

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 20,100, 2. 20,050, 3. 20,000, 4. 20,050, 5. 20,100, 6. 20,050, 7. 20,100, 8. 20,050, 9. 20,100, 10. 20,050, 11. 20,000, 12. 20,050, 13. 20,100, 14. 20,050, 15. 20,100, 16. 20,050, 17. 20,000, 18. 20,050, 19. 20,100, 20. 20,050, 21. 20,100, 22. 20,050, 23. 20,100, 24. 20,050, 25. 20,100, 26. 20,050, 27. 20,000, 28. 20,050, 29. 20,100, 30. 20,050, 31. 20,100, 32. 20,050.

Net total sales, 907,497. Net daily average, 29,274.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Now look out for campaign rookbacks. The hackneyed cry of "machine" will soon be laid on the shelf.

The explanation of the school board needs a good deal of explaining.

Several thanksgiving proclamations are overdue by a number of laps.

The window glass trust has painfully seen a light and reopened two factories that had been idle five months.

It is to be hoped the fight over the school board will not eclipse the republican state and county tickets.

The testimony in the Schley court of inquiry has been concluded and the country has cause for profound thanksgiving.

When the University of Nebraska passes its 20th birthday it will undertake to hold a bicentennial celebration of its own.

Wait till the expense bills come in for the Schley board of inquiry and the people will better appreciate the value of the report made in the case.

Remember that Tom Dennison is not running for regent of the university. His highest ambition is to become superintendent of the public schools.

Bank robberies are becoming unusually frequent of late. A few years ago most of the banks did not have enough cash in their vaults to pay a man for cracking the safe.

Very funny and very significant that the Municipal league, the Commercial club politicians and the democratic machine are working harmoniously for the fusion school board ticket.

If you are not registered and want to vote on election day borrow a woman's garments and swear in your wife as a mother of school children as a tax-paying spinster.

Next Wednesday morning Candidate Phillips will wake up to the fact that he has been digging away in a work-out mine. Everything of value in the Iowa democratic coal mine was marketed long ago.

The Navy department will ask congress to authorize the construction of forty ships. The proposition has the merit of being large enough to stand a considerable shave and still be of respectable proportions.

Sir Thomas Lipton has reached home and is telling his British friends what a smart people we are. Speculators on the Board of Trade better look out for another corner on pork, as Sir Thomas' expenses have been heavy.

Iowa congressmen are urged to work for an appropriation to make the Des Moines river navigable. The Iowa small boat can wade the river from source to mouth without getting the neckband of his shirt wet.

Nebraska's State university was established and built up to its present position under republican management. Future progress of the institution can best be promoted by keeping the party of progress represented on its board of regents through the election of the republican candidates, Messrs. Calkins and Ernst.

Bryan has discreetly kept out of the municipal fight in Greater New York this year, although three years ago he was sure that the cause of silver demanded the choice of a silver mayor for the metropolis. Not even Croker has deemed it wise to call on Bryan to reciprocate the favors extended to him by Tammany at Kansas City.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Shall C. G. Pearce be re-elected for another three-year term as superintendent of the public schools? That is the real issue before the voters of Omaha next Tuesday.

The republican candidates for the Board of Education are nominated on a platform that will not justify them in continuing Pearce at the head of the public schools. The democratic candidates are openly supported by Pearce and his backers and therefore may be depended upon to exert their influence for his retention.

Is it the interest of the taxpaying citizens that he shall be retained? Is it the interest of the friends of the public schools that the present system of scandalous favoritism in the selection and promotion of teachers shall be continued?

Superintendent Pearce was imported from Beatrice six years ago against the protest of the patrons of our public schools. As superintendent of schools at Beatrice he was paid \$1,000 per year. The Omaha school board took him out of that position and fixed his salary at \$2,400 a year. When his term was about to expire three years ago Pearce would have been glad to have continued in office another year at the same compensation, but the majority of the board were strongly set against him at any price.

By some mysterious process he managed to cast a mystic spell over three or four members who were opposed to his re-election and induced them to enter into a contract for an additional term of three years at \$3,000 a year. Can anyone explain what influence was brought to bear to effect this transformation?

