

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE.

The suggestion has been widely made that the practice of the president of the United States going among the people and shaking hands with them should be abandoned. An Omaha minister said in his address Sunday: "The assassination of three presidents must bring the nation to a realization of the folly of allowing our public men to appear ostentatiously at public meetings. The nation has come to be so great and its people so varied that it is not advisable to adhere to the customs which prevailed when the republic was first organized."

President Johnson, we believe, was the first to make an extensive tour, with the distinct purpose of meeting, shaking hands with and talking to the people, when he made his "swing around the circle" in advocacy of his policy. Later presidents have gone about the country not only for the reason that they deemed it well for the chief executive of the nation to come into contact with the people, but also for their own benefit in the knowledge of public feeling to be obtained from such contact, as well as to learn from observation of the resources, the progress and the greatness of the country. It was largely this that prompted Mr. McKinley's trip to the Pacific coast last year. There is no doubt that he derived valuable information from that tour and that the people who saw him were also benefited, if only in having their patriotism brightened and strengthened.

We think the view taken of this matter by Cardinal Gibbons the correct one. Referring to the advice that the president should henceforth abstain from public receptions and handshaking, he said: "No, let the president continue to move among his people and take them by the hand. The strongest shield of our chief magistrate is the love and devotion of his fellow citizens." A president who in this day should seclude himself from his fellow citizens would not have their love and devotion. McKinley won the affection of the people because he ever sought to be near them, to know their sentiments and to make them feel that he respected and had confidence in them. He enjoyed meeting the people and shaking hands with them and when among them he desired no other protection than the popular respect for the great office he held.

American presidents, we may be sure, will continue to go among the people and to hold public receptions. Roosevelt will do so and he has already shown that he desires no extraordinary precautions for his protection. If ever the time shall come when the chief magistrate of this republic cannot freely move among the people it will have to be confessed that our republican institutions are a failure.

NO CHANGE IN CUBAN POLICY.

General Leonard Wood has returned to Cuba, after having conferred with the president on the affairs of the island. He expressed the opinion that there will be no change in the attitude of the administration toward the Cubans, but that the policy inaugurated by Mr. McKinley will be continued by his successor. In regard to the electoral law adopted by the Cuban constitutional convention, it is stated that with a few modifications which General Wood will endeavor to have made it will be satisfactory to the Washington authorities. This law provides for a general election, which will probably be held in December, at which a president, a vice president, a senate and house of representatives will be chosen, and each province will also elect a civil governor and provincial council. The president and vice president will be chosen by the 122 electors and senatorial electors will choose four senators for each of the six provinces. The chief defect in the law is in the provision it makes for six elections every year and it is understood that it will be suggested to the Cuban convention that the elections be reduced to two a year, which the Cuban people will find quite as many as needed for political activity, if they are going to give proper attention to other matters. With six elections a year most of their time, as Americans well understand, would be given to the discussion of politics, necessarily to the neglect and detriment of their business interests. The island would be almost continually in a state of political excitement, diverting the popular mind from other affairs. Perhaps the law may need modification in some other respects, but whatever is suggested by our government will be with a view to insuring the proper working of the law and starting the Cuban government on a right basis. It is the expectation of General Wood that the conduct of affairs can be handed over to the Cubans by next May and it is doubtless the desire of President Roosevelt that the American occupation of Cuba shall end as soon as possible.

So much for our political relations with Cuba, which it may safely be assumed are established on a firm basis. The commercial relations, not less important to the future welfare of the island, are yet to be arranged. As to these the views of President Roosevelt are not known. Mr. McKinley had promised the Cubans that as soon as they had established their government the question of trade relations would be considered and of course nothing can be done until then. It is probable that Mr. McKinley was in favor of a liberal policy toward Cuba. This is fairly to be inferred from the position of General Wood, who was close in the confidence of the late president as to Cuban affairs. He urges that the United States should make tariff reductions upon the staple products of Cuba, on which the welfare of the island absolutely depends. The perplexing question is as to how far we can go in this direction with a due regard for domestic interests. We cannot give Cuban sugar or tobacco free admission to our market without destroying the home industries.

