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says that the actual number of full and
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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public, Pat Crowe's latest effusions seemingly

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Net total sales.

be beat

Net daily average

kidnaping of Miss Stone. The trouble with Mr. Ut; is that he has been so long identified with the Commercial club he thinks he is the

acquit him of any connection in the

club. as highest award for agricultural display. In its own class Nebraska can't

An official count shows sixty-nine "gushers" in the Texas oil field-almost enough to fill the front row at a light opera performance.

And now we are told that a good pile of the money stolen by Bartley went into a mine. The impression is that most of It went into a rathole.

anvious aspirents for country commissioner are impatiently waiting for the supreme court to say in which ring the performance is to take place.

Uncle Sam foots the bill for the Schley naval board of inquiry. That are conducted in such a leisurely man

Those South Omaha politicians might coming election before starting the row over the mayoralty, which is not to be like policy. fought out until next spring.

Wyoming stockmen are organizing a campaign to exterminate the bear, which are proving destructive to sheep, Here is a good chance for the man who thinks he has lost a few bear.

German officials deny the report that the emperor's nerves are failing him. Whatever else may be said of the German emperor no one has heretofore intimated that he was lacking in nerve.

General Buller is being urged by his friends to tell all he knows about the proposal to surrender Ladysmith. The average Briton is undoubtedly of the opinion that he has told too much already.

It is only through constant agitation that the waters of the ocean are kept from stagnating, and it is only through constant agitation that the political at mosphere is purified. The same principle applies to social and commercial organizations.

King Leopold of Belgium has decided to visit New York some time during the present year. He will doubtless find the metropolis an interesting place, but he would also find much that is interesting many hundred miles to the west and south of that city.

It is to be feared the new paving fo which the city has just contracted will hardly be ready for final delivery before next spring. It is certainly remarkable that with all their experience our property owners should wait till late fall to put in their orders for summer goods.

Since the democratic member of the school board evinced such a lively personal interest in the republican school board primaries and convention, it is only turn about for outgoing republican members to exhibit like solicitude for the makeup of the democratic school

The most competent estimates of th world's wheat crop place the total slightly in excess of the previous two years. There is little, if any, prospect however, that this will have any subage in other foodstuffs, particularly corn, will more than take up this slight excess. The American farmer is assured of a market at good prices for all of his wheat, and Nebraska will

MISLEADING COMPARISONS.

ures when they are willfully juggled for a purpose. This truth is again strikingly illustrated by the statistical tables which the popocratic campaign managers are putting out with a view to making the people believe that a great setback has taken place in the conduct of the state institutions since they passed from fusion to republican con-

With shrewd cunning the figures have been prepared to show the expense of maintenance of nine asylums, schools and reformatories "for the first six months under republican administration and the last six months under Governor Poynter." Assuming that the amounts are correctly given, let us inquire what this means. The last six months taken under Governor Poynter cover the period from June 1 to November 30, 1900, while the six republican months cover the period from December 1, 1900, to May 31, 1901.

In the first place, for most institutions, the first six to eight weeks credited to a republican administration were not under republicans, but under the fusion hold-overs, because the republican appointees did not take hold until the middle of January, or later. The outgoing fusion officials were not particular about the legacy they were leaving to their republican successors in the shape of overlaps, unpaid accounts and contracts for future delivery, so that the responsibility for these excessive outlays, so far as they go, belongs to the Poynter regime rather than to the republicans.

In the second place, the six months Poynter and his appointees are the summer months, extending from June to November. In these months some of the institutions, particularly the schools. suspend their work almost entirely. and gardens in connection and the summer expenses are naturally the lightest .919,393 30.646 in full blast, winter clothing is more coal bills pile up, the supplies that must be purchased increase and the general cost of maintenance is at its highest.

If the fusionists wanted to make a state institutions under successive administrations, why would they not comson simply further proof that they pre-Nebraska has carried off a gold medal candor, we believe there is still room for in price. There may be no reason for the desired improvements.

A LIBERAL NAVAL POLICY.

