#### THE CMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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(Seal.)

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

28,630

With the consent of the foot ball players other performers will now be given a little space in the public arena.

The puzzle to plant six men, holding certificates of election as members of the county board, in five places is yet to be solved.

Senator Stewart of Nevada says Providence settled the silver question. If that is the case it must have been settled right, Mr. Bryan to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our South Omaha friends should remind themselves that several crops of mayoralty candidates can be frostbitten before their spring municipal election rolls around.

a sad experience in finding that a considerable element of the Nebraska to how far we can go in this matter and democracy is ready to swing into the David B. Hill column.

Hawali will come to congress asking the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for improvements in the islands. For a young member of the family Hawaii is certainly not handicapped by modesty.

A shipload of Christmas trees has been lost on the great lakes. As the people of this corner of the country are all supplied with stockings, there is no danger of being left without a place to put the presents customary at that season.

The democratic editors of Nebraska are to get together to harmonize on the next step for swallowing the populists. The democratic editor is a docile creature, but it may be difficult to work up much enthusiasm over the prospective meal.

school board reformer, Millard Fillmore Funkhouser, has not yet volunteered to tell the grand jury what he does not know about corruption in the municipal government. Is it possible he is still waiting for his two dollars?

While the buttermakers are about it. making war on the imitations, which are alleged to be unhealthy, they might start a crusade against coloring their own of Justice has not been called upon to product. The coloring matter is said to be harmless, but every few days a story appears of someone being poisoned by drinking the mixture through mistake.

There will be no populists in the coming senate and dispatches from Washington state that the populist congressmen will enter the democratic caucus and become in fact a portion of the democratic strength in that body. Nebrasks populists who have imagined they still had a national party can put their dream in cold storage.

The fakir who thrives on snap advertising schemes could not exist except by toleration of business men who know that the only form of advertising that pays full returns is newspaper advertising, but who are willing to be persuaded into constant experiments. The community whose business men support their newspapers most liberally is the community that gets ahead of its competitors.

The apologists for State Treasurer the sufferers by the diversion of public just now is commanding a great deal against the collectors of inheritance taxes funds for private gain and it comes out of public attention. fund, or in part to both.

Annexation is regarded by those who as the alternative of reciprocity. They are made on Cuban sugar and tobacco as will permit them to be marketed there will be a demand from the Island for annexation. Hence, since annexamarkets for Cuban products, it is expedient to make such concessions as

will be satisfactory to the Cubans. There is some force in this view Already there are many annexationists in Cuba. A resident of the Island now in this country says the higher classes want annexation because they believe Cuba would be much better off under the control of this country. Doubtless it would not be difficult to extend this desire among the masses of the people if the industrial devolopment of the island should not go forward as expected and the prosperity hoped for should not be realized. It is also true that there is a considerable annexation sentiment in the United States, though it is at present, it is not to be doubted, very much in the minority. Whether it would be very greatly increased or not, in the event of a practically unanimous demand from the Cuban people for annexation, is a question.

There are political as well as commercial considerations involved. Cuba as American territory would be followed by a demand from its people for representation and participation in the government. They would ask for state-York Tribune says:

Admission of Cuba into this union would rean not only that this nation was to govpart in governing this nation. It would mean that Cuba would have a voice in making laws for New York and New England and the south and the west; and, not only voice, but, perhaps, in some close diviion, a deciding voice, so that in the gravest are convinced, is something the people of the United States will never permit and will never make possible. No, this country is not and never will be bound, morally or legally, to admit any alien country to a share in its sovereignty. It is no more to be subjected to civil invasion than to military invasion. The latter it would quickly and indignantly repel with force of arms. The former it may well guard inflexibly against with the force of an enlightened the preservation of our great birthright unimpaired.

