

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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New York is enveloped by a dense fog. Omaha is enveloped by a dense cold.

If a telephone or electric lighting franchise were worth only \$100 in Omaha, wonder what it would be worth in South Omaha.

No one has yet advanced a single good reason why the funds of the county on deposit in the banks should not draw interest for the benefit of the taxpayers.

It is greatly to be feared that congress may break the record by passing a bill before the holiday vacation in addition to the usual appropriation of the members' own salaries.

The republic of Switzerland has just elected a new president for the Swiss confederation who will take charge for the coming year. A change in the Swiss presidency no longer cuts much of a figure in the realm of world powers.

What has become of that committee of heavy taxpayers always so much in evidence when the levy ordinance is pending? Why don't these heavy taxpayers come to the front now and insist on a just valuation of the capitalized concerns for which they chiefly speak?

As if being buried alive were not enough for one man to endure, our self-interred hypnotist has a prospect of being confronted on awakening with two women each claiming to be his wife. If he only knew that, he might have given orders to postpone the resurrection indefinitely.

As was to have been expected, the new Philippine tariff is denounced by the democratic opposition as another step in the well-marked line of imperialism. If the word imperialism were stricken out of the language the democrats would be in a hard row for campaign claptrap.

The stiff sentences given the Montana train robbers caught with forged banknotes by the federal courts in Missouri should have a depressing effect upon the train-robbing industry. At all events successful train robbers will for a time consult their safety by abstaining from passing the queer in Missouri, the home of the original train robbers.

From the amount of free advertising they are receiving the base ball magnates have a right to imagine that they rank with the most important personages in the country. But their day of supremacy will not last long. As soon as the base ball season really opens the star player will crowd the base ball magnate down to the bottom of the table.

The democratic leaders of the senate have notified the republican members of the senate committee on organization that they do not feel called upon to provide committee places for either Senator McLaurin of South Carolina or Senator Wellington of Maryland. A man without a party in the United States senate is no better off than a man without a country.

Delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor have taken decided exception to the remark by one of their number referring to his associates "as the common herd of delegates on the floor." No delegate who did not resent this aspersion would be standing up for the wisdom and discrimination of the constituency that sent him there.

And now former Attorney General Churchill has emerged from obscurity and whispered some sagacious advice into the ear of Governor Savage concerning the aspirants for places on the new fire and police commission board. Mr. Churchill's capacity for picking thifty patriots for the Omaha fire and police commission is still fresh in the memory of most of our citizens.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

The question as to what shall be done in regard to commercial relations with Cuba is the most perplexing with which the government is confronted and none other is receiving so much attention at the national capital. The result reached by the house ways and means committee respecting tariff relations with the Philippines is taken to mean that there is no chance of any reciprocal trade arrangement with Cuba being reached during this congress. It is pointed out that if the United States will not give one of its dependencies any such concessions as are asked for Cuba, it is not likely that favors of this sort will be bestowed on a people soon to set up a government of their own and become an independent and foreign nation.

A plan has been proposed for a temporary or provisional measure whereby Cuba shall be permitted to send her present crop of sugar into our ports, either free or at half the present rates of duty. The idea is to confine this measure to the crop on which grinding is just beginning and limit the period of its operation to perhaps six months from the date of enactment. It is stated that the president, if he shall find no impediment to such a course, may send a special message to congress recommending it. Such a concession to one season's product, it is argued by the advocates of this plan, could not possibly jeopardize any American interest, but might it not operate to make this year's production of sugar in the United States unprofitable to the producers? It appears highly probable that this would be the result. No one knows how much sugar there is in Cuba to be exported and it is very likely considerably more than this year's crop, estimated at 600,000 tons. It would seem inevitable that the admission of this sugar free or even at half the present duty must have the effect to depress the price of the home product to an extent that would leave no profit to the producers, if indeed it did not result in actual loss to them. Another thing to be considered is that the sugar trust would be a great beneficiary from the proposed plan and would be provided with an additional means of attack upon the domestic beet sugar industry.