It is expected that the administration will urge upon congress the construction States shall be made adequate to any may explain in part why its proceedings foreign governments in the building up Municipal league, why could not the rehave the politeness to wait till after the with European countries in the strength- be held by the democratic members of ening of its sea power it must pursue a the club as a matter of privilege?

> templated to do so, yet the fact that find fault with the policies and methods time and the patient's strength would have all the maritime powers are rapidly in- pursued by the Commercial club or even creasing their navies enforces upon us suggest the possibility of any improvethe duty, for the proper protection of ment in the work mapped out for it. our now world-wide interests, of in- Mr. Utt does not seem to be aware of creasing our sea power. We can not the fact that with the exception of a with safety allow ourselves to fall far small coterie of the members, who dabto the rear of other nations in this re- ble in politics and seek to pervert the gard. At present we hold fourth place, influence of the club for personal ends, in the number of effective vessels and the enterprising and intelligent members armament, among naval powers and we actively engaged in the management of should at least endeavor not to take a commercial and industrial concerns have lower rank than this. We have no reached the conclusion that there is need of such a great navy as that of room for improvement and an impera-Great Britain and no increase in the tive need of reorganization. sea power of that nation need concern us, for it is hardly possible that it will ever be directed against the United between this country and Sweden is a States. But the growing sea power of balance of 51,000,000 kroner, which the continental nations is a matter of represents the amount which people of significance which we cannot prudently that nationality in this country have ignore, particularly in view of the fact sent back to their folks at home in exthat there is in the continental nations of Europe a strong and apparently growing feeling of commercial hostility toward the United States and jealousy of this republic's influence in the world's affairs. We have to consider not only home defense and the protection of our commerce, but also the safeguarding of our new possessions. Within a few years our interests have been greatly extended and our relations with the rest of the world much enlarged. . It is impossible to foresee what complications the future may have in store, but it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for any exigency that may arise. In our former comparatively isolated position we did not need a large navy. Under the new conditions we must maintain such power on the sea as will insure respect for our rights and inter-

ests everywhere. While building up a navy provision must also be made for officering and manning it. We are deficient in this respect and congress will be called upon to remedy it. The report of the chief of the navigation bureau, just submitted to the secretary of the navy, states that there is imperative need for more officers and men and that if the department were called upon to man the ships for war service it could not meet the destantial effect upon prices, as the short- mand. There are not enough line officers to man the ships already constructed. This is a state of affairs

strong navy and the people will ap-There is nothing so misleading as fig. prove a judiciously liberal policy for strengthening our sea power

> THE DECLINE IN INDUSTRIALS. The industrial combinations are being subjected to a test which may determine whether they are able to hold out against a receding tide of prosperity and a hardening money market. The reports during the last few weeks of nearly a score of these combinations have with one or two exceptions shown that their earnings have not been sufficient to enable them to pay dividends to the amount they had been paying. while some of them can pay none at all. Under these circumstances there has naturally been a decline in the prices of the industrial securities and a growing feeling of distrust in this class of investment.

The situation does not appear to be favorable to improvement and a further shrinkage in the market price of industrial securities is probable. The New York Journal of Commerce says it would be premature to assume that the declines in the industrials mean a shrinkage in general business, although they naturally suggest a result not entirely unexpected by those who believe the wave of prosperity has reached its crest and must soon recede. The decline is partly due, says that paper, to speculative reaction, but chiefly to a falling off in the abnormal profits obtained in many lines of manufacturing last year, which no one expected would continue indefinitely, and adds: "Declining demand and new competition will very soon put a severe test upon credited in the comparisons to Governor | these combinations with their huge overcapitalization. Their control over the various markets may soften or delay the day of reckoning, but the trusts, whatever their advantages in some respects. are not a success in suppressing com-Most of them use supplies from farms petition or in avoiding the consequences of inevitable fluctuations in supply and demand. It is worth remembering that of the year. In the winter months, on two of their chief objects of being were the other hand, which are charged up to the suppression of competition and the the republicans, all the institutions are regulating of supply and demand. Their failure reminds us that the tendencies expensive than summer clothing, the in human nature remain unchanged in spite of trusts."