We should not be frightened from our duty to adequately safeguard home interests by any threat of Cuban annexation. It is quite possible that in time that question will have to be seriously considered and determined. There are many who believe it to be inevitable that sooner or later Cuba will become territory of the United States. But that is a matter of the future. At present we have to consider what can be done for promoting the development and this year was the small number of peois not an altogether simple problem as not inflict injury upon our own industries and people, which it is the first duty of the government to care for. What the Cubans want is well understood. What we can afford to grant is a matter for the most careful consideration and it is safe to say that its determination will not be all that the Cubans ask and hope to obtain.

### TO PROCEED AGAINST TRUSTS.

It appears that the officials of the De partment of Justice are of the opinion as well as certain of the industrial anti-trust law. This opinion, it is said, is the result of a careful study of the decision of the supreme court in the Transmissouri Freight association case, and it is understood to be in contemplation to institute proceedings, on the ground of restraint of trade, against limits. the Northern Securities company, the That reminds us that so far as we Sugar trust and the Copper trust, the have been able to ascertain the great question of beginning action to be definitely determined after the opening of congress.

A Washington dispatch to the New the efforts of the governor of Minnesota to secure concerted action of the state authorities in the northwest in regard to the railroad deal are being tional capital. While the Department investigate the deal made by the Na tional Securities company, it is known that the officials of the department are giving close attention to the matter. They feel, however, that at least for the present the state authorities are competent to deal with the question and if their constitutions or laws have been violated the remedy is in their hands.

There is general and great interest

regarding what President Roosevelt will say in his message respecting the industrial combinations. The expectation is that he will deal with the subject in his characteristically vigorous methods of warfare. and straightforward way, perhaps making few specific recommendations to congress, but insisting that some legislation is necessary to restrain and control the combinations and check the tendency toward monopoly. The president has been called upon by several prominent railroad men with the understood purpose of persuading him not to discuss railway combinations in the message, but it is believed that if such was the mission of these gentlemen Stuefer are trying to make out in ex- they received no encouragement. It can tenuation of those crooked bond deals safely be said that if the president had that it is the counties that issued the made up his mind that it was his duty bonds that have been milked instead of to discuss the railway situation in its the state that bought them. This is relation to the public interest no amount noteworthy as an admission that the of persuasion on the part of representamilking has been accomplished. The tives of the railroads would induce him fact is the taxpayers of Nebraska are to omif mention of that subject, which

of their pockets just the same whether | Meanwhile there is promise of earnest the detached interest coupons belonged efforts in congress to secure additional in reality to the counties or to the school legislation for dealing with the indus-

believe in a liberal policy towards Cuba of Wisconsin will probably again propose a constitutional amendment placurge that unless such tariff concessions ing trusts and large corporations under the control of the federal government and he expects it will receive more athere at a living profit to the producers tention than was given it when presented in the last congress. All the indications are that the trust issue will tion would give free admission to our not be ignored by the Fifty-seventh congress and in this is the promise that some practical and effective legislation will be secured.

END OF THE WOODEN BLOCK ERA. The repayement of the only conspicuous downtown thoroughfare removes the last prominent reminiscence of the wooden block era and should be a cause of more than ordinary congratulation to our people. The wooden block pavement will soon be a thing of the past in Omaha and every vestige of it will have disappeared as the outlying residence districts that were originally paved with wood are repayed with more substantial material.

The wooden block era of pavement may be put down as the most expensive luxury which this city ever indulged. Most of the evils from which the city has suffered, and especially the financial complications that have come out of repudiated special assessments, are to be traced to this one source. While The Bee was one of the few who foresaw the disastrous results and protested vigorously at the time, we all agree now that the wooden block pavement was but an eruption of the manla hood and Cuba has a population and for town-lot speculation of the boom resources that would justify them in days, and our eagerness to spread the doing so. In regard to this the New city out overcame sound judgment and perspicacity.

The extinction of the wooden block payement is the best indication that ern Cuba, but also that Cuba was to take Omaha is now upon a solid foundation and has passed the stage of forced mushroom growth. Omaha was not the only victim of the wooden block pavement craze nor the worst sufferer from it, as its experience finds a counterpart, affairs this whole nation might be governed and its destiny be decided by senators and representatives from Cuba. That, we about the same time in the r. for commercial and industrial supremacy. Omaha rests now on as sound a footing as any of its competitors.