A good deal of opposition has developed in congress to reciprocity with Cuba and while it is still possible that something will be done in the interest of the island the question as to how far we can go in making concessions with a proper regard for our home interests is a difficult one. The position of the ways and means committee regarding tariff relations with the Philippines, although made necessary by the "open-door" policy for which the United States stands in the far east, obviously complicates the question of commercial relations with Cuba, since to make concessions to that island which we refuse to give to the Philippines, the one being foreign and the other American territory, would manifestly be unfair and unjust to the latter.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

Whether or not Germany will determine to take forcible measures to collect the debt claimed to be due from Venezuela to certain German financiers who undertook to construct a railway in that country is said to be regarded with much concern at Washington. It is stated that the North Atlantic squadron, in its southern cruise, will stop at some Venezuelan port not yet determined, the itinerary being purposely left incomplete, and that the appearance of a German squadron in Venezuelan waters will have considerable influence in determining the movements of our own.

It has been reported that the German government contemplated seizing the custom house at La Guayra and collecting the duties there and the question is as to what position our government should take in such an event. If the government of Venezuela owed anything to the German government there would be no question as to the right of the latter to take forcible measures to collect the debt, but there is said to be in the opinion of the administration a well-defined difference between collecting debts due from a South American country to a European country and the collecting debts due from the former to European individuals, as in the present case. According to its latest interpretation, contained in the message of President Roosevelt, the Monroe doctrine does not prevent a foreign power from coming to American shores to collect a debt by force. "We do not guarantee," said the president, "any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power." Yet in the case of debt, the nature of the obligation might make some difference, though our government would probably not hesitate to concede to a European government the right to compel the payment of just claims of its citizens against an American country. This right has, we believe, never been questioned and probably will not be in the future, since to do so would place our government in a position unfavorable to the enforcement of American claims against European countries.

Should Germany send a naval force to Venezuela for the purpose of forcibly collecting the debt claimed, our government would undoubtedly make inquiry of the German government as to whether it intended to make any permanent occupation and would probably insist upon an explicit statement of its intention. If this was found to be simply the collection of the debt, as no doubt would be the case, there would be no interference on the part of the United States. Meanwhile President Castro of Venezuela appears not to be seriously concerned himself about the possibility of a German squadron appearing in Venezuelan waters. He is reported as saying that in the event of a custom house being seized he will declare free trade at the port and in that way head off the attempt to forcibly collect the debt. He asserts that he is not responsible for the debts incurred by his predecessors and that this being a commercial obligation Germany should have recourse to the courts of

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law. The matter is one which might easily lead to international complications, but it is likely that an amicable arrangement will be reached.

WORK AHEAD DEMAGOGY.

Omaha must undergo the process of education. The school of experience, while it is a very dear one, is at the same time a very practical and effective school. At this moment, when the people of Omaha are passing under the corporation rod, and are beginning to realize how enormous are the burdens which the corporations seek to place upon them, the World-Herald desires to remind them of the fact that they missed a very important opportunity at the last city election when they permitted the present mayor to be chosen over a good citizen like William S. Poppleton—World-Herald.

This is another striking example of the arrogant demagogy which has characterized the attitude of the World-Herald in dealing with every question that affects the public welfare. Its outcry against the enormous burdens which the corporations seek to place upon Omaha taxpayers is as insincere and hypocritical as has been its warfare upon state treasury embezzlers and speculators in public school funds.

When the county board of equalization last summer raised the corporation assessments \$2,000,000 and then dropped them back to the assessors' figures, which were ridiculously low, the World-Herald did not have a word to say. Why? Simply because the board is democratic, and the responsibility for this flagrant abuse of the taxing power rested principally upon the party in control of the machinery of the county government.

Two out of the three members of the city board of review happen to be republicans, while the chairman claims to be a popocrat. Does anybody familiar with World-Herald methods and policies believe that it would have indulged in any very serious criticism of the board if the majority had been democratic?

Suppose, for example, that Ed Howell had been elected mayor of Omaha four years ago instead of Frank E. Moores. Would the World-Herald have even lisped a word of condemnation if the Howell board of review had overruled a republican tax commissioner in the assessment of the street railway and gas companies?