There is large capital behind some of the industrial combinations which will of course be used to sustain them fair comparison of the management of against adverse business conditions for a time, but how far the owners of this capital will go in employing it for this has been making a long tour of inspection pare the same months of the year? Is purpose is a question. At all events, not the fact that they have selected recent experience is of a nature to warn periods not properly subject to compari- the public against investing in the industrial securities, since there is manifer to fool the people? Speaking in all festly danger of their futher shrinkage reform in several directions in our state alarm in the present situation. The geninstitutions, but juggling the figures for eral business of the country is good and political purposes will not help to effect | the outlook is not unfavorable. But the industrial combinations, with reduced earnings and new competition, certainly offer no attraction for investment.

On behalf of the Commercial club, Mr. Utt puts in a disclaimer to the charge of additional war vessels and it is that the club is controlled by political highly probable that the recommenda- aspirants. He admits, however, that it He says further that the locomotives in tion will be heeded. President Roose is true "that the Municipal league has use on his road "secure a complete comvelt is in favor of building up the navy held two meetings at the club rooms, be- bustion of fuel," doing away with sparks, until the sea power of the United cause many of the members of the cinders and smoke. Our railroads might league are also members of the club and with advantage—to the public, at leastdemands that may be made upon it. He it is their privilege to meet in the club is opposed, it is said, to a merely com- rooms." Mr. Utt is entitled to a good deal merce-destroying fleet, believing that of credit for exhibiting so much candor. English railroads are "not in it." seagoing battleships are the proper and If it is the privilege of the members of American freight engine, he says, hauls effective type of vessel. This view is the club to use the club rooms for poin accord with what is being done by litical pow-wows in the name of the of their navies. They are constructing publican members of the club hold a battleships and powerful crulsers, caucus in the club rooms, just because rather than mere commerce-destroyers, it is their privilege to meet there, and and if the United States is to keep pace why could not a democratic conference

Secretary Utt appears to be very well into rivalry with European nations in satisfied with himself, and hence he cannaval construction and it is not con- not comprehend why anybody should it was lodged it could do no harm, and

In the interchange of money orders cess of that received by them. The Swede is industrious and saving and, seeing what he has reaped by coming here, has not been slow to aid relatives and friends to join him. That is one adverse item in the balance of trade which this country can stand.

The proposed concentration of more troops at Fort Crook will restore to that post some of the importance that belongs to it. Fort Crook is the most modern and best equipped post in the department and its proximity to Omaha adds to these advantages. Were it not for the late war, which drained this country of almost all of its regulars, Fort Crook would have been populated up to its limit all the time. Anything that brings it to the front as the central military garrison of the west gives incidental benefit to Omaha.

Johann Most, the New York anarchist, will be retired from circulation for a year for publishing a seditious article immediately following the assassination of President McKinley. Most in sists the publication was a coincidence, but it certainly was an unfortunate one for him. Hereafter Most should pro vide some automatic device for throwing his raving machine out of action when anything happens which might attract attention to it.

which calls for prompt remedy and treasurer's office that as a tax-gatherthere are other requirements which ing machine it has collected in so much should receive the early attention of more money on current and back tax come in for more than its usual share. | congress. The country requires a levies than in previous years. But it selves.

would be more to its credit if the taxes collected were more equally distributed as between the ordinary home owner and the great privileged corporations.

> Wise Old Warrior. Washington Post,

Military history will always have a seture place for Lord Roberts as the man who knew just when to quit and reach for the laurels. More Rope. Boston Transcript The testimony under oath of ex-Assistant

Secretary of War Meiklejohn indicates that he is rather too stiff a hemperialist to hold office longer. Troubled by a Surplus.

Boston Transcript.

Now Uncle Sam is annoyed by having nore money than he wants to take care of We do not want to go beyond a moderate appreciation of ourselves, but it does no harm casually to remark that not all the nations are sitting up at nights with that sort of financial worriment.

Sample Instance of Modesty.

Buffalo Express. A New York man is suing a steamship company in New York for commissions on vessels sold the government during the Spanish war. He sold \$4,000,000 worth of ships and claims \$50,000 in commissions. Only \$50,000 on \$4,000,000! The man did not know how to charge.