That is admitted on all hands. It is urged that reasonable reductions in the duties on these products would not injure our industries and would help greatly to insure the prosperity of Cuba. What would be reasonable and safe reductions it is not easy to determine. This country is much concerned in the development and prosperity of Cuba, but in helping to promote these we should not ignore the claims of domestic interests.

THE SOUTH OMAHA CANDIDATE.

The campaign being waged on behalf of the South Omaha candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff is unique in many respects. In order to rally the South Omaha republicans to his support the friends of Mr. McBride have made bold to assert that the friendly attitude of The Bee to his candidacy is inspired by its hostility to South Omaha and its opposition to any candidate South Omaha republicans might present for an important county office.

As a matter of fact The Bee has no animosity to South Omaha or any legitimate enterprise that would promote its growth, nor has it any disposition to antagonize any republican candidate for office from South Omaha who has right-ful claims on the party and a clean record to back him. The Bee has always regarded Omaha and South Omaha as one and inseparable. Whatever affects the welfare of one city affects the welfare of both. South Omaha was founded by Omaha capitalists and depends upon Omaha for its continued upbuilding. Sooner or later the two cities will be consolidated and become one community, political as well as commercial.

A citizen of South Omaha has just as much right to aspire to the highest office in the county as a citizen of Omaha or a resident of a country precinct. The Bee's objection to the South Omaha candidate for sheriff is not that he lives in South Omaha, but because he has by his conduct forfeited any claim for preferment he might have had on the republican party, and furthermore because his candidacy has been championed by the rotten republican ring that treacherously sold out McKinley and the legislative ticket of 1900. That infamous betrayal of the party for boodle by South Omaha grafters is still too fresh in the memory of loyal republicans to be forgotten. The man who stood up for McKinley and for the redemption of Nebraska have shown themselves charitable enough to condone, but they are not yet willing to reward disloyalty in the supreme hour of the party's struggle. Although carrying the brunt of the battle of 1900 The Bee has shown no rancorous, vindictive or factional resentment, but it proposes to draw the line on republican office holders who failed to rally to the support of the republican standard in the national campaign year when the party's very existence was at stake.

Mr. McBride admits that he was aware of a conspiracy against the ticket and claims that he suggested to Chairman Ostrom the expulsion of the head conspirator, Miles Mitchell, from the county committee. But if McBride knew that the ticket was to be scuttled in South Omaha, why did he skulk on election day and allow the outrage to be perpetrated without an effort to prevent the impending disaster? Is a man who shirks his duty in the midst of battle to be promoted to a position of command? If South Omaha republicans want recognition on the county ticket they will encounter no opposition if they present a man who is competent for the place he seeks and is free from the taint of disloyalty at the late national election.

The enthusiasm of the popocratic press over the state candidates of the parties is no greater than that of the conventions which named them. They are endorsed in a perfunctory manner; the beating of drums and clashing of cymbals is not heard in the land. The populists, who furnish the majority of the fusion votes, do not relish being hitched onto the wagon for the sole purpose of ballast.

For the next few days the Omaha yellow journals will devote themselves to the demolition of the so-called republican machine, of which they are mortally afraid. The funny thing about the yellow organs is that they insist that the republican machine wants to reject the democratic sheriff and that is the reason they do not want the machine to have its way.

The anarchists who have been under arrest at Chicago have been released, the state admitting it had no case against them. Instead of appreciating the fairness with which the law and its officers have dealt with them these people will probably commence at once to rail against the law, which in this case has been their protector.

The burning of the Norfolk Hospital for the Insane is another illustration of the folly of erecting anything but fire-proof structures for such purposes. Inmates of unsound mind are especially difficult to handle under such conditions and it speaks well for the management and the assistants that only one life was lost.

The president of France and the czar of Russia are said to have discussed the Turkish question during their recent conference. In view of the well known desires of Russia and the strained relations with France the Turk will do well to keep an eye to the windward.

The Fare of Fusion. Kansas City Journal. The Bryan party in Nebraska has again "fused" with itself, after performing the customary farce of holding two conventions on the same day.

