago she made a scene in the White House, where she called in the early part of the She easily passed the servants and went to the Red room, where she summoned a servant and sent her card to the president with the request for an immediate audience. Harrison sent word back that he was busy with his secretary at the moment and for her to come upstairs. Mrs Blaine sent the man back to tell the president that she must see him at once and alone, and for him to come to the Red reom.

" 'So the president of the United States at the bidding of this woman was compelled to leave his work and go down stairs Without any ceremony she began a tirade of abuse. She told him that by putting upon her son, Walker Blaine, arduous, humiliating and impossible tasks he had driven him first to sickness, and afterward to resign from the office of assistant secre tary, and that his death was due to the systematic persecution of the president. Now by the same methods the president was trying to force her husband to resign. She old Harrison that he was jealous of Blaine. and had put himself in her husband's way to the presidency. She told him that she knew very well that the people wanted Blaine to be president and had put Harrison in the office only until the time for her

"Then she paused to take breath, and the president, who all the time had maintained the cold, impassive dignity proverbial to him, said simply that it was unbe coming his high office and her sex for the conversation to continue longer, and, bidding her good morning, left her to find her own way out of the house.'

"This ends Mr. Pullman's story and nov for the sequel. Butterworth said he would go if he could take the time from his work long enough to make the journey from Minneapolis, and then the party broke up My friend and I went with Butterworth and while we were with him a telegram came announcing Secretary Blaine's resig-

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The disagreement between Governor Odell and Senator Platt is now diagnosed as "an affectionate tiff."

Three Ohio cities-Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus—elected mayors pledged to 3-cent fares for street car "passengaires. Rolla Wells, the World's fair mayor of St. Louis, and a goldbug democrat, beat

Bryanites and Bryanism to a standstill. Tom Bradley, formerly the boy congress man of New York City, is dead, at the age He mixed too much booze with his politics.

Tom Johnson, mayor-elect of Cleveland,

and Carter H. Harrison, Chicago's thirdterm mayor, are regarded by partisans as sound presidential timber. Carry the news to Lincoln. The first real fight in the Arkansas legis

lature was a cane rush, accompanied by an eruption of burning words. able combatants were separated without the assistance of guns. The inheritance taxes collected in New

York City in the fiscal year of 1900 amounted to \$3,526,065 and the expenses of collection were \$186,676, of which Comptroller Coler received as fees \$38,260.

The Indian Territory, which increased in population from 180,000 in 1890 to 391,000 in 1900, is an aspirant for the same territo being a truly national organization. Its torial representation in congress as is now survival after attempts to divert its force given to its neighbor, Oklahoma, formerly

> The number of Treasury department employes in Washington in January was 4.881. fourteen hundred more than the population of Albany at the close of the revolutionary The New York legislature is seriously

onsidering a bill for the appointment of a ommission of afteen business men to over haul the pay roll of New York City. That move would reach the root of the graf much quicker than police legislation. Not long ago some London correspondents

ok up the subject of corruption in British politics and declared that it was practically impossible for a poor man to be elected to Parliament, because the use of money at elections was universal and was winked at Now a member has been found guilty of bribery and ordered to leave the house His greater crime was in being found out. One of the merits asserted for the sys tem of voting by automatic registering ma chines, now in use in Buffalo, Rochester and other New York cities, is that under it the former discretion vested in election offi cers has been done away with. Notwithstanding this alleged advantage, it is a

curious fact that the only contested congressional election case in New York this year was in the Thirty-second congressional district in Buffalo, where voting was done by machinery. Maine contributed more soldiers to the