Juley Roll of Cuban Claims.

Philadelphia Ledger. When congress placed \$50,000,000 in the hands of the president, to be used in driving the Spaniards out of Cuba, it thought it was providing pretty liberally for the expenses of the war. But the total amount of claims filed as a result of that war, including the blowing up of the Maine, is \$57,581,807. And these are only the unconsidered trifles of our war expenses growing out of that episode.

Last Stages of Desperation.

Indianapolis News. The Boers are said to have over 12,000 men in the field, and it is evident from the reports of recent engagements that they are putting up an exhibition of something more than guerrilla warfare. They have proved themselves daring, tactful brave and resourceful. Is there any more reason, then, why Great Britain should proclaim banishment for them now than at the beginning of the war?

SEVERAL LAPS AHEAD.

Results of a Foreign Inspection of American Railroads.

New York World. Mr. Samuel Fay, general superintendent of the London & Southwestern railway of the principal railroads of the United States for the purpose of obtaining suggestions for improving the operation of

He reports, among his other conclusions, that the small compartment car is better for English purposes than our long coaches. A prime necessity in England, on account of the short distances between stations, is rapidity in taking on and letting off passengers. The long coach, he believes would make the stops longer.

He makes the interesting statement that his road carries 60,000 persons daily into London and takes them home in the evening, "and not one of them has to stand up." In this matter, at least, Mr. Fay is justified in thinking that his road cannot learn much from American city railroads

When it comes to the handling of freight however, this English official admits that three times as much weight as an English one. English roads, he admits, must copy the American freight traffic system in order to bring their net earnings up to satisfactory point.

M'KINLEY SURGERY APPROVED.

High Foreign Authority Shows Treat

ment Faultless.

London Lancet In considering the reason or reasons o the fatal issue of the case we may leave out of consideration the bullet itself; where been wasted in searching for it. injury to the kidney also appears to have been of but little moment and need not be further considered. The damage to the pancreas was probably unimportant, though it has been suggested that the escape of pancreatic juice may have caused, or assisted in causing, the "gangrene" of the bullet track described in the account of the necropsy. This is hardly likely, as the "gangrene" was found also in the wounds of the stomach wall. The peritoneum and the wounds of the stomach remain to be considered. There seems to be no evidence that at any time was there any peritonitis and this was confirmed by the absence of leucocytosis, the blood having been examined several times during the patient's life. It does not appear from the account of the necropsy that any bacteriological examination was made of the peritoneal wall or fluid. Still, we shall prob ably not be wrong in assuming that no peritonitis was present. The empty condition of the stomach prevented extravasation occurring, at least to any great extent The wounds in the stomach wall were sutured with a minimum of delay and apparently no leaking occurred.

How shall we account for the "gangrene of the margins of the wound? There is no need to suspect any poisoned bullet and the supposition that such a bullet was used was probably due to the fervid imagination of a reporter, not unwilling to pile horror upon horror. It is by no means rare to find after revolver wounds of the stomach wall that but little attempt at repair is made. This is to be attributed in part to the local action of the gastric fulce and in part to the patient's general state. The pathological condition has been met with before and will doubtless often occur again. Surgery does all of which it is at present capable. The wound is care fully sutured and the peritoneal cavity is aseptic and yet healing does not occur The bruised gastric wall has not sufficient vitality to recover and it makes no effort. The favorable prognosis which was put forth at first was so far justified that in some cases recovery might have followed but the issue hardly comes as a surprise The injuries were terrible, the patient was no longer young and the circumstances were such as to produce, even in a man o fron courage, the maximum of shock. If we may venture to criticise any portion of

the treatment we feel inclined to suggest

that the feeding by the mouth was some

considered advisable. But while we say

and experienced physicians around President McKinley's bed there may have been indications for the bolder treatment impossible to be disregarded. In short, on a careful review of the whole case we feel justified in saying that surgery did its best; the sad result is to be ascribed to the lack of vitality of the tissues themAIMED AT BEET SUGAR.

Desperate Efforts of the Trust to Check the Industry. Portland Oregonian.