Sooners Get a Hunch. New York Tribune. Secretary Hitchcock has just ruled that the consent of the Indians who own mineral lands in Oklahoma must be obtained before mineral claims can be worked by white men and that in no case can the allotments be secured by those persons filing claims. This will expel about 5,000 prospectors who have settled on Indian lands. It is a just decision, for it will secure a fair chance for the Indians, who otherwise might sell their lands for a trifle and become public charges.

Anything to Hush Still. Washington Post. The Iowa democrats are in dead earnest in their effort to get away from the silver question. They are accusing the republican gubernatorial nominee of being an expert gold player.

Imagination Balked. Baltimore American. Imagination fails in the effort to decide what Prince Chun would do if he ever stopped at an American summer resort hotel, since he objected to the slight overcharge of ten times the regular price in Berlin.

The Right Spirit. Indianapolis Journal. President Roosevelt is reported as saying: "I am going to do my best to be the president of the whole people and not for any one section." That was the spirit of his predecessor, and it is the true American spirit.

Cohesive Power of Pie. Philadelphia Record. The democrats and populists of Nebraska have fused this year on a basis of division and disunity. They have conceded the candidate for judge of the supreme court this year in return for the promise of giving the populists the naming of their candidate for governor next year. It is a bad mix, but as no candidate seems to be favored, it does not matter. It was notable that both populists and democrats declared themselves in favor of stringent laws for the suppression of anarchy.

Virginia in Forgetful Mood. New York World. Virginia's constitutional convention did a foolish and a dangerous thing when it voted to amend the state's bill of rights by omitting the guarantee of "liberty of the press and freedom of speech." What a grand old state of Washington, Jefferson, Grant, Patrick Henry and Madison think about! Has she forgotten all her most glorious traditions and is she going to prove unfaithful to the teachings of her great forefathers? The constitution, in which even Congress is expressly prohibited from making any law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press?"

Sense of Responsibility. Kansas City Star. Ex-President Cleveland recalls that when he and the late President McKinley were riding to the capitol for the inauguration of the latter Mr. McKinley remarked: "What an impressive thing it is to assume the duties of the office of president of this significant country! The key to this significant country lies in the key to President McKinley's manner of administration. The sense of responsibility should be the first consideration of any man who assumes the duties of the office of president of the nation's servants, there would be little fault to find with the public administrators.

Place of Birth Has Little Bearing on the Question. Kansas City Journal. What is it to be an alien? It is not merely to be born on the other side of the water, come here and after waiting a probationary period be invested with the dignity of legal citizenship. What is it to be an American citizen? It is not merely to be born in the country, to inherit as a legacy of birth the privileges of participation in the affairs of the republic. To be a citizen in the true sense of the word is to be a man who is mentally and morally qualified for citizenship when they land at Castle Garden and others in whose veins run generations of American blood are all their lives alien in heart and anarchistic in sympathy.

Speaking ethically, to be an alien is to be alienated against the spirit of our institutions. To be a citizen is to be in sympathy with the spirit of those institutions. Citizenship is loyalty, and no man is more of an alien than he who, born in this country, enjoying the priceless heritage of the past, his every interest safeguarded by the flag, is arrayed in heart and thought, even if not in deed, against the government of his country. No man is more of a citizen than he who, born on foreign soil, comes to this free land to help it work out its destiny, giving his energy and his sympathy to the fulfillment of its mission. Deportation has been suggested as one of the remedies for anarchy. If we would stand by our principles there would have to be some expatriation.

NEW EPOCH IN PRESIDENTS. "Another Landmark in the Nation's History Has Been Reached." St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. McKinley was probably the last of the presidents whom the country will ever see who served in the civil war. Theodore Roosevelt was only 2 years old in the early days of the great conflict. True, he is younger than any president who has ever been, but he is more of a citizen than he who, born on foreign soil, comes to this free land to help it work out its destiny, giving his energy and his sympathy to the fulfillment of its mission.