The live stock which has been entered for exhibition at the coming show in Chicago is valued at upwards of \$3,000,-Never before in the history of the live stock industry have finely bred aninational sentiment, patriotically jealous for mals been so highly valued as at present. The high price of beef and of the grain required to produce it has brought the fact home to the producer that he cannot afford to keep poor stock. While the producer reaps the financial benefit of the improvement, the consumer secures better beef. If the improvement in this line continues the great west will increase its hold on the trade of Europe and the prosperity of the corn belt states will be correspondingly enhanced.

One notable feature of Thanksgiving prosperity of the island without sacri- ple who applied to the charity organiza-In years past it has been a sethe really needy, but this year it was There never was and never will be a time without many unfortunates in a city of this size, but those who have been engaged in charity work for years insist that never within their memory have they been so few as at present Nothing could possibly better illustrate the fact that the present prosperity is general and not confined to any one class.

The completion of the Twenty-fourth street viaduct makes it possible to abolthat the Northern Securities company, ish the grade crossing altogether over the railroad right-of-way that cuts trusts, are amenable to the Sherman through the city east and west. Only one or two grade crossings still remain and these should be closed at the enrilest convenience, as present viaduct facilities are sufficient to meet existing demands. The grade crossing cannot long survive anywhere within the city

Why should railroads, after appealing settle their disputes any more than ordinary individuals? If two persons lawing over the possession of a piece of York Journal of Commerce says that property should try to forestall the action of the authorities by barricading the disputed territory, as the local railroads have been doing with the stretch of street each is trying to monopolize, watched with great interest at the na- they would be hauled up with a round turn

Ex-Governor Furnas fixed the amoun desirable for Nebraska's representation at the St. Louis exposition at \$50,000. but the Lincoln Journal raises him to \$150,000. The state appropriated only \$100,000 for Nebraska's participation in own Transmississippi exposition here at Cmaha and it certainly would not be justified in expending more at St. Louis than it did at home.

#### Giving Natives New Lessons.

Indianapolis Journal. The gallantry which our soldiers in the Philippines are displaying is a new thing to men who have been accustomed to Spanish

#### Enforcing a Large Contract. Boston Transcript.

According to Saturday's news Philippine commission has decided to prepare a law enforcing compulsory vaccination everywhere in the archipelago." means 10,000,000 located on 400 islands. As fast as vaccinated they should be required

#### to take the oath of allegiance. Validity of Legacy Taxes Chicago Chronicle.

There is an end to all resistance against he payment of legacy taxes under state or federal laws. All the state and federa statutes on the subject have been sus tained by the courts of last resort. Under the decision of the federal supreme court, after long litigation, the managers of the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt are paying the United States inheritance tax of \$361,803 on the various amounts which descended to his heirs. In every suit of heirs nder state or federal laws they have been defeated. The policy of the United States and of several states on this matter has been sustained by all the judicial tribunals before which any issue on the subject can trial and capitalistic combinations. be brought. Persons leaving estates tax- the editor of the Commoner.

ANNEXATION AS AN ALTERNATIVE. Numerous measures will undoubtedly able under the inheritance laws should take be introduced. Representative Jenkins notice of the fact and make their wills ac-

#### A Sugar Trust Prophecy.

Springfield Republican. The sugar trust has so long dictated congressional action respecting the sugar fieldplace of seventy-five millimetres caliber duties that no cause for surprise is given when W. A. Havemeyer, the Chicago representative of the trust, says without any qualification that "congress will remove the duty on raw sugar within a year and the tillerists, although for the time outpaced. refined product will sell at 3 cents a have of late been rapidly regaining los pound." No doubt the trust knows better what congress will do on this point than series of trials made with some pieces con congress itself. The more doubtful part of structed, or rather converted, from an old the statement is that the trust will remit to the people the full benefit of the abol-