The Sugar trust has finally come out openly against the beet sugar industry. Its recent reductions leave no doubt about it. When declines followed the harvesting of the California beet crop, eastern beet interests foresaw a reduction in their territory when their crop should become ripe. Their forecast was indeed a true one. The fall in price will work hardship upon the beet sugar industry, and may involve considerable loss of money. Oregon and Washington, which have the beginnings of large interests in beet sugar, will watch the result with peculiar solicitude. The trust knows its business. Its motive

s by unjust methods common to trusts, to retard the progress of the beet sugar industry. It probably does not expect to drive the present beet sugar factories out of existence. The trust appreciates the situation at its true value. Reduction of sugar beets to sugar is an industry that has been growing apace until the annual output of the United States is 200,000 tons. This is two-thirds of the output of cane sugar in the United States, nearly one third of the production of cane sugar in the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and almost the amount of consumption in the United States. It is quite natural, therefore, for the trust to be disturbed by the growing annual production of beet sugar. It is not, however, that the trust fears overproduction. The trust fears that a rival may grow up in beet sugar which may wax as strong as itself, a situation incompatible for a trust. The hostility of the trust may therefore be interpreted as meaning that it desires to gain control of the beet sugar industry. If so, it is going about the matter in the regular trust way. This interpretation is reasonable, since the trust would not undertake the policy of fighting beet sugar without a business mo tive, and no other motive is apparent, because sugar beets are destined to become perhaps as great a source of supply of sugar as is the cane.

Of course, the consumer gets the benefit of the lowered prices. This is poor consolation, however, because trust manipulations have been in vogue long enough to prove to consumers that jockeying prices do not save anything to buyers. Public sentiment takes a fair estimate of such methods of business. It knows what they mean and understands that it cannot afford to permit competition to be eliminated in this or any other commercial activity. For a single trust to gain control of all the means of producing sugar, which is one of the most important articles of household consumption, is dangerous to common in

ADAM AND ONE OF HIS SONS.

Pathetic Efforts of "The Peerless" to

Revive a Corpse. Washington Post.

While the democratic contingent of Mr. Bryan's triune combine is trying hard to forget the free silver question and all the afflictions it has brought upon the democratic party; while Mr. Bryan's democratic brethren in Ohio, Maryland and other states where elections are pending are doing their best to keep that hobgoblin out of sight; while the great mass of in- literature. elligent democrats are saddened by the reflection that circumstances beyond their easy control compelled them to permit Mr. Bryan to force 16 to 1 into the platform of 900; while the intelligence of the country, rrespective of parties or sections, realizes that free coinage is an absolutely dead and practically buried issue, Mr. Brayn continues to shout for it with as much gusto. apparently, as he did in the Chicago con-

Although condemned by the country in two to the heart and springs eternal in the thought of William J. Bryan. Although all the arguments on which 16 to 1 was sunported in 1896 were ruthlessly swept away by the lowic of events soon after the close of that campaign, Mr. Bryan ignores that Whenever an opportunity occurs the 'peerless leader" exalts his horn and toots t as gaily for the old cadaver as ever the roubadour twanged his guitar. An opportunity occurred in St. Louis the other day The Bryan Traveling Men's club of that city held some sort of meeting, and to the official head of that organization the eloquent Nebraskan addressed an epistle in which he strongly opposed any concession on silver. "You will find," he said, "that with the opponents of free silver once i control of the party, the party will be in he condition in which it was when Mr. Cleveland filled all the offices with goldbugs, refused to prosecute the trusts and brought the party to the verge of ruin. The moment you allow the silver question to be ignored you will find that the cor porations will push forward their candidates for office, and the party will be im-

notent to accomplish a single reform." The persistence of Mr. Bryan in keeping before the democracy one of the most affictive of its mistakes reminds us of sweetly solemn poem recently perpetrated by Mr. Frank L. Stanton, the poet, humorist and philosopher of the Atlanta Consti tution. The last verse of that inspired out burst will suffice for our present purpose It reads thus:

Adam wuz driv fum Eden Out in de fiel' en wood: But, gwine erlong, he sing dis song: "Apples is mighty good!"