As an educator Pearce had exhibited only mediocre ability, but as a political manipulator he stands without a peer. By smooth tactics and accommodating methods he has managed to keep himself in favor with the school board combine and has won his way into the good graces of the members by finding places on the school payroll for their relatives and personal friends. In spite of the rules and regulations of the examining board he has foisted upon the High School teachers that are not qualified for the positions they hold and promoted those not entitled to promotion.

Extravagant salaries have been paid for inferior service and the whole school system has been demoralized.

To perpetuate himself in office Mr. Pearce has wedged his way into the executive committee of the Commercial club and the directory of the Auditorium. With the most audacious unscrupulousness he has sought to drag the Masonic order into school board politics to achieve his personal ends.

Will the voters of Omaha allow themselves to be distracted by the false alarms raised in the interest of Mr. Pearce or will they stand for the regeneration of the public school system?

HOW TO DEAL WITH TURKEY.

A few years ago Austria had a claim against Turkey which the sultan was not disposed to pay. The dispatch of war vessels to a Turkish port brought about an immediate settlement. France has just had a similar experience. The sultan having failed to fulfill an agreement to pay certain French claims, as to the justice of which there was no controversy, the French minister left Constantinople, thereby severing diplomatic relations. This situation continued for several weeks, during which the sultan showed no intention to pay the claims, amounting to several million francs, and finally France sent a naval force to Turkish waters. This action had the desired effect. Without waiting for the warships to reach their destination the sultan announced that the claims will be settled at once and anything else that France may demand for the protection of her interests in Turkey will undoubtedly be conceded.

These two instances show the way to deal with Turkey. The sultan is always hard up, but he will yield to coercion. The United States, after much diplomatic effort and long delay, secured the payment of its claim for the destruction of property of American missionaries. We now have another claim for the ransom of Miss Stone and a Constantinople dispatch says that Turkey is preparing to resist such a demand. Perhaps we have not so good a case in the present instance as in the former one, but should our government determine to insist upon the claim Austria and France have pointed the way to collect it.

CANAL TREATY OUTLOOK.

Expressions by senators who have recently called at the State department, respecting the lines upon which the new canal treaty should be drawn, are said to have satisfied the secretary of state that he has succeeded in framing a convention that will meet with the complete acquiescence of the senatorial leaders. It is stated that this is true even of some of the democratic senators. It is suggested, however, that one of the dangers apprehended in the ratification of the treaty is diversion of support from the treaty as presented to the senate to amendments which may be offered by persons who in principle already have accepted the treaty itself.

But it is quite improbable that this danger will be encountered. If Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote have succeeded in meeting, in the new convention, the objections to the treaty which was rejected last year, as appears to be the case, it is unlikely that any serious effort will be made to amend the present convention. From what is said of its character, both in Washington and London, the British government has conceded everything which the United States senate deemed essential. That government, it is understood, assents fully to the demand that the proposed canal shall be absolutely under the control of the United States and that its neutrality shall be guaranteed by this country alone. In other words, Great Britain relinquishes all rights and relations respecting the proposed waterway under the old treaty and leaves the United States entirely free to con-

struct and control the canal, fortifying it if it be deemed necessary by this government to do so in order to enforce its neutrality. It is to be an American canal in all that means and as this is what the senators who opposed the former treaty asked, none of them can with propriety oppose the new convention. Indeed, it is difficult to see what could be suggested to give the United States a freer hand for carrying out the canal project.

It seems, therefore, safe to assume that the new treaty, which it is expected will be ready for submission to the senate at the beginning of the session, will be promptly ratified. Congress will also have before it, upon convening, the report of the isthmian canal commission and can begin without delay consideration of the question of routes. The president of the Panama company, who is in Washington, is expected to submit terms on which the French company will surrender all its rights. It is the understanding that the report of the commission will favor the Nicaragua route, but if a reasonable proposition is made by the Panama company it will be the duty of congress to consider it. Doubtless the weight of public opinion is favorable to the Nicaragua project, but if it should be shown that our government can make, on the whole, a better bargain by undertaking to finish the nearly half-completed waterway across Panama than it can by adopting the Nicaragua or any other route between the two oceans, public sentiment may demand that the Panama route be taken. At all events, it now seems certain that the interoceanic canal question will be disposed of at the coming session of congress.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB IN POLITICS.