#### The Standard Gold Mine.

Boston Globe. The directors of the Standard Oil company recently declared a dividend of 8 per total of 48 per cent for the year, which means an aggregate distribution of \$48,000,-

000 on a capital stock of \$100,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller has meanwhile been gradually picking up the floating stock of his the French journal says, "these reports company and it is said that his interest in it now reaches 40 per cent. If this report is true, his share in the dividend next month will be \$3,200,000

Putting it all together, the great Standard Oil magnate has drawn from the concern in dividends during the year \$19,200,000 Mr. Rockefeller was lately reported as saying to his Sunday school pupils that he thought it possible for a rich man to get to heaven. But this is only his opinion, and there may be bias in it.

#### DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN!

#### Tariff and Revenue Rulings Bearing on the Philippines.

Chicago Post. Doubtless a good many of our intelligent citizens will be at a loss to reconcile the ruling of the commissioner of internal revenue with the decision in the "colonial" tariff cases rendered last spring by the supreme court. Till now, under an opinion promulgated some time ago, the Philippine islands have been treated as foreign territory within the meaning of the provisions for internal revenue duties. That is, goods of domestic manufacture that are subject to internal federal taxation-such as cigars, beer, whisky, etc.-when shipped to the Philippines have been exempted from such

This policy is reversed by the new ruling. The exemption will not be granted henceforth, and goods of the sorts specified intended for export to and consumption in the Philippines will be taxed precisely as they are taxed when shipped to any other domestic territory of the United States. In other words, though the supreme court has held that territory acquired by cession remains foreign for tariff purposes till congress expressly extends thereto the taxation and uniformity clauses of the constitution the internal revenue office rules that such territory is not foreign, but domestic, for internal revenue purposes.

Now the former ruling was justly regarded as a corollary from the decision in the Downes case. Territory cannot be foreign for one kind of taxation and domestic for another kind. The present ruling, therefore, seems to be inconsistent with the view taken in the Porto Rican cases by the supreme court. The reasoning upon which the commissioner rests his ruling is not set forth in the brief dispatch on the subject. and some may jump at the conclusion that a decision adverse to the government is anticipated in the pending Philippine tariff case, known as the "fourteen diamond rings" suit. But, of course, this would be wholly gratuitous. Internal revenue taxes vere strain to supply the wants of all are not involved in this case; and even if they were involved, it is not the habit of the executive department to anticipate the decrees of the supreme court.

It should be pointed out that a week or two since the Treasury department refused to allow drawbacks on goods manufactured from foreign material and exported to the Philippines. The drawback privilege is valuable to foreign trade, but if the Philippines are domestic territory for revenupurposes, it follows that trade with them is not "foreign." The drawback ruling is 'on all fours" with the new internal revenue decision, but the Downes case doctrine militates against both. As matters stand the Philippines are foreign within the meaning of the tariff laws and domestic for all other purposes, including internal revenue taxes. This is somewhat bewildering.

#### A REORGANIZER TALKS BACK.

#### Boquet of Enlightening Tips for th Renefit of the Beforged.

Detroit Free Press (ind. dem.) "Why do the republican papers rejoice n every event which they can torture into victory for the reorganizing element of the democratic party?" inquires Mr. Bryan in the latest issue of the Commoner. to the courts, resort to force of arms to Mr. Bryan would lock the sanctum door cock up his feet on the table and think strenuously for a few minutes he should be able to devise more answers to the question than he could possibly have room to own way almost in everything and Khalil print. We could give him half a dozen or enjoyed himself, perfectly indifferent to the more without even pretending to think.

For one thing the eletories of the reorganizing element of the democratic party may appeal to the sporting blood of the republican editor. In the old days before the democratic party was abducted by Mr. Bryan and other members of the populis Macedonian committee a contest for the presidency was not over as soon as the of government obligations of the most country had read the platform adopted by the democratic national convention. Every heat was a race, as the gentlemanly pool seller is went to say, and every race was : beautifully lisped. The republican editor may be a-weary of jug-handled contests that furnish him no inspiration to execute Brooklyn loops and use his port batteries now and then. He is a conscientious soul and would gladly give his subscribers more of a fight for his slice of the campaign fund. He has come to feel that he is get ting money under false pretenses.

