

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number. Includes categories like 'Copies of this issue', 'Copies of other issues', 'Total', etc.

Net total sales, \$45,566. Net daily average, \$1,518.85. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, A. D. 1901.

The proposed locomotive trust ought to be a going concern.

It is gratifying to learn that the California raisin trust has not been squeezed by the recent violent contraction in watered stocks.

President McKinley has been showered with roses in California. That is a kind of shower that does not fall in all parts of the country.

In the race for the republican nomination for governor over in Iowa Mr. Cummins seems to be the only candidate who has taken a running start.

Major Esterhazy has broken into print again. The major has told so many different stories that it is doubtful if he himself can tell the true from the false, so the public certainly cannot.

The presidents of the trunk line railroads have again agreed not to cut rates or to allow their subordinates to do so. The usual ratio is about fifty cut rates to one resolve not to cut.

Prominent Iowa democrats will be afraid to get far away from the telegraph office on their summer vacation. They might be nominated for governor before they could put in a declination.

Shamrock II lost its top-sail in a squall on the way to Weymouth. If it loses no more than its top-sail by the time the championship cup race is concluded it will be in great luck.

Richard Croker says he will come to New York and take a hand in the fall campaign. The hand that was dealt him the last campaign was not supposed to encourage him greatly to sit in again so soon.

The Turkish government reiterates its charge that the foreign postoffice in that country is used to promote smuggling operations. It is up to the ministers to disprove the assertion or force the Sultan to retract.

The naval recruiting officers who visited Omaha found that the percentage of those who passed the required physical and mental examinations more than double that of eastern cities. The western prairies grow sturdy men, and this section does not take a back seat for any.

According to the census which has just been completed, Great Britain, comprising England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, has gained in round numbers 10,000,000 of population within thirty years, notwithstanding the heavy drain of emigration to the British colonies and America.

The first federal parliament of Australia has been formally opened at Melbourne. Great Britain has learned several things since the first continental congress which met at Philadelphia was considered an infraction of Britain's right to govern its colonies from the seat of the home parliament.

According to the estimate of Chicago's city engineer the water works plant there is subject to wastage whose pumping alone costs the city \$500 a day. As this is more than \$175,000 a year, it is quite an item and shows that a water plant may have leaks whether publicly or privately owned and operated.

California is giving a demonstration of strenuous welcome to the president which would be difficult to improve upon. In one instance the chief executive was compelled to make his exit through a window in order to avoid the rush of enthusiastic Californians. California never does anything by halves.

The great complaint at Jacksonville now is that too many, availing themselves of the charity which public generosity has made possible, are refusing to work. Every city which has suffered from disaster has been confronted with such a situation. Only one way remains to meet it—compel people to work by cutting off their supplies. Even if they are self-supporting, there is no room for drones at such a time or place.

WIND, WATER AND LAND.

It is a well known law of commerce that in times of depression the value of real estate is the first to decline and in times of prosperity it is the last to advance. This has been the unvarying experience in this country almost since its first settlement. The commercial depression following the panic of 1893 was preceded by a complete cessation of real estate speculation and a gradual decline in real estate prices, the shrinkage in city property being more pronounced than the decline in farm property. The drop in the prices of other commodities, and notably the decline in speculative stocks that followed the crisis of 1893 and continued until 1897, followed in the wake of the collapse of inflated town lot prices. By that time the gas in the speculative balloons had evaporated and the water in the various stocks had been squeezed out and all securities leveled down to bedrock.

With the advent of prosperity came better prices, an increased demand for the products of mill and factory and a marked increase in the volume of traffic. The restoration of confidence and resumption of industrial activity brought in its train colossal combinations of every branch of industry, capitalized by fabulous figures, and finally the great transcontinental railways, capitalized far beyond their original cost of construction, were consolidated or merged. The inevitable outcome was wild speculation, followed by ruinous collapse.

The experience of the past week cannot fail to produce a reaction that will be salutary in every respect. The element of wind and water that makes stock speculation so dangerous cannot fail to impel prudent investors to give preference to real estate. By all odds the safest and most promising field for investment will be found in farming lands and city property. While no rational business man anticipates a revival of the real estate boom of 1885-1889, a marked improvement in real estate values and a constant and growing demand for property located in population centers may be confidently looked for in the near future.

THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Cable advices from Paris announce that the late Count de Pierrecourt has bequeathed his entire fortune of 10,000,000 francs to the city of Rouen on the sole condition that the city annually give a marriage portion of 100,000 francs to two giants, the healthiest couple among the competitors to be selected by means of medical examination. It was the manifest purpose of the late count to labor for the physical regeneration of the human race through the experiment of giant breeding.

This idea is, however, by no means novel. The first King William of Prussia, father of Frederick the Great, expended vast sums of money recruiting a battalion of giants that constituted the king's bodyguard. In his zeal for the acquisition of giants this progenitor of the great Frederick had all Prussia scoured for amazons to be married to his giants of the bodyguard with the practical idea of raising a race of giants that would make Prussia a formidable power to deal with.

But the giants and giantesses of the first King William did not multiply as rapidly as he had anticipated and the wars of Frederick thinned out the battalion until it was forced to disband from lack of respectable numbers. At the time Napoleon invaded Prussian territory the giants had become as scarce in that country as they are in France at this day.

The experiment instituted by the late count will be watched with interest by students of physical science, and if in the course of time a generation of Goliaths and Samsons shall spring up through the legacy of the eccentric French nobleman his example may be followed in other countries where men of might are needed.

RECIPROcity WITH CUBA.

The Cuban commission was informed by President McKinley that when an independent government shall have been established in Cuba the economic question will be considered and steps taken to draw up a commercial treaty as soon as possible, and he advised the Cubans in the meantime to study the situation in this respect. This is a matter of the most vital importance to Cuba and the really potent influence supporting the Platt amendment.

It is apparent that the administration is favorable to a liberal commercial policy toward the island if satisfactory political relations shall be established. There is, also, a large public sentiment in favor of such a policy. The Philadelphia Ledger says: "By a liberal reciprocity arrangement with Cuba we will greatly assist the country commercially, will contribute to her tranquility by the prosperity we assure her and at the same time give a practical turn to party pledges, which are worthless as long as they remain unexecuted." That it is absolutely essential to the industrial development and future prosperity of Cuba that there shall be close commercial relations between the island and the United States is obvious. That such relations would conduce to tranquillity in the island and strengthen the political bond between it and this country is equally certain. But there will be a strenuous opposition to such a policy on the part of American interests that will be unfavorably affected by it.

This is already developing and promises to become pronounced and aggressive before the meeting of congress, by which time, it is presumed, an independent government will have been established in Cuba and the question of commercial relations will be in order for consideration. The American sugar and tobacco interests are preparing to resist with all the influence they can command any concessions to the sugar and tobacco interests of Cuba. We are in receipt of a pamphlet, the source of which is not stated, but which is dated from the national capital, that presents the arguments which will be urged against reciprocity with Cuba or the giving of any concessions to the sugar, tobacco and fruit interests of that island. This document declares that such a pol-

icy would sacrifice the American industries with which those of Cuba compete and would be "the most disgraceful betrayal of the policy of protection that ever occurred in economic history." It asserts that this country has done enough for Cuba, "all that is either necessary to restore prosperity to the island or fair to our own taxpayers and our home industries; all that is decent and honest toward our sugar producers in the states and in our new and pacified colonial possessions, Hawaii and Porto Rico."

This question of closer commercial relations with Cuba, therefore, is likely to be found a somewhat disturbing issue, for there are also powerful interests that will work in behalf of liberal commercial concessions, on the ground that thereby will be built up a market for American products the gains from which will largely overbalance any loss sustained by our sugar and tobacco interests from Cuban competition. As now indicated there will be a fierce struggle between these opposing industrial forces, the result of which cannot now be confidently predicted.

Social SHAMS AND DISTINCTIONS.

When a high-bred lady surreptitiously removes a roll of ribbon or a bolt of dress goods from the counter and deftly conceals it about her person she is called a kleptomaniac, but when a low-bred man carries a loaf of bread from the bakery for his starving family without paying for it he is branded as a thief.

When a broker sets up a gambling stall and tempts men to wager thousands or even millions on the rise or fall of stocks he passes as a gentleman of high financial standing. But when another man sets up a gambling stall and tempts men to wager dimes and dollars in the games of faro, roulette or stud poker he becomes a common gambler and outlaw. And yet in the legalized gambling house known as the stock exchange there can be no winner unless there is a loser any more than there can be in the den of the outlaw gambler. The men who wager money on margins in wheat and corn and stocks are gamblers just as much as the men who bet with the red, blue and white dice.