The Omaha Commercial club has a membership roll of over 600, representing merchants and manufacturers, professional men, insurance agents, railroad, telegraph and telephone managers, and men holding positions in the public service. These members reflect every shade of public opinion and every religious belief.

The club is presumed to be strictly non-sectarian and non-partisan. Its members reserve for themselves the right to differ on every political question, and for that matter on every issue outside of the legitimate sphere of the club, which is the promotion of the commercial and business interests of Omaha. Nobody will question the right of the officers and members of the club to affiliate with any political party or to participate in any political movement just the same as any other citizen. But when officers of the Commercial club invade the domain of politics, turn the club rooms into political headquarters and lend the use of their names to the political circulars for the purpose of making political capital for their preferred candidates by creating the false impression that they speak for their associates in the club, they not only abuse the power vested in them, but inflict irreparable injury to the commercial interests of the city which they are supposed to protect.

A house divided against itself cannot stand, and a commercial club torn by political dissension is bound to go to pieces unless it speedily revises its policy.

These observations have special reference to the political circular that was gotten up in the Commercial club rooms in the interest of Superintendent of Schools Pearce, a member of the executive committee of the club. Not only has all the agitation in the school board campaign originated in the Commercial club, but it has had active support and countenance of its president and secretary, whose names head the Pearce circular in favor of the democratic school board ticket from the misleading caption: "From Republicans to Republicans."

If the Commercial club can enter with impunity into school board politics, what is to hinder its officers from using it as a club in general politics?

It may as well be understood now as later that if the Commercial club is to degenerate into a power house engineered by democratic politicians republican members who do not sympathize with the political aspirations of the inside ring will find no other course left open than to hand in their resignations.

A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

It is understood that President Roosevelt favors a permanent census bureau and will in his first message to congress recommend that it be established. There are cogent reasons in support of the proposition, chief of which is that under existing conditions a very large amount of the statistical matter supplied by the bureau is compiled and issued so slowly as to be of little real value. The idea of a permanent census bureau is not new. Ten years ago it was urged by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, and Robert F. Porter, who took the eleventh census, drafted a bill looking to the organization of a permanent bureau. In 1897 measures for this purpose were introduced in congress and received some consideration and discussion, but they were laid aside in order not to delay legislation necessary to authorize the census of 1900.

General Francis A. Walker, who was superintendent of the tenth census and favored establishing a permanent bureau, said there are two ways of economizing to spend less money, or to get more for what you do spend. A permanent bureau would be somewhat more expensive than the present system, but the results, there is no doubt, would be far more satisfactory and valuable, since the worth of statistics is in the promptness, fullness and accuracy with which they are obtained and made available. Statistics lose much of their usefulness when several years old and under the system that has been pursued this has been the uniform experience. A permanent bureau would correct this, to the great advantage of all who have use for government statistics.

Another thing urged in behalf of a permanent census bureau is that it would give the government a staff of experts which it is now found difficult to secure for temporary employment.

Such men are generally well employed and earning better salaries than the government pays. It is further pointed out that with a permanent force it would be possible to arrange the various kinds of statistics according to their relative importance for immediate use. The entire strength of the bureau could be spent for the first two years upon the work immediately needed for political and commercial purposes, after which the force could be gradually reduced to that permanently employed, which would take up and put into permanent form the less valuable statistics, arranging, also, the preliminaries for the next census.

The business interests of the country will undoubtedly approve a permanent census bureau and should President Roosevelt recommend its establishment he will have the active support of the manufacturing and commercial interests, which are chiefly concerned in having the facts and figures of the census made available with the least possible delay.

The franchised corporations of Chicago threaten to pull up stakes and move out of Illinois rather than pay their just share of the taxes under the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court. Such threats are by no means startling. When the valued policy law was enacted by the Nebraska legislature the fire insurance companies threatened to withdraw from this state, but they changed their minds before the law was put into practical operation and concluded that it would be more profitable to remain. The big corporations that are anchored in Illinois are not likely to abandon a field that has yielded them a vast income even though their dividends may be materially reduced. They may be depended on to devise some means for circumventing the decision by hook or crook, unless the Chicago assessors and Board of Equalization differ radically from their brethren in other parts of the country.