union army during the civil war than Kansas, but the Maine legislature this year failed to take action on a bill exempting old soldiers of more than 65 years of age from the payment of a poll tax, while the Kansas state senate has passed a bill providing that all soldiers who served in the civil war shall have preference in all appointments by the state and city officers The bill also provides that age shall not be considered in making the appointments.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There will not be much more heard, probably, in England of the Roman Catholic protest against the king's "declaration" until the joint committee appointed to consider the whole subject shall have made its blacks with much more severity than the report. But the discussion was warm while whites, and is likely to spread gradually it lasted. The recent aggressive attitude of to the tribes in the interior, in which case the extreme ritualists had a good deal to do the extent of its ravages may be conjecwith the apprehension exhibited by evan-tured, but can never be known. A populagelical Protestantism. Lord Portsmouth, representing this section, said, when speak- live African manner, with no medical deing in the House of Lords, that the words fenses, except the incantations of neighmpulsive act of his wife," Colonel Ros- of the 'declaration" were offensive and un-"It is generally believed that suitable; but that it was essential that the stantiation, as there was so large a body of worshipers in the established church who thousands of years, with no historian or trine of transubstantiation, nor any other, will be affected by any mere declaration sion does not seem to be anywhere of par-President Harrison, but the fact remains the accession of a Roman Catholic monarch gone Africa will still in all likelihood have that it was this interview, forced upon to the throne of Great Britain is to be found blacks enough left to keep house with and in the bill of rights and the act of settlement, which declare that the throne would to carn his salary as before.

In spite of the double afflictions of plague

and famine, which involved a direct expenditure of £25,000,000, and in spite of large sums spent on military defenses, India is able to show a handsome surplus in her budget sheet for last year. The land revenue decreased, of course, in 1900-1901, but every other source of income increased, opium in particular showing a gain of £600,000. The regular military expenses were less than usual, ewing to the fact that the troops sent to China had to be paid by the British treasury. There was, on the whole, a surplus of £1,640,000, and another is expected for the coming year of £691,000. Sir Edward Law. the new minister of finance, lays much stress upon these facts, as showing the recuperative power of Indian finance. The whole empire has prespered, though sections of it have been visited with most severe disasters, the losses in one part being more than met by the prosperity of others. The totals are so large that the percentage of loss is comparatively small. The government has now a total gold reserve of £7. 757,000. This fact 's quoted as evidence of "Make that word 'credit' instead of 'paythe success of the new standard. It cerment.' It is more attractive." tainly refutes the prediction that the gold coins would disappear as soon as they were

The Germans are setting about the development of their mercantile marine with heir usual systematic thoroughness. The Training Ship society has just occurred at Geestemunde. The object of the organization, which has been in existence for about a year, is to give young boys who wish to enter the merchant service a first-class training. In the opinion of experts, this can only be done properly on board small sailing ships; the large steamers, on which each man generally has his special work, affording little opportunity. Following the example of the navy, the society will build special sailing vessels as training ships, on which boys can receive practical instruction affoat. It is under the patronage of the grand duke of Oldenburg, the German emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia and all the spring, is it, now?"

Indianapous Frees: Woman, as a full, said the garrulous person, "is more conservative than man." I don't believe it," retorted the chronic disputer. "It isn't man that gets dissatisfied with the looks of the house in the spring, is it, now?" large steamship lines. The ship just launched has a displacement of about 1,000 tons. It will accommodate about 220 cruise in the North sea and Baltic, in is winter in southern waters. At the end of their course the boys will easily find good berths on board German merchant ships.

the industrial centers of Germany and other progressive countries of Europe. The evidence is found in the census of the Swiss nation which was taken last December. The latest preceding enumeration was made in 1888. Then the total population was 2,917,754. Now it is found to be 3.312,551. The gain in twelve years was 3.34,797. In the eight years before, between 1880 and 1888, it was only 71,638, and between 1870 and 1880 the increase was 176,964. It will be seen that the growth of the Swiss nation in the last twelve years far exceeds the gains of the eighteen years far exceeds the gains of the eighteen years before 1888. For the last twelve years the angual increase has been about 52,900. These chairs and this convivial board. The bith that holds gay Bacchus' store Confess the woodman's stroke: in ten years, which is probably as high a rate of increase as the United States would have shown in the last decade, without the help of immigration. Such a growth of help of immigration. Such a growth, of course, implies much activity in the cities Thou mak'st, bold peasant, oh, what grief! which are the chief workshops of the The gibbet whereon there hangs a thief. The seat where sits the great Lord chief, Swiss people. So it is not surprising to The throne, the cobbler's stall; learn that Geneva has passed the 100,000 Thou pamperest life in every age. Mak'st folly whims, pride's equipage for that Basie has reached the size of Syrandre of Control of the size of Syrandre of the size of