As the apple was the cause of Adam's expulsion from Eden "out in de fiel" en wood," so free silver has put Mr. Bryan's party, or the democratic section of it, out of the control of great states, out of many seats in the United States senate, out of the confidence of conservative citizens and to a lamentable extent, out of its own selfrespect. And as Adam, after he "wuz driv fum Eden," roamed through the "fiel" en wood," singing "apples is mighty good," so Mr. Bryan, looking at the wreck of his party, at the blasting of its hopes, at the good things it has lost, at the better things it might have gained, shouts "free coinage is mighty good!"

PERSONAL NOTES.

Admiral Evans is being referred to in the newspapers as "Writing Bob" and "Bob the Giant Killer."

Lipton is ready to challenge again, if no body else will. Lipton's pluck is much more to be depended upon than Lipton's Ex-Governor Jones of Alabama, whom

President Roosevelt has just appointed to federal judgship, carried, when not 21 years old, one of the flags of truce at Appomattox Evelyn Abbot, the Greek historian, who died recently, suffered from paralysis of the lower half of his body shortly after graduating from Oxford, and, becoming an instructor at Baliol, had to deliver his lectures in a reclining position.

A monument has been erected in Titusville, Pa., to Colonel E. L. Drake, who put down the first petroleum well. Its cost is estimated at \$60,000, but its modest donor is not known. In 1873 the Pennsylvania what in excess of that which is usually legislature granted Drake an annual penthis we know that to the brilliant surgeons

Adelaide Ristori recently celebrated the ightleth anniversary of her appearance on the stage. Her mother was an actress and the future tragic actress was brought upon the stage when a few months old in a play where a baby was needed. She received the congratulations of Ernest Legouve, senio of the French academy, now in his 54th year, whose "Medea" provided Ristori with one of her most famous parts,

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Ripples on the Current of Life at the National Capital.

Former Senator William E. Chandler of endants at the naval court of inquiry and the society and the other representing shows great interest in the proceedings. The issues on trial do not concern him particularly. It is the spectacle that enchants. The easy confidence of the witnesses, their airy positiveness, their contradictions, together with the squabbles of the attorneys, furnishes an adequate forctaste of what the retired senator is going against. Mr. Chandler is president of the Cuban claims commission, and the chances are that the members will encounter as much versatility among witnesses as the Schley court develops from day to day The claims filed for action by the commission show the claimants to be experts in the art of inflation. They foot up \$57,000,000 and 495 persons, firms and corporations are interested in milking the national treasury for damage done to their property in Cuba during the last insur-

The largest single one is \$4,177,698.85, which was presented by a Cuban sugar company, incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. From this sum the claims run down to \$7,000 or \$8,000, although such small amounts are the exception. The average claim, not counting those filed on account of the disaster to the battleship Maine, is between \$200,000 and \$250,000. Most of the claimants evidently believe the government is about the easiest "picking" the world ever knew. The statements they have filed with the commission setting forth the damages they have suffered might well rank as humorous

A man with a name decidedly Spanish averring that he was naturalized in the city of New York, who asks for \$215,000 damages for the alleged ruination of what must have been a veritable Garden of Eden in the province of Matanzas, puts down his plantation at the same figure. A stone chapel which was destroyed is valued at \$15,000, stables at \$25,000, an overseer's house at \$10,000, with \$4,000 additional for furniture and barracks for laborers at \$30,
One of the same figure. A stone prime minister, "Look here," said the prime minister, "don't you think you are straight matters with a rather high hand."

No, answered the sultan with a stealthy wink. "This is only a bluff. I am trying to make them think my hand is 300. These are simply sample items in this particular claim, and similar ones are found in nearly every one

In every claim topnotch figures are asked for crops that are said to have been destroyed, and indemnification is demanded for the full value of harvests in the troublous times when the plantations were abandoned. In one bill for damages is an item of \$541,625.45 for expenses incurred in protection against insurgents and brigands In this same claim is an item of \$91,510 for imber said to have been destroyed. Most of the claimants have an ingenious way of doubling up on various items in their bills. For example, one man asks for \$36,000 for the loss of his sugar crop, and then adds \$35,000 more for the expense of replanting.