The statistics of nativity of population, from the last census, will furnish a surprise to a majority of the people. Of the male population of military age, out of a total of 16,390,363, there are 13,132,280 native born, the remainder being aliens or naturalized citizens. Few would have placed the percentage of native born males of that age so high. Many of them, of course, are sons of parents of foreign birth. If there ever was any question of the loyalty of this class events of the last few years have swept it away, and the array of 16,390,363 males of military age is likely to keep the country safe from aggression from any source.

The financial failure of the Buffalo exposition is giving Chicago papers a glorious opportunity to descant on the decadence of expositions in general. This talk, of course, is for the special benefit of St. Louis, whose exposition need expect nothing but cold water from the World's Fair city. If St. Louis does not make an exposition now, covering more ground with bigger buildings costing more money than the Chicago exposition, it will be because it is lost to all sense of injury by these vainglorious goals.

General Masco, who has proclaimed himself a candidate for the presidency of Cuba, starts his campaign by assailing the administration of affairs in the island by the United States, asserting that nothing has been done in the way of reconstruction. As Masco's appeal is directed to the ignorant classes in the island it is readily seen how much reconstruction he and his followers would accomplish.

Every citizen has a perfect right to cast his ballot according to the direction in which he thinks his own interests lie, but it is not stretching it a little when an attempt is made to rule of the supreme bench a man of the unquestioned integrity and eminent judicial qualifications of Judge Sedgwick just because he does not bear the label of the Nebraska Liquor Dealers' Protective association?

Candidate Funkhouser may be a good business man, but his financial management does not commend itself to the taxpayers. With \$100,000 more at his disposal to pay the running expenses of the school board during the present year than in 1899 and \$71,000 more this year than in 1900, the deficit at the end of the year promises to be just as great as it was at the end of the year 1900.

The British government declines to publish the Buller dispatch, which has been the cause of so much controversy, on the ground that it could not be done without disclosing others which would damage reputations not now in the damage ward. It is not to be wondered at that the government desires to have someone come out of the South African campaign without being scotched.

The sultan of Turkey has indicated that he is willing to pay the little bill owing to France. The sultan has not acquired the paying habit to any great extent, but the persuasive power of a fleet of warships was too great to resist. In this respect the United States set the pace, but it is doubtful if the treasury of the Turk is in any condition to stand a protracted run.

A debt reduction of \$9,563,408 during the last month is not a bad record. Three months more of that kind of financing will bring the total below the \$1,000,000 mark. No wonder the credit of the United States is the best of any nation in the world.

The stay-at-home voter will be charged as usual with the responsibility for the result in Nebraska this year. It behooves Nebraska republicans to let the opposition bear away the prize for harboring the greater number of stay-at-homes.

A well known author has secured a court order in New York to legalize his action discarding the name of Thompson, which he says has become dis-

tasteful to him. Had such an application been made to a Nebraska court different reasons would doubtless be advanced, at least by the so-called anti-

Obstacles to Wealth. Somerville Journal. If it weren't for taxes and living expenses, almost everybody might be rich.

An Appropriate Sign. Milwaukee Sentinel. The same of Springfield is at least appropriate a sign for an American fleet at the time of the coronation.

Possibilities of Fusion. Baltimore American. A Yale professor claims to have grafted the tail of an adder to the cowcatcher of a rattlesnake. So it appears that the Nebraska Bryanites have not exhausted the possibilities of fusion.

Beyond the Power of Law. Pittsburg Dispatch. Touching that question of the legal definition of intoxication, a Connecticut judge holds that women are not competent to say when men are intoxicated. This may be so, but no court can prevent them from expressing opinions on the point when the men come home at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Thundered in the Index. Springfield Republican. General Buller has no consolation. The crowd seem to be in sympathy with him, and even to regard him as a hero, whatever the military critics may say. There is something British about him anyhow; indeed, his thundering promise and melancholy performance are the whole British nation, in the South African business, boiled down.

Native Population Growing. Washington Times. The census returns show that the native white population of the United States exceeds the foreign-born element in the ratio of more than five to one, there being more than 26,000,000 whites against a little more than 10,000,000 foreigners. Of the natives something more than 41,000,000 are also of native parentage. A more striking fact brought out is that since 1890 the native white element has increased 23 per cent, and the foreign white element only 12. If this ratio continues the foreign element must steadily become a smaller proportion of the entire population, which is only another way of saying that the population will become more homogeneous as time passes.