cuse or New Haven, with 109,169 residents. Zurich, which is not growing fast, if gaining at all, is still the largest city of

Switzerland, with a population of 150,288. In South Africa the plague strikes the tion of at least 100,000,000 living in the naborhood sorcerers and priests, is sure to be grievously stricken with the pestilence experience it has periodically undergone for record. As the disease follows definite and invariable laws in its spread and progress it will probably sweep the black continent from end to end, though its present invaticular virulence. After it has come and give the missionary in its midst a chance

MERRY JESTS.

Indianapolis Press: "Aguinaldo," said the shee clerk boarder, "was the soul of the Fillpino cause."
"Sole!" cchoed the Cheerful Idiot. "He was both feet!"

Somerville Journal: First Reporter—I guess I'll take a little of your tobacco, if you don't mind.
Second Reporter—I don't care how little

Chicago Tribune: "No," said the doctor, "I haven't voted yet, and I am not going to vote. I am not feeling well today. Isn't that a valid excuse?"
"Not at all," responded the professor, severely. "That's an invalid excuse."

Detroit Journal: Towne-Poor Jagsby! How did he get down so low? Browne-Through his fondness for having

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that a lot of Chicago seminary girls had R mumps social the other night."
"It must take a lot of cheek to get up an affair of that sort."

Indianapolis Press: The manager looked ver the advertising man's work. "I see ou speak of our payment plan," said he.

Washington Star: "If you are to succeed in this world you must be firm. Never take anything back."
"You mean never give anything back."
said the ward politician, who happened just then to be counting money. Washington Star: "You speak with great

reactiveness about the sincerity of our friend's religion."

"There can be no doubt whatever of his sincerity," was the answer. "Why, sir, that man would rather go to church on Sunday Philadelphia Press: "Aw, really, Miss Pert, it's rather rude to say you don't like my face. Why don't you?"

my face. Why don't you?
"Oh, because!"
"Because? There's no reason in that

"Neither is there any in your face." Indianapolis Press: "Woman, as a rule,"

Detroit Journal: "Is there, after all, such a thing as a scientific prize fight?" "Practically so. In order that a fight be thoroughly scientific it is necessary to give so many free scats to the police that there

WAS THIS POEM HOOD'S!

Mr. T. O. Hazard, The Herdings, Norton, rudiments of practical seamapship, but also German history, geography, arithmetic and English.

Switzerland is growing fast in numbers and in strength, and its cities are beginning to leap ahead in size and power like industrial centers of Germany and the strength and its centers of Germany and the strength and

Far removed from noise and smoke, Hark! I hear the woodman's stroke, Who dreams not, as he fells the oak What mischief dire he brews; How art may shape the fallen trees, in aid of luxury and ease; He weighs not matters, such as these, But sings and backs and hews.



Easter Furnishings

The newest fancies in men's furnishings and the most tasteful selections are always here. Our Easter display of new goods is notably beautiful. Our neckwear includes all the new shapes in newest silk and colorings-50, 75c, \$1 and up to \$5. Gloves, shirts, collars, and cuffs, handkerchiefs and every other requisite of the well stocked and well selected wardrobe. Furnishings for boys, too.

No Clothing fits like ours,

Browning, King & Co.,

R. S. Wilcox, Manager. SOUTHWEST CORNER 15TH AND DOUGLAS STREETS. Omaha's Excusive Clothiers for Men and Boys