True, Omaha must undergo a process of education and it must learn to know the difference between honest newspapers and unprincipled party organs. Whatever education the people of Omaha have had on the question of equitable taxation they have received through The Bee, which is the only paper that has turned the searchlight of publicity upon the enormities of corporate tax evasion whether the city councils, county boards or boards of equalization were republican or democratic. If anything, The Bee has been much more severe in its condemnation of republican boards of equalization than it has of the democrats and populists.

The Bee has always had the courage to denounce abuses within its own party wherever they might be found, while the World-Herald has not only invariably sought to cover up the misdeeds and misdemeanors of the members of its own party, but it has also, time and again, been the sponsor and champion of republican embezzlers and jobbers, to whom it has always been ready to extend aid and comfort.

In the light of its tortuous course in connection with public plunderers and bootlers its jerminal about the retribution that has overtaken the city by the election of the present mayor in place of W. S. Poppleton does not deceive anybody. It is the same old song which has been dinged into the ears of our citizens for years as an argument for turning the city over to the hungry and thirsty democratic Tammany which has been yearning to feast at the despoils in the city hall.

It must be highly gratifying to Judge Benjamin S. Baker that Congressman Mercer is making the most strenuous exertions to secure for him an appointment to a New Mexican judgeship. For the past two years almost anybody by the name of Baker was an offensive partisan in the eyes of the first district, and the mere suspicion that Judge Baker entertained an ambition to wear the globe-trotter's worn out brogans gave a conviction fit to Tom Blackburn, his faithful errand boy.

President Roosevelt is taking to the practice of pushing buttons to open expositions and conventions just as if he were born to the art. The desire to have the president inaugurate or set in motion every great public enterprise has become contagious. It is a pretty custom, but might grow to such proportions as to become onerous to the chief executive. It is safe to say, however, that so long as President Roosevelt occupies the White House he will find time to push all the buttons that may be necessary.

It is intimated now that Governor Savage will not come to Omaha to give public audience on the question of the new fire and police commission, but will wait at Lincoln for the appearance of those who want to volunteer advice. Should this prove to be correct the local railroads may look out for a run on their free pass department by self-sacrificing patriots eager to connect with the city payroll by way of a gubernatorial appointment.

British shoe operatives are striking against the introduction of labor-saving machinery into the factories. It is the same old story. The American shoe manufacturer, with his superior mechanical facilities, is crowding the British shoemaker so hard that improved machinery has become a necessity. The predicament of the British shoe operatives is deplorable, but it is a part of the industrial evolution which they must meet.

By the way, the annual report of the superintendent of schools for the year ending last June has not yet materialized. It was supposed that after election Superintendent Pearse might find time between working politics, building the auditorium, managing the Commercial

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It is estimated that at least 10,000 persons were present at the different meetings of unemployed which were held in Berlin the other day. The socialist organ, the Vorwarts, notes the fact that the men as a rule were morally and physically greatly superior to those who attended the meetings of the unemployed in 1893. Their quiet bearing showed that they had not lost hope; while the good clothing worn by most of them proved them to have provided in previous times for a period of depression. Everywhere the speeches were followed with the keenest attention, and a number of more or less socialistic resolutions were unanimously carried. It was decided that, in view of the constantly increasing number of the unemployed, the Prussian and imperial authorities should be urged to take immediate measures to relieve distress. The municipal authorities were requested to proceed at once with all contemplated building schemes, and, in addition, to proceed with municipal works of every kind. It was also resolved to petition the imperial government to give its serious attention to the proposal of Herr Auer for the establishment of labor bureaus and an imperial department of labor. Special stress was laid upon the necessity of avoiding any increase in the burdens of the working classes through indirect taxation, and especially through any increase in the duty on the most important necessities of life, a policy which, in present circumstances, could not fail to be followed by most disastrous consequences. As an alternative to the new tariff scheme the government was urged to consider all commercial treaties with foreign nations.