For 100 years the home of the president has been familiarly called the White House. but officially the Executive Mansion. Last Thursday President Roosevelt decided that hereafter the colloquial name shall be sanctioned officially. "The White House" will now appear on

all stationery used in the presidential residence. All the executive documents will be subscribed as given from "The White The president has explained that he has changed the appellation because each state has an "Executive Mansion." and that the president's home should be spoken of in terms to form an association with th national history.

The White House was so called in hono of the home of Martha Washington, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. It was here that the first president wooed and won his bride: President Adams, who was the first occupant, called it the executive mansion officially, in order to live down the odium of the popular term. "President's palace." In Andrew Jackson's tim it was known as the President's House and some of the old silver, linen and china are marked with this simple device.

An occasion of patriotic and national in-

terest will be the dedication of the firs nonument erected to the heroic dead of Valley Forge by the general socity Daughters of the Revolution of Washington.

This handsome obelisk of granite is fifty feet high and at the base appear two New Hampshire is one of the regular at- bronze panels, one containing the seal of scene of camp life at Valley Forge. The inscription will read. "To the memory of the soldiers of Washington's army, who sleep in Valley Forge." The original colonial flag with thirteen stars has been

carved in the shaft above the panels. The unveiling will take place next Saturday and will be attended by a large number of Daughters of the Revolution from many states. The president and members of the cabinet have been invited, also the governors of the thirteen eriginal states, and many distinguished representatives from patriotic organizations.

This great work has been achieved by the society in two years' time, says the Washington Post, and it is hoped that it may be an initial step toward a more fitting commemoration and preservation of this spot, whose historic significance is unique.

The beautiful country, chosen by Washington for his famous encampment, lies today in almost the same primitive condition as in the winter of 1777-8 and it seems the duty of the nation to thus preserve it. To this end a bill was presented to congress in December last asking that Valley Forge be made a national reservation and it is hoped that this worthy project may be realized in the near future. President McKinley was heartily in favor of this work of the Daughters of the Revolution and had signified his intention of being present at the dedicatory ceremonies. He had also promised to sign the bill when passed by congress.

POINTED REFLECTIONS.

Philadelphia Press: "Hi!" yelled the wal-rus, "look out for that pot-hunter; he's after you!"
"I don't give a wrap," replied the humor-ous seal, as he disappeared below the waves just in time.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "I tell you," said Kwater, "there's nothing like adversity to bring a man out."
"At the elbows, yes," replied Shinnick.

Brooklyn Life: Mrs. Von Blumer-That ook was the worst thing I ever had in my Von Blumer-Yes, you acted as if you didn't like her.
"I couldn't help it. Why, it was all I could do to write her out a good recommen-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes," said the aughty young woman who was a Co-Revolution, "my great-great-grandstro fell at Bunker Hill."
"Ice or banana skin?" inquired the polite young man from Milwaukee

Yonkers Statesman: "Are you a drinking man?" asked the lady of the house of the applicant for food at the back door. "Indeed, I'm not, ma'am," replied the weary one.
"Well, your nose looks very suspicious."
"Oh, dat's not liquer, ma'am, does dat.
I've been in the mountains, ma'am, and
dat's one of those autumnal tints you hear
about."

INCONSISTENCY

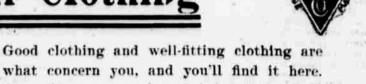
Somerville Journal. My mother says I'm awful bad. She's always tawin' me. My mother says I'm awful bad.
She's always jawin' me.
She says that I'm the worstest boy
That ever she did see!
She licks me awful, too, sometimes,
For things 't I have done—
An' when she swings that old rattan, By gee! it ain't no fun!

An' yet I heard her talk one night.

When I had gone to bed.
With Auntle Floy—the one, you know,
Who married Uncle Ned
They haven't any kids, you know,
An' they live in a flat.
By gee' ma says they haven't room
Enough to swing a cat.

Well, they were talking, as I said, An' I was wide awake. An' heard ma a-praisin' me
Right up, an' no mistake!
An' then—Gee! wasn't I supprised!
She said to Auntie Floy;
"I don't see how you livo
Without a little boy!"

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