ON SURE GROUND. Present Condition Better Than a Year Ago. St. Louis Republic (dem.). There is certainly cause for confidence in the prosperity that is now being enjoyed by practically every industrial interest of the United States. Reports of the commercial agencies and a recent tabulation of exportation figures by the bureau of statistics of the Treasury department agree in declaring conditions better than a year ago.

Railroads are unable to move merchandise and crops as rapidly as producers and consumers desire. Hoarding stock is kept on the move. The companies are buying more cars. They are giving large orders for steel rails. Transportation interests are reflecting the activity of trade by giving promise of a record-breaking fall and winter.

In harmony with this railroad prosperity is the statement issued by the Treasury department. In the nine months of this year ending September 30 the average exportations have aggregated in value \$113,935,026, compared with a monthly average of \$112,529,440. While the United States has been making this gain in exports Great Britain's monthly average has fallen from \$118,122,523 in 1900 to \$113,205,085 in the first three-quarters of this year. Germany's foreign trade has also decreased from \$88,526,333 to \$87,831,833 a month.

Great Britain, Netherlands and India, whose export trades rank in order, show small increases in monthly averages. All of the American countries reported show gains. They are Argentina, Canada, Mexico and Chile. The United States lead the world in the value of exports, having outstripped Great Britain in the race.

Reports indicate that retail merchants are buying their holiday goods earlier than usual, anticipating a heavy Christmas trade. The hesitancy that characterized the markets during the latter part of the summer has disappeared. Farmers have recovered a wonderful degree from the threatened agricultural depression. The United States are in the fetter, whether domestic or foreign trade is considered.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. A dance recital is the latest social function. It is but two steps from the sublime. A lobster thirty-two inches long was caught on the coast of Massachusetts. It is feared several larger ones escaped inland.

The Servant Girls' union of Chicago has dissolved. Three of the officers formed individual unions on more advantageous terms.

The shore batteries fired 1,200 questions at the hero of Santiago. Colon is not so lonesome now that it has a fleet of interrogation points to keep it company.

John Hollingshead, who was 74 years old the other day, is said to be the oldest journalist in active harness today. He was on the staff of Household Words under Dickens.

The News protests that Indianapolis has reached that stage of civilization which renders unnecessary the carrying of pistols. It seems to be forgotten that Indiana borders on Kentucky.

Detroit is patting itself on the back these days. Two or three years ago it had a severe dose of the exposition fever, but it did not get either the news or the town gas down the lake and rejoices because it hasn't a stack of bills to settle.

Some disappointment is expressed in Chicago because federal reports do not give Chicago river much attention in the appropriation line. The neglect is indeed surprising, considering that navigation inspectors may now approach that sylvan stream without a disinfectant.

"There can be no doubt," says Governor Cleveland, speaking as an expert fisherman, "that the promise of industrial peace, of contented labor and of healthful moderation in the pursuit of wealth in this democratic country of ours would be infinitely improved if everybody went fishing. Please pass the bait."

New Orleans is pointed out as an abominable city because its population of 300,000 require only 15,000,000 gallons daily. That is what the water works supply, mainly from the Mississippi river, and the purpose for flushing surface sewers and fire wastes down the lake and rejoices because it hasn't a stack of bills to settle.

When the original Dooley, lately deceased, sent a smile along the line of smilers practicing at his bar, he unconsciously laid the foundation of a fortune, estimated at \$25,000. It was a brief, characteristic dialogue: "Is Murphy good for a drink?" Inquired the bar keeper. "Has he got it yet?" was the reply. "He has," responded the barkeeper. "He is," replied McGarry. Evidently there was some foundation for the charge that Dooley was a philosopher.

Always Something New to Show You.

WHEN YOU ARE HUNTING

For something a little different from what every one else has had in dinner cards, tally cards, score cards, and menu cards, or if you want to see the latest style in engraved cards or embossed stationery, come and see us first. You will not wish to look further. Our hunting for new things to show you has been very successful and now we want you to reap the benefit.



BLASTS FROM DAN'S HORN.

Old age brings youth again to the golly. The church will branch out at its roots in. The leaves never fall from the tree of life.

A twisted conscience is a poor business guide. Revivals cease when Satan joins the church.