British service payers have noted that the prince of Wales is the first heir-apparent to the British crown to hold an actual commission in the navy, the senior heir-apparent has been put into the army, and any naval rank he may have held has been purely honorary. The same rule was followed in the case of the sons of the present king; Prince Edward was a naval officer, and died while major in a hussar regiment; Prince George was made a sailor and has commanded his own ship on a regular cruise. Now, by the death of his elder brother, he becomes prince of Wales, the first of the line to be a sailor. Hitherto he has been promoted rapidly, but with a recent period of service in each rank, until he now holds the commission of a captain. Hereafter his promotion will be very rapid and his new grades will be honorary, as it will no longer be advisable for the heir to the crown to go to sea in command of a fleet, or to take the risks of a naval officer.

One of the most difficult posts to fill satisfactorily in the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service is that of ambassador to the Vatican. The approaching retirement of the present ambassador, Count Revertera, has made it necessary to select his successor for a long time the matter has been under the anxious consideration of the minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski. It has been the subject of much speculation in diplomatic circles, as it was known that several prominent candidates had, for various reasons, been set aside. Eventually the name of Count Nicholas Scezen, senior under secretary of state for foreign affairs, began to be mentioned. But it was thought that he was indispensable at the Foreign office, where for several years he has been the minister in charge of the Austro-Hungarian representation at the Vatican. In the high opinion Count Goluchowski had formed of his ability when they were colleagues in the diplomatic service abroad. But the post at the Vatican will be vacant and it has been decided to induct into it Count Scezen. A Hungarian by birth and the son of a highly distinguished and popular Magyar, Count Scezen is himself a man of strong individuality and a highly skilled diplomatist, qualifications which are indispensable to the successful management of the many delicate questions with which the Austro-Hungarian representative at the Vatican, in these days, has to deal.

An English newspaper writer in Brussels has been making a special investigation concerning the frequent reports of hideous barbaric practices upon natives in the Congo Free State, and expresses the conviction that many of them are inventions or exaggerations, set afloat by discharged employes, from motives of personal malice, while others relate to outrages which undoubtedly occurred some years ago. He points out that in many of the reports of specified time and place make investigation impossible. His belief is that recently there has been a marked improvement in all the conditions of government. The other day he had an interview with Mr. Mahan, formerly the minister for Congo, but now in the service of the Congo Free State, who has just returned from a three years' sojourn in the eastern province. The latter asserts that the present administration is admirable; that the country is quiet from Stanley Falls to Tanganyika; that the native tribes appear to be contented and happy and are paid promptly for every pound of rubber which they bring in. In the case of murder or theft by natives the local chiefs exhibit the greatest willingness to aid in the detection and the punishment of the offenders. Everything, he says, is now settled upon a firm basis, business is excellent and scandals are things of the past.

The effect of fearless public criticism is again seen in the announcement by the British government that the policy in managing the reconcentration camps is to be radically changed. Whether placing the camps under the civil authorities would mean anything it is too early to say, since all South Africa is now under martial law and, in fact, there are no civil authorities. Much good, however, ought to come from breaking up the large camps into small ones of from 2,000 to 3,000 each, since thereby the conditions should be less favorable for disease. There is no promise to establish camps at the sea coast so that permission for any reconcentrados to go to the seacoast would probably be of no particular effect in ameliorating present conditions. The main argument for sea coast camps hinges on the food question. Far in the interior it is more difficult to feed the inmates of the camps. On the whole, however, the government's announcement reveals sensitiveness to the world's criticism as well as to the growing agitation against the camps in Britain itself.

Material for Historical Novels. Boston Transcript. Fifty or a hundred years from now this Sampson and Schley affair will be the foundation of a batch of historical novels, for they will be in fashion again by that time, as we are now witnessing their decline. It's not difficult to tell even now before the novel happens which of the two men will wear all the honors, even if the facts indicate that a good many were due the other. For one of them is invested with that intangible, unacquirable something called personal magnetism, and with all that this gift does for the living hero it does more for the dead one, leaving an undying fragrance to linger about his name as long as it is ever written in history.

Old Comrades Parted. New York World. What is advancing to the dollar mark, but its old friend silver is still stubbornly striding in the other direction.

From Grave to Gay. Washington Star. Now that the president's message has been attentively perused the public will temporarily neglect the utterances of statesmanship and turn to the holiday advertisements.