When Martin Van Buren was elected two-thirds of a century ago the country realized that a new epoch in the nation's history had been reached. He was the first of the presidents who was born after the close of the war of independence. All his life he was a citizen of the nation which was in office directly before him, and he participated in the war or was old enough to remember its passions and to be influenced, in some degree at least, by the issues which that conflict created or by the idealism which it generated. Van Buren was born in the last month of 1782, just after the preliminary treaty was signed by which George III. recognized the independence of his late colonies. The present instance also is a new landmark in the nation's history has been reached. It is now over thirty-six years since Lee's veterans stacked arms for the last time. Forty years will have passed from that day by the time the next great event is inaugurated. Not many men in the army at the close of 1865 were below 22 or 23 years of age. Few of them who will be alive in 1905 will be under 65 years of age, and that mark is pretty close to the ideal line of presidential ambition. Only three presidents have been as old as 65 at the time of their inauguration—William Henry Harrison, Taylor and Buchanan—and the last named was the only one of them who lived to see the inauguration. The chances are that the country has seen in the presidential office the last of the men who fought in the civil war. The present president belongs to a later generation and it is likely that all his successors will. A new epoch in the nation's history has been turned.

Gain in Political Power

New York Tribune. Some curious and interesting variations are shown in the growth in political power of the various sections of the union. New England in twenty years has gained three votes in the house and in the electoral college, Massachusetts getting two of them and Connecticut one. Three of the middle states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—have gained ten votes. New Jersey's proportionate advancement—three votes—being greatest and New York's three votes—being least. In what was so long known politically as the solid south Texas's growth has quite overshadowed that of any other state. Arkansas and Missouri have gained two votes apiece in twenty years, and these eight states have gained one vote apiece—West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee have made no progress. In the middle west Ohio and Indiana have likewise merely held their own in political strength through the last two decades. Illinois has leaped ahead of Ohio, having now twenty-five, instead of twenty, seats in the house of representatives to Ohio's twenty-one. Wisconsin's vote has been increased by two and Michigan's by one. Beyond the Mississippi, Minnesota has drawn up rapidly on Iowa. Twenty years ago Iowa had eleven representatives to Minnesota's five. In the next Iowa will have eleven representatives to Minnesota's nine. Nebraska's representation in 1881 from three members to six. Under the last census, however, the state's population showed practically no increase. In the further west the growing states have been South Dakota, Colorado, California and Washington. Each gained a vote in the apportionment act of 1891, and again in that of 1894. Oregon has stood still in the race for twenty years, and has consequently been outstripped by South Dakota, Washington and Colorado. Even North Dakota has now drawn up even with Oregon in political power. In the increased strength that comes from population alone the nine coast and Rocky mountain states have gained six votes under the last two censuses. The northwest, including the Dakotas and Kansas, has gained eleven votes. The middle western states are stronger by eight votes and the states of the new broken solid south by seventeen votes. The middle states and New England have increased their power by thirteen votes. A fairly equal national growth is therefore shown, with the two greatest relative centers of gain in commonwealths as widely separated in latitude and in political and social character as Minnesota and Texas, New Jersey and Illinois.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Seenes and Incidents Observed at the National Capital. The continuance of George B. Cortelyou as secretary to President Roosevelt is warmly commended by the press of the country. Few men connected with the administration have displayed such sleepless vigilance and discretion as the man who stood closest to the president in the full flush of health as well as in the days of pain and anguish. His reappointment to the position he filled unflinchingly and so ably for so long a time is a faithful, conscientious official. It will be six years next month since Mr. Cortelyou, through the influence of Secretary Lamont, entered the executive mansion as stenographer at \$1,500 a year. He rose to be next to the president of the United States in the most confidential relations, having succeeded the late John Addison Porter of Connecticut as private secretary.