Or, it may be, that the republican editor is like a great many persons who are neither republicans nor editors, and believes that every cheap money campaign is injurious to the commercial interests of the country, and to all other interests. There are such persons, and many of then think as little of other republican policies as Mr. Bryan ever will. They welcome every evidence that the American people are finding themselves on the currency gressman Grow of Pennsylvania and others question, and are learning that money is something more than the flat of a legislature. They helped to restore the country to and have decided that there shall be no reason after its brief experience with the tariff changes at the next session of conglad to perceive indisputable evidence that the people are rapidly recovering from the

delirious debauch of silverism. fact, but the time is past when even the tupenny party advantage to an obvious national benefit. It is hardly necessary to give more answers to Mr. Bryan's question, and we fail to see anything peculiarly 'suspicious" about the rejoicings of the republican newspapers whenever the demo crats of a state decide that they are tired of seeing the populistic tail wag the democratic dog. It may strike Mr. Bryan as but Mr. Bryan has learned 'suspicious." to consider all rejoicing as suspicious which does not refer to the political triumphs of

#### OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The French military press exhibits anx iety about the progress which is being made in Germany in the development of a quick-firing field gun. With the construction of the so-called seventy-five gun-a -the French believed that they had provided their artillery with a weapon far superior to that in use in any other army They now learn, however, that German at ground. The France Militaire reports to a new pattern, in the Krupp factories. It is said that twenty rounds were fired in fifty seconds, of course without any relaying of the gun between the rounds, and that at 3,500 yards' range the projectiles all struck within a rectangle of forty yards in depth and three yards in width, and at 2.000 yards within a rectangle of sixty-four cent, payable in December. This makes a by five yards. Equally good results were obtained when the gun was fired on paved or macadamized roads, and also when in action on an ascending slope of six degrees or on a descending slope of nine degrees. "If." are true, and there seems no reason to doubt their substantial accuracy, our seventy-fivegun is likely to be not surpassed, perhaps, but equalled. In Germany strenuous efforts are being made to catch up with us, and if these have not been altogether successful it must be admitted that we have lost much of the start we had gained."

> It is learned through mail advices from Constantinople that Ferid Pasha, the gov ernor of the Vilayet of Konieh, has made some proposals to the sultan for the commercial development of Asia Miner. Ferid Pasha suggests that a grain exchange should be established in Constantinople that the junction of the Anatolian & Kassaba railway be effected at Karahissar Sahib, and that the rallway from Smyrna to Aidin be extended to Tefent and Adalia Ferid Pasha further proposes that the harbor of Adalia be enlarged and that the quays be extended and provided with modern machinery for loading and unloading cargoes. He thinks that agricultural ma chinery should be supplied to the peasants by the state on the installment system while a school of agriculture should be established at Adalia. Forests should be protected from destruction and an increase in the number of primary schools is ur gently necessary. The sultan is reported to have expressed his approval of these proposals, but it is doubtful whether the state of Turkish finances will permit them to be carried out immediately.

> There are continuous indications of a growing agitation in Russia in favor of religious liberty. At a recent missionary congress in Orel of members of the Orthodox church the marshal of the nobility of the province moved that the government be petitioned to mitigate the severe penal enactments against persons giving offense to the national church. A majority of the congress declined to assent to the marshal's motion, but the cause of the freedom which he advocated has been taken up by a section of the press, both at St Petersburg and Moscow. The Novove Vremya especially, not withstanding its Pan-Slavonic attitude, frankly confesses that some change is necessary, but recommends that it be made gradually. It declares tha the condition of the Russian clergy, their education and their moral standard leaves much to be desired and suggests that raiswidely from those of the Orthodox church. for example, the "Old Believers." The fact that the marshal's liberal speech should be mentioned at all in the press, as well as the tone of the discussion which it has provoked, indicates that liberal and tolerant ideas are beginning to assert themselves in Russia, in spite of all the efforts to suppress them, and that the bigoted and narrow rule of Pobyedonostzeff will not endure forever.