The man who pawns his watch and marriage ring and loses the proceeds at the faro table is no worse than the man who mortgages his house and collateral to the bank to cover margins in Wall street. Men are no more liable to kill each other or blow out their brains when ruined at the gaming board than when ruined at the stock exchange or board of trade. The only difference is that society makes stock gambling respectable and card gambling and faro playing disreputable, and yet it is all gambling.

A striking illustration of the shams of the past week. The great industrial and commercial interests, upon which rest in large measure the prosperity of the country, were undisturbed by the titanic struggle of the stock speculators and are moving along as if nothing of the kind had occurred. There could be no more conclusive evidence of the solid and substantial character of the business of the country, or of the fact that it is being generally conducted along conservative lines. As was said by Mr. Eckels, formerly comptroller of the currency and now the president of a Chicago bank, the commercial interests are not involved in what is going on in Wall street at present, nor the manufacturing interests.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS UNIMPAIRED.

The legitimate business of the country has not been in the least impaired by the violent stock speculation of the past week. The great industrial and commercial interests, upon which rest in large measure the prosperity of the country, were undisturbed by the titanic struggle of the stock speculators and are moving along as if nothing of the kind had occurred. There could be no more conclusive evidence of the solid and substantial character of the business of the country, or of the fact that it is being generally conducted along conservative lines. As was said by Mr. Eckels, formerly comptroller of the currency and now the president of a Chicago bank, the commercial interests are not involved in what is going on in Wall street at present, nor the manufacturing interests.

FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

The movement inaugurated by the National Civic Federation in the interest of industrial peace, through an understanding between organized capital and organized labor, merits the hearty support of all who are concerned in having labor and capital work together peacefully and harmoniously. At a conference in Chicago last December between representatives of capital and labor a national committee on conciliation and arbitration was appointed and during the past week another conference was held, under the auspices of this committee, in New York.

The utterances at this conference and the feeling manifested were on the whole highly encouraging to the advocates of industrial peace. Such representatives of labor as Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell spoke earnestly in favor of the policy of conciliation. Mr. Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Association of America, declared that all of the strikes which have occurred could have been avoided if the employers and the representatives of labor organizations had conferred. On the part of the representatives of capital such men as Abram S. Hewitt and Charles R. Flint spoke with no less earnestness for a policy that would preserve peace between labor and capital. Mr. Hewitt, who is a large employer of labor, said that he knew of no more important question for general consideration in this marvelous era of industrial development than that of industrial conciliation and he expressed the opinion that if properly directed the movement having this in view will tend to the removal of abuses and the increase of comfort and prosperity among the masses of the people. "We stand at the threshold of a new era," said Mr. Hewitt, "and the United States already occupies the first place among the commercial nations of the world. Nothing can prevent the continued expansion of its industry and its trade but misunderstanding between those who are engaged in the work of production and distribution." Mr. Flint said that the only danger to American industry is a possible conflict between capital and labor and such a conflict would be disastrous to both.

The report of the national committee on conciliation stated that the purpose of the organization is to enter into active service in the cause of peace and harmony in the industrial world for the purpose of preventing strikes and lock outs. It advocated full and frank conferences between employers and workmen, with the avowed object of reaching an agreement as to the terms of employment. It is proposed to establish and maintain a board of commissioners composed of employers and em-

ployes, whose duty it will be to carry out the objects aimed at and if desired to aid workmen and employers in adjusting differences that may arise between them. Undoubtedly, while the process of adjustment contemplated is going on, there will necessarily be disputes and occasions for collision between the two elements independently organized. It is not expected that this movement will do away with all trouble or find a perfect solution of the great problem with which it deals. But it is not too much to expect that it will result in greatly diminishing the controversies and conflicts between labor and capital which are costly to both, hurtful to the general welfare and a menace to social order.

BUFFALO AND OMAHA.

In an interview with the special correspondent of the St. Louis Republic the secretary of the Pan-American exposition indulges in somewhat invidious comparisons as between the management of the Buffalo show and the Transmississippi exposition. Among other things he is quoted as saying: "Our organization here has vast advantages over that of any former exposition company. Take the case of Omaha, for instance. The heads of exhibit departments were unsalaried and the men under them were salaried. These heads of departments were members of the executive committee. They had practically no official who answered to our director general. They were jealous of his or any one else's interference with their department, and the exposition as an entirety suffered. Each man pulled for his department, not for the exposition as a whole.