Prior to his entrance into the White House Mr. Cortelyou had occupied a minor position in the Postoffice department, his first appointment being at the compensation of \$900 per annum. His executive qualities, however, attracted the attention of the fourth assistant postmaster general and he was quickly promoted as confidential secretary of that official. Secretary Lamont had been sponsored for Mr. Cortelyou, who was a resident of Dutchess county, New York, and he kept an eye upon his protégé with a view to advance him just as rapidly as circumstances would permit. An opportunity occurred to transfer Mr. Cortelyou to the White House when Mr. Robert L. O'Brien resigned as stenographer to President Cleveland and the protegee of Secretary Lamont was still at his post. During the regime of Private Secretary Porter a great deal of attention was paid to social obligations at the White House and the president was compelled to rely more and more upon his stenographer in the discharge of his duties with public affairs. When falling health necessitated the retirement of Mr. Porter there was no hesitation on the part of the president about choosing his successor and the mantle fell upon the shoulders of Stenographer Cortelyou. How eyes have been riveted to the White House since the beginning of the Spanish war down to the hour when the president was stricken at Buffalo on September 6, 1901, and until his death a week later.

Callers at the White House upon official business will recall the reliance that the president felt in his private secretary, for whenever a mooted question arose his unvarying request was: "Send for Cortelyou and see what he has on the subject." Always alert and faithful in the discharge of his duties, it is no wonder to those who knew the intimate relations between the president and his private secretary that in the crucial moment before undergoing the operation at the hands of the surgeons that the stricken president inquired of Cortelyou: "Are these competent surgeons?" Receiving an affirmative answer and confident that Cortelyou knew what he was saying, the president submitted without further questioning or anxiety as to the result.

According to the Washington Post official mourning will be observed during the entire winter season and not until January 1, 1903, will the White House doors be opened for either public, diplomatic, or army and navy receptions. The members of the cabinet will not hold open house, and there will be no official participation whatever in the social life of the capital for the first six months of President Roosevelt's term. It will be a mourning season in full accord with the people's hearts, for under the shadow of the tragedy, which has just fallen upon the country, there is naturally no mood for gaieties.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says the value of the estate of the late president, inclusive of everything he owned which was delivered to those of McKinley. All this list of elected presidents served in the army during the civil war except Mr. Cleveland. When Martin Van Buren was elected two-thirds of a century ago the country realized that a new epoch in the nation's history had been reached. He was the first of the presidents who was born after the close of the war of independence. All his life he was a citizen of the nation which was in office directly before him, and he participated in the war or was old enough to remember its passions and to be influenced, in some degree at least, by the issues which that conflict created or by the idealism which it generated. Van Buren was born in the last month of 1782, just after the preliminary treaty was signed by which George III. recognized the independence of his late colonies.

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FUSION VIEWS OF CONVENTION.

Blair Republican (pop.): The nomination of Conrad Hollenbeck of Fremont for supreme judge appears to be very satisfactory to the fusionists of this state. He is not a brilliant orator, but his record for honesty and uprightness is conceded by all. Scribner News (dem.): Dodge county folks especially grieve over the outcome of the deliberations of the conventions, for the nominee for supreme judge is, therefore, the most distinguished citizen. Judge Conrad Hollenbeck's profound knowledge of the law, his stainless record as district judge and his deliberate and dignified methods of procedure under all circumstances are qualifications that appeal strongly to the people of the entire state.

Stanton Register (pop.): The fusion convention held at Lincoln on Tuesday were the most harmonious this writer ever attended. There has never been a time when the delegates of both parties were so anxious to be friends as this year and every man considered it a pleasure to speak a word for either side. It was a harmony that prevails certain victory this fall, a victory that will give us Hollenbeck for supreme judge and Hawley and Bayston as regents. It was a great convention and we're glad we were there.

Columbus Telegram (dem.): The people of this district are particularly pleased by the democratic nomination of Judge Conrad Hollenbeck for supreme judge of the state. In him they see a splendid type of American manhood, an able and just judge. His record on the bench in this district is sure promise of the highest success in the state. He is to the supreme tribunal of the state the sense of fairness, his knowledge of the law and courage to apply it impartially have endeared him to all men who really believe in the motto of our commonwealth, "Equality before the law." With such men as Conrad Hollenbeck on the bench that motto will become as much a fact in Nebraska as it has sometimes been meaningless.