An irrational religion is like heat without light. Morally you cannot look one way and walk another.

Bury hope and you sound the death-knell of progress. Education without God is like a ship without a compass.

None sin against themselves without sinning against society. Sobriety among our leaders means sobriety in the cottage.

You may slight the warning of conscience, but you cannot escape its reward of remorse.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The courageous bishop of Nova Scotia boldly announces that he doesn't believe in the divine right of kings. That may sound like a solemn defiance of tradition in the hierarchy of the church, but over here it is only humorous.

Washington Post: The Young Men's Christian association foot ball team of McKinney, Tex., is, indeed, a strenuous organization. In a game Friday with a team from Sherman clubs and fate were freely used and the reports of the surgeons show that nineteen persons were injured during the afternoon of sport. However, it may be said that this frank mode of playing the game gives every chap a chance that he doesn't enjoy under the orthodox rules.

Zion's Herald: There is not only a falling off of recruits for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church, but rather an increase. Instead of there being a dearth in the ministerial ranks of the denomination having the largest membership of any Protestant religious body in this country, there is positively a plethora of effective ministers, making it difficult to station all those in good and regular pastorate, as they have a full and perfect right to do under our peculiar church economy.

Indianapolis Journal: The appearance of Archbishop Ireland at Yale's bicentennial and the conferring of an honorary degree upon that high ecclesiastic in the Catholic church are two events of the last week showing that the leaders of the two great churches founded upon the teachings of Christ have come to regard each other with tolerant favor. Archbishop Ireland can recognize the great service Yale has rendered the country in "lifting high the intellectual life of the people," while the intellectual officials of Yale seem to rejoice in the privilege of conferring upon the Catholic archbishop their recognition of his high character and his great usefulness to the country. These events could not have occurred fifty years ago.

THE PLAY GOES ON.

The curtain falls; the queen of tragedy who doth kneel and kneel with a magic wand, Who moved to tears the hardest eyes that looked Upon her simulated agony. Who made her acted loving seem most sweet, Who made her acted grieving seem most sad, Who had learned the trick of voice and eye, That stirs the depths of human sympathy, Who had often in the footlight's glare Appeared to all as pitiful and pure— We think it is in new calamity, Is dying far away from all the crowd; This true death scene moves not as did the false!

It is too real; another takes her place, And she kneels and kneels and the play goes on. And so we move upon the stage of life; We proudly lead or take a minor part; Most lives are barren of the one, dear joy Their inmost being craves unceasingly. Few are the hearts that find the love they love Or, having found it, see it go beyond Their reach. If we could see the graves that lie Heaped up within the hearts that throb near us, We might find pity, where, perchance, we blame. And yet the world is beautiful, if sad, And all rejoicing is not buried, though We think it is in new calamity. Time heals some wounds, though often Old sorrows rise. Yet naught that lives, it seems, Would leave our earth for what no eye can see. But such souls strive to stay within the world. There has been quenched by it; and our hearts are part of us, and we part of it. Yet when Death's shadowy curtain falls for us, Of this we may be sure—the play goes on. BELLE WILLEY GUE.

The Weather

We have been looking for (thanks to Mr. Welsh) is here, and here are all sorts of warm, serviceable, seasonable Overcoats and Ulsters that are proper and "out of the ordinary."

They are as handsome as can be and finished precisely like custom tailored garments. All lengths, for all occasions—short, medium and long—besides the new swell "Swagger Coat," with and without yoke.

Everything that is stylish and new and correct is ready and waiting for your choosing—\$10.00 to \$42.50 with plenty of the intermediate-priced coats.

PERHAPS

You will be interested in some Boys' and Children's Coats that are good. They are cheap in being best for the cost, and that not too high.

Young Men's Overcoats. Oxford, in light and dark fancy mixed regulation Top Coats, besides the Swagger and other swell Yoke styles—\$10.00 to \$20.00.

Boys' School Top Coats, \$5.00. (8 to 16 years) in new Oxford mixed Irish frieze, with or without Yoke.

Boys' School Reekers. Chinchillas, plain black, brown Oxford and fancy Irish frieze, \$5.00—(10 to 16 years).

Children's Ultra Reefers with velvet collars, 3 to 8 years, elegant assortment. Price, \$5.00.

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