While there is some truth in this criticism there is also a great deal of misconception of the facts. There could doubtless have been more efficient and more systematic work done in Omaha if a director general, clothed with absolute power, had been given supervision, but it is not true that the jealousy of the heads of departments was so intense as to prevent them from pulling for the exposition as a whole as well as for their individual departments.

After all, exhibitions, like all other enterprises, must be measured by success or failure. Comparisons between the Omaha exposition and that of Buffalo can only be made after the latter has closed its gates and struck a balance on its ledger. It stands to reason that Buffalo should excel Omaha in the magnitude and variety of its exhibits and in the number of people passing through the gates, but it will be a long time before any exhibition can surpass the Transmississippi in its financial outcome.

Little Show for Heiresses.

The gentle and timely bit comes from London that those American heiresses who may be thinking of marrying abroad to catch a peer and thus secure standing room at the coronation ceremonies should pause and reflect. Only the king can give invitations and they will be extremely limited.

On a Firm Foundation.

The United States treasury is not the only public vault which is gorged with gold. The bank of France has adopted the unheard-of course of compelling its customers in all cash payments to take 20 per cent in gold coin. Confidence in the value of the gold standard is evidently widespread.

Baker Fits the Man.

Dear old Admiral Dewey, by the double wearing of the sheriff's scales and of a will of a relative became the owner of a \$20,000 house in Thirteenth street, Omaha, on Monday. It is used for a bakery. And the bakery fits goes to a man that has been under fire himself. There should be no trouble about this house.

Save the Echoes.

The capital guides in Washington are about to propose to remodel the building in such a way as to put an end to the echoes for which the great building is famous. No wonder. And they are not alone.

Generations of honeymoons have included the whispering echoes of the capitol galleries and many an aged smile smiles when his offspring returns from the wedding tour, telling again of the echo which the old folks remember to have heard on their honeymoon. Despair those echoes! Never. A thousand brides, young and old, will protest.

Pitiful Delusions.

Could anything be more pitiful than the attempt of a Christian Science mother in Nebraska to raise from the dead her three children who had lain in their graves for years? This poor deluded creature, stretching her hands forth and calling upon her one child to come to her, had to be removed from the cemetery by force and conveyed to a hospital for the insane. There may be no legal responsibility attaching to the promotion of beliefs so contrary to invariable and irrefragable natural laws and to such unhappy incidents, but there is a terrible moral responsibility. The persons who pursue faith-cure healing as a money-making business cannot be deemed blameless.

OLD METHODS OF TEACHING.

To Those There Must Be a Return at Least in Part. Americans are found now and then observant enough to note some of the faults of the public school system, and courageous enough to advocate changes. In the face of the opposition that is certain to come from those who stand as sponsors for that system. It is interesting, therefore, to get the opinion of a foreigner on that subject.

Mr. Wyndham, the British consul at Chicago, in a recent report to his government, referred to the schools of that city, by saying that a "citizens' committee had pointed out the necessity of teaching fewer subjects in the schools, and geography, history and English more thoroughly."

This implied criticism of the present method of teaching is certainly a dead failure, as might have been anticipated. It precludes concentration and thoroughness and leads to that ridiculous and shallow affectation of omniscience which is coming to be more and more characteristic of much that passes for the intellectual life of the country.

This is the complaint that is heard in all the big cities. In Washington, a year or two ago, a senate committee showed how the public schools failed in their purpose in an educational sense, and faults have been found in the present system almost everywhere. Some day the men at the head of the schools will discover that more practical education and not frills and fads is what the people desire. There must be a return, at least part way, to the old method of teaching the rudiments and teaching them thoroughly.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Reports from Wall street indicate that the clip is "all wool and a yard wide." A return to nominal prices for stocks "empers the wind to the shorn lamb." The stock of lambs' wool in the warehouses of Wall street is sufficient to last all summer.

The advertising departments of southern newspapers have tapped a gushing well of Texas oil. A bunch of Philadelphia grave diggers are out on a strike. They threaten to put up a stiff fight.

A plutocratic peanut trust has gobbled up all the goobers in Virginia. Lovers of the delicacy will presently shell out. It will require a post-mortem examination of the Wall street shambles to determine whether the tall wheat with the hide.