According to a Vienna correspondent of London newspaper, the late grand vizier, Khalil Rifat Pasha, was a striking example of the indolent, phlegmatic fatalistic Turk. He appears to have cared for nothing but his title and his salary and to have allowed the sultan and his creatures at the palace to exercise the functions of the vizierate in any way that might seem best to them. Not infrequently he only heard of what was done, through the newspapers as he candidly admitted to an interviewer just before the Greek war. When he was appointed in November, 1895, something better was expected from him on account of his energy in stamping out brigandage when he was governor general of the vilayet of Kossovo. But as soon as he was created grand vizier he simply allowed things to drift and permitted others to usurp his authority without resistance or protest. His one alm, apparently, was to lead a quiet life, unvexed by state problems. Nothing, of course, could have pleased the palace favorites better. They had their maladministration which has been bringing the country nearer and nearer to ruin.

The Ottoman empire presents the curlous spectacle of an extensive country, rich in soil, climate, minerals and fruits, which is taxed to the verge of revolution and is still destitute of means for the payment pressing nature. The army is ready to ture from acquiring free passes on railmutiny because its pay is so far in arrears. Foreign powers are driven to the necessity of using violent means to collect 'hoss" race, as Colonel Watterson has so debts which the sultan might willingly settle if he had money to satisfy these claims and others which are sure to be pressed upon him as soon as he shows signs of being fairly provided with funds Yet meanwhile the taxpayers of the Turkish empire are almost ripe for revolt, regardless of religion or nationality, because the exactions of the government are nearly equivalent to confiscation. The sultan extorts all that he can get from his unhappy subjects, and still he is "hard up."

#### Bourbonism in the East.

Minneapolis Journal (rep.) Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house; Senator Aldrich, chairman of the senate finance committee, the corresponding committee of The senate; Joe Manley of Maine, Conin sympathy with them, probably Dalzell among the number, have had a conference oco weed of greenbackism, and they are gress. This means nothing will be done with the reciprocity treaties and no modification of the tariff in any particular. I will be noticed that this conclusion is Mr. Bryan seems to be ignorant of the reached by eastern men entirely. What the republican party wants just now worse than most bigoted partisan editor profers a anything else is to be delivered from the bourbonism of its eastern end.

#### The Time to Side Step.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Those northwestern governors who propose to lasso the trust locomotives have the earnest sympathy of the great public, but they should try to bear in mind the fate of the Indian who attempted much the same thing. It will be remembered that shortly after he got the noose over the smokestacl he dwindled to a chunk of sorely buffeted jerked beef on the other end of the lasso.

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#### POLITICAL DRIFT.

It is now stated the president's message has been boiled down to 20,000 words. 'Nun hood out in this western country, don' said.

The legitimate expenses of the recent here thet don't think it's nuthin' t' hold up city election in New York, as charged to a the municipal treasury, amount to about \$670,000, or \$1.08 for every toter who was Dinnis. registered.

have had this tax doubled. The "Paradise of the Pacific" has a few drawbacks.

Of the 2,500 defective votes cast at the recent election in New York more than half. it is said, were rendered void by inscripions aimed at Mayor Van Wyck, such as 'Anybody but him," "Not the ice candidate" and so forth. Sometimes the name and address of the voter was given.

Depositions taken at Independence, Mo., in a libel suit against the St. Louis Republic show that the corporations of the state contributed liberally to the democratic campaign and were given an equivalent in "holdup" bills suppressed. A slush fund of \$16,000 was raised in this way last year.

Under the new constitution of Deleverse. Under the new constitution of Delaware of tax payments for use by the voters taking their side in an election-has been to great extent done away with.