Schurley Quill (pop.): At the fusion state convention in Lincoln this week, Judge Conrad Hollenbeck of Dodge county was nominated for supreme judge, and J. H. Bayston of Frontier county and Fred G. Hawley of Nemaha county were nominated for regents of the State university. Judge Hollenbeck needs no introduction to the voters of the Sixth judicial district, where he is now serving on the district bench. He is 32 years of age, of German parentage and was born in Pennsylvania. He has lived in Nebraska twenty-five years. In his services on the district bench he has proved himself to be an able jurist and his election to the supreme bench will be a recognition of his sterling qualities.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Great Britain should cease naming her torpedo boat destroyers after members of the serpent family. The Viper and the Cobra have both come to grief. The Society of American Wars intends, with the financial assistance of patriotic people of San Francisco, to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones. It has been determined that the memorial of the late Senator Stephen M. White of California shall be in the form of a life-sized statue which will be placed in the courthouse grounds at Los Angeles. Robert W. Wilcox, who represents the Hawaiian islands in congress, says that the general sentiment of Hawaiians is favorable to the settlement among them of as many people from the country "as the islands can accommodate." Shower baths have been introduced in one of the New York public schools. The innovation is said to be a sanitary measure, but since corporal punishment is no longer popular some means was necessary to cool the hot boys of the East Side. Notwithstanding the deplorable condition of markets on Thursday the riot was narrowly averted in an Indiana town because the price of pie was boosted from 5 to 10 cents a slice. Combines and corners may be tolerated in other necessities, but when they come to pie look out for trouble.



SYRUP OF FIGS. NEVER IMITATED. QUALITY. An Excellent Combination. The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinal in their action and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling all morbid humors and fevers, gently yet promptly and easily acting to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, and they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, and they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, and they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LIVES TO A SMILE. Somerville Journal: "It's no use talking, a man will say, and then he keeps right on." The Smart Set: Daley—I have made up my mind to enter society. Hardhead—What has your mind got to do with it? Boston Traveler: "A notable social affair. Birthdays wife is a jewel. 'Not very,' said the womanly woman, with manifest scorn. 'I haven't the least trouble in the world finding my way out of here.'"

WHEN JOHNNY SPENDS THE DAY. Elizabeth Sylvester, in the Century. When Johnny spends the day with us, you never see the best of him. O' all the things a' happenin' in this ole home an' street, Ma she begins by lockin' up the pantry door an' cellar. An' she places that's like as not to inter-upt a fellow. An' all her chiny ornaments, a-sleekin' the covers on the bed. She sets as high as she kin reach, for fear they'll get a fall. An' she's at the attic, an' stickin' plaster, out. An' she says, 'When Johnny's visitin' they're good to have about. I tell you what, there's plenty fuss when Johnny spends the day with us! When Johnny spends the day with us, he puts his books away. An' she locks it in a hunder, in that 'possession got to stay?' He brings the new lawn mower up, an' she hides his strap an' razor 'twene the covers on the bed. He says, 'Keep out that liberty, whatever else you do. Er I shall have a settlement with you, an' Johnny, too.' Says he, 'It makes a lot o' fuss 'to have him spend the day with us!' When Johnny spends the day with us, the runt out an' swears like anything, an' stamps with both his feet. An' she looks it in the eye, 'cause his winder glass is broke. An' if he ever ketches us it won't be any more of the same. He never knows who done it, 'cause there's a fellow in the crowd. An' Johnny, in particular, ain't likely to be found. I tell you what, there's plenty fuss when Johnny spends the day with us! When Johnny spends the day with us, he cutt' up and goes. A-scootin' 'round a cloven foot to some ole cool the hot boys of the East Side. The next-door children climb the fence, an' hang around for hours. An' they break the hinges of the gate, an' trample down the flowers. An' break the line with Bridget's wash. An' Bridget she gives warnin' them—'an' that's the way it goes. A fellow's in a hurry fuss. When Johnny spends the day with us!

What A Mother Said. A mother of two well-built and animated boys of the hearty sort recently remarked while in our store: "I have never known before what it was to have my boys well dressed. Your boys' suits certainly do wear." Making our compliments to this appreciative mother, and to others who have expressed satisfaction with the real honest quality of our Children's Clothing, we wish to add that there is more of the same sort to be had at the same place. Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.