Chicago has inaugurated a war on moshers. The movement is well patented and may be copied and applied in every city. Evidently there was a keen edge to John R.'s shears when he stripped the lambs in the Northern Pacific pasture and tossed the skin, breathing among the clouds.

Kansas city wears a pained and troubled look. The swatting of high balls on Saturday night does not increase its acre, but, oh, how the game swells the head.

Advocates and promoters of the strenuous life find little encouragement in Georgia. The Atlanta Constitution pertinently remarks, editorially, "Better let hell alone."

In a belated discourse on the subject Hon. John W. Foster of Ohio arrives at the conclusion that the United States is it will be well to settle these minor problems as we hump along.

A large measure of praise is awarded Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis for his course in stopping a runaway train in Chicago. As a life saver the Hoosier mayor rivals the Douglas county democratic club.

What promises to make Milwaukee generally famous is the Uniformed Palbearers' association, a solemnly crowded designed to relieve the bereft of the burdens of death. They perform a trying duty with grace and precision, soothing the living without jarring the dead.

Friends and admirers of the distinguished Church Howe, from the state of Nebraska, will be pleased to learn that he was one of the eminent guests at the annual dinner of the Sheffield (Eng.) Press on April 20. Another notable present was "His grace, the Duke of Norfolk, E. M., K. G."

STATISTICS OF CENTENARIANS.

IS STRENUOUS LIVING CONDUCTIVE TO LONG LIVING?

An interesting instance of the ruthless mendacity of figures has been afforded by persons who have commented on statistics of longevity. A few years ago a German statistician announced that an intellectual life is fatal to longevity; that actually all centenarians belong to the ignorant and poor (mainly the pauper) element. This was a surprising view of the fact that in all tables which show the average length of life according to occupations the brain workers appear to live longest. Still, the German statistician presented what a leading medical journal in this country regarded as conclusive evidence. He appealed to the census returns of the different countries, and showed that where illiteracy and poverty are common there are many more centenarians than where education is compulsory and general. Thus in the Balkan provinces, notably in Serbia, the census shows more than fifty times as many centenarians in proportion to population as in other parts of Europe. In Serbia, where the people are uneducated and poor, there are 575 centenarians in a population of 2,250,000, while in Germany there are only seventy-eight in a population of 55,000,000. In Ireland there are 678 centenarians, mostly in the almshouses, while there are less than fifty in England.

There has been a recent revival of interest in the statistics of longevity owing to the formation of a club in New York for the purpose of seeking the causes that have enabled men and women to live 100 years or more. To aid in the investigation a Dr. Walsh has written an article to prove that strenuous living is opposed to long living—that 100 years of life is commonly the term of the indolent. He appeals to exactly the same statistics that were used by the German statistician, and affirms that to live long one must seek the mild climate of Serbia or of Ireland, where the temperature is not favorable to ambition. The person who believes in strenuous living may choose between the two doctrines—the one that education and comfort are fatal to longevity, the other that it is enterprise that cuts short existence.

It happens, however, that there is another and more reasonable explanation of the statistics. Prof. Owen, who was the highest authority on this subject, investigated the case of every centenarian within his reach, and in almost every instance he could find no documentary or other conclusive evidence that the age of the person was accurately known. He maintained that the illiterate and the pauper who professed to be 100 years old or more either misrepresented the fact or had no real knowledge of their own ages. On the other hand, the census shows fewer centenarians among educated and prosperous peoples because the latter usually keep better records. The census-taker is bound to accept the statement which anybody chooses to make unless it is obviously false. Prof. Owen concluded that no one had ever lived to be 110 years old and almost no one had ever lived 100 years. He recorded 103 years and a few months as the greatest age ever reached by a human being.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Record-Herald: A New York banker says the ministers take too many vacations. Still a preacher who gets \$300 a year ought to be allowed to take a few days off once in a while for the purpose of having fun with his money.

St. Louis Post: The Indiana preacher who allowed his boy to fight another urchin to settle a quarrel was delighted when his boy thrashed the other boy, but when the licked boy's father licked the preacher the good man appealed to a court. Alas for the inconsistencies of human nature!

Boston Globe: Is the United States to be "expansive" as regards cardinals, too? Bishop Quigley of western New York is credited with the opinion: "Within twenty-five years I am confident we shall see cardinals located in such cities as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Pittsburg."