Among surprising incidents of the recent city and county elections in New York state was the victory of J. N. Locke, who was chosen sheriff of Hamilton county. Independent voters were dissatisfied with all candidates nominated for the shrievalty, so they quietly scratched them and substituted Locke's name. He had a majority of 21. The victorious reform forces in New York City are practically a unit in favor of open saloons on Sunday. The New York Independent, always in favor of temper ance, declares that "no law in New York can close these saloons on Sunday; it is an impossibility and we must acknowledge the fact, whether we like it or not. The habits of our people must be uplifted by education working on public sentiment, no

by law." The oldest postmaster and the oldest public officeholder in the United States, if not in the world, presides over the little slow-going, fourth-class office at North Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y. His pame is Roswell Beardsley. He was appointed by President John Quincy Adams almost three-quarters of a century ago. and although he has just turned 91, he still attends to the routine of the and writes his reports monthly to the department in Washington.

The new Alabama constitution, the adoption of which was recently ratified by the voters of the state, provides for a governor, lieutenant governor and state officials with four-year terms, and for quadrennial instead of biennial sessions of the legislature, and reduces the limit of taxation to 65 per cent. It makes a fixed appropriation for the public schools, prohibits judges and members of the legisla- And the mald who the fate of spinsterhood roads and prohibits lobbying,

#### LINES TO A SMILE.

Ohio State Journal: Miss Tourists You

Brooklyn Eagle: O'Hoolahan—Wake up, Dinnis. For th' love av St. Pathrick! Phat was yez graonin' an' moanin' so for in yer The territorial government of Hawaii is so hard up financially that householders who pay an annual tax for sewer connection ball game.

Chicago Tribune: "If you didn't say any of the things that are printed in that alleged interview," asked his intimate friend, "why don't you deny them and set yourself right with the public?"
"Because," answered Senator Lotsmun, "it was so much more scholarly and correct than anything I could possibly have said that I hate to disturb the illusion."

Chicago Tribune: "De trusts," said Uncle Eph'm, "is jes' like mushrooms, Hit takes a expert to tell which is de wholesome an' which is de pizon."

Baltimore American: "The lady who writes the Advice for the Afflicted says that tion of affairs which had grown almost to the dimensions of a national scandal—the purchase by political leaders of certificates "Of course," opined the automobile editor, "she meant to advise the use of a healing

> Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I didn't mind he spanking dad gave me half as much as did the sarcastic way in which he talked." "Wasn't it a hard lickin'?" "You just bet it was."
> "Well, what did he say that was worse than the shingle?"

> "He said, 'Go way back and stand up!" " Brooklyn Eagle: "That new operator on the Lucania sends out wild, jumbled up messages," complained the lady operator with the pompadour at the wireless telegraph station on shore.
>
> "Well," inquired the waggish young manager. "what are the wild electrical waves saying, sister?"

#### THE RAGTIME MEWS.

I. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian Three tomcats sat on a backyard fence.
Three sour, dyspeptic malcontents,
And pleaded with clamorous elequence
To a beautiful green-cyed tabby.
They shricked a trio of passionate love.
And called her their velvet-eyed turtle dove.
She merely winked from the shed above—
A trick which was certainly shabby.

But in point of fact she couldn't decida With which of the three she'd be satisfied To tie up for life as a blushing bride; For each one samp so sweetly, And hauled from the clouds an extreme high C.
With such a remarkable purity
Of tone that to each of those tomcats three
She had lost her heart completely. In default of a choice from the tabby fair, The lovers concluded that then and there They would fight it out, and they rent the

with the sound of stern endeavor;
And when the fur flew thick no more,
And the noise of the savage strife was o'en,
Each tom reclined in a pool of gore
With his heart-throbs stilled forever.

Alas, for the tabby who sat on the shed. And beheld her admirers cold and dead: Ere yet a bride she was widow-ed Because of her hesitation. Ah, husbands are scarce in this vale of

Should nail the first one that appears
Without procrastination.



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