Cincinnati Tribune: Now comes Rev. J. Ward Gamble, a Methodist preacher of Manassas, N. J., who wants "an up-to-date Methodist hymnal." He says it is ridiculous that 300 of the hymns in the old book were written by the Wesleyes. He calls them trash, ditties and "sacred slops," intimates that they are "canned goods," and demands something fresher. Has the octopus laid its impious hand on New Jersey Methodism?

Brooklyn Eagle: There is a clergyman in Brooklyn who is more ingenious in device to get into print than any of his colleagues. He has invented several whorescram devices. But, somehow or other, he does not get into print in several quarters one-half so often as he wishes. In those quarters his devices are seen through. Neither his little relation to truth nor his love to average parishioners, or his thirst for publicity upon him. His uncommon desire for it defeats his object.

Chicago Tribune: The size of a minister's salary should be gauged to some extent by the social standards of his congregation. Ministers have to live up to the people. Their children should be dressed as well as those of the average parishioner, and their homes should be furnished according to standards that will not cause comment when they are visited by members of their congregations. A man who ministers to a congregation of poor working-men does not need a large salary, and one who presides over a wealthy and stylish church. The two positions require totally different standards of living, and \$300 might suffice for the one, while \$5,000 might scarcely be too much for the other. It is impossible to fix a definite minimum or maximum in the pay of all ministers. Such an attempt would be as futile as to try to measure a preacher's work by his salary.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Detroit Journal: Some babies, we should judge from all accounts, are so bright that there is no need to light a lamp in order to feed them medicine at night.

Philadelphia Press: "No," she declared, scornfully, "I don't intend to marry you if you were the last man on earth. You are a 'Naturally,' you wouldn't get a chance." He replied: "I can't think my pick among the younger and prettier girls."

Puck: Gladys Gotrox—Since I refused Tom Poorly he has said he will never love again. Edith Wasupp—Well, he won't have to! He has just inherited a million!

Pittsburg Chronicle: Mrs. Snaggs—A woman of 86 years has just married a man of 87 in St. Louis. Mr. Snaggs—I wonder if the giddy young things had obtained their parents' consent.

Detroit Free Press: He—Your father told me that you were a very good girl. She—I am afraid he has given up all hope.

Chicago Post: "Men in love are such unreasonable creatures." "It's always been so." "Always been so?" "For instance, when he lost his heart he went looking for it in a dark parlour under a light."

Philadelphia Times: "Oh, Mabel, what do you think of such a neat compliment to my coyness." "Did he?" "What did he say?" "He said, 'You are not so warm.'"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, pretty lady, the cards say that you will have four husbands." "Four husbands?" "Yes, but not let the idea unnerve you. Remember, it is the decree of fate, and simple measures that always please. Oh, I didn't intend to do that. I was just thinking I'd better begin at once."

Better than Gold. Father Ryan, "Than rank and title, better than gold, 'Tis a healthy body and mind at ease. Adorn and enrich a thousandfold. A heart that can feel for another's woe, With sympathies large enough to unfold All men as brothers, the better than gold."

Better than gold is a conscience clear, Though tolling for bread in an humble sphere. Doffed by content and health, Dried by the lusts and cares of wealth; Lowly living and lofty thought; Adorn and enrich a thousandfold. For mind and morals, in nature's plan, Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is sweet repose, Of the soul's rest when the labors close. Better than gold is the poor man's sleep, And the balm that drops on his slumbers' dew. Bring slumber draughts on the downy bed, Where luxury pillows its aching head. The softer simple opiate dreams, A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind, That in the realm of books can find A treasure surpassing Australian ore, And live with the great and good of yore. The sage's lore and the poet's lay, The glories of empire passed away. The world's great dream will thus unfold, And yield a harvest better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home, Where all the first fruits of heaven come—The shrine of love, the heaven of life, Followed by mother, or sister, or wife. However humble the home may be, Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree, The blessings that never were bought or sold, And center there, are better than gold.

Better than gold is a well-dressed man, Ane of a well-dressed man than becoming Newkew.

Nothing adds more to his comfort than a well-fitting Shirt, or Underwear that is right.

Nothing gives him greater peace of mind than correct Collars and Cuffs.

Nothing adds so much to his attire as a fresh pair of Gloves.

Nothing of all these things, that is not of the best will be found in our complete and tasteful assortment of Furnishing Goods for men and boys.

Browning, King & Co.

Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. featuring a logo with 'BK' and 'ESTD 1854' and text describing their products and services.