When Heroes Are Not Heroes. Louisville Courier-Journal. The Courier-Journal declines to become excited over the division of the Santiago prize money. No hero ever appears heroic when he is cashing his prize money checks.

Old Hands at the Helm. Philadelphia Press. Speaker Henderson has followed in his full committee appointments the same conservative and consistent policy which has marked all his career. His practice of re-appointment continues in this house the efficient organization of the last.

Great Business Opening. Denver Post. Lord Kitchener now proposes to build a road with a view to protecting his soldiers from the Boers. Some enterprising American firm might secure a large and profitable order by sending a drummer to the Boer camps with a line of samples of the latest and most effective wire cutters.

Oiling Troubled Gray Matter. Indianapolis News. It seems to be quite the fashion now for the trusts to quit obstreperous democratic leaders by making them members of some corporation. Representative Sulzer of New York is the latest example, having consented to become a member of the Texas oil company. There is nothing like the point of view for altering one's opinions.

Where the Shoe Pinches. Portland Oregonian. Bourke Cockran thinks that President Roosevelt ought to whisper in the ear of the British minister at Washington that the United States "does not sympathize with the present scheme for the conquest of the Boers." President Roosevelt is not likely to expose himself to the obvious retort that guerrilla warfare is not pleasant or profitable to the Philippines just at present, neither is it in the Philippines.

Roosevelt's Personality. Incident in the Formation of the Rough Rider Regiment. In the current number of the Century a writer who knows him well, discusses "The Personality of President Roosevelt," and relates this illuminating incident: "He is a kind-hearted man, yet a rigid disciplinarian, and will demand the most efficient discharge of public duties by public officials. I happened to be present when graduates of Harvard and other universities, and western mining engineers, to the number of thirty or forty, collected in the office of the assistant secretary of the navy to be enlisted in the Rough Rider regiment. Mr. Roosevelt stood in front of his desk, while these earnest, manly young fellows stood ranged around three sides of his office. Addressing them in his peculiar quick, earnest manner, to the effect that they must not underestimate the dangers or difficulties they would encounter, he told them that it would probably be the roughest experience that they ever had, and he wished them to understand that after once being sworn in they must take whatever came without flinching. 'Positively, gentlemen,' said he, 'I will have no quailing,' and he urged them, if any of them thought they could not endure the greatest hardships, to withdraw before it was too late.

Then, turning to a pile of volumes of mounted infantry tactics, he said: 'I will remain behind a few days and hurry forward the equipments. You, gentlemen, hurry to San Antonio, and if you do your part toward getting the men in order and licking them into shape, I promise to get you there before the end of the month. I will have my troops to go around, but I will distribute these, and you must read and study them on the cars.' Calling out their names, he hurried the books at the men so fast that several would be in the air at once, the men catching them on the fly. I could not help but admire the way in which he was ready to follow him to the death.

"Out of the clouds of misconception and the false impressions thrown about this picturesque figure by the cartoonists and the paragraphs, more interested in sensation than in fact, he stands out clearly and emerges this intensely earnest, forceful, brave, patriotic, humanity-loving, broad-minded, non-sectional American, this practical idealist, to become the youngest ruler of the greatest country in the world."

ENGLAND'S "COURT OF CLAIMS." Rush for Front Seats at the Coronation Ceremony. Philadelphia Record. The superior persons in England who have expressed their contempt for Americans because of the quadrantal assault on the White House by place hunters may be expected to experience pangs at the spectacle afforded by the peculiar British "court of claims." The institution was created to relieve the king from the pressure of office in connection with the coronation day ceremonies. All the influence which titles and money can exert has been used in behalf of persons who want to be conspicuous—or, at least, to lower the mere spectators—on that occasion. The badgered presidents of the United States might profit by the king's example and establish a "court of claims" to determine appointments to office. The king will now have leisure to give his mind to the question of his own dress and will escape the censure of the office seekers who must be denied.

The demand for coronation day emittance comes from bishops, earls and even young women. An American can hardly understand the struggle of bishops for the right to stand with a hand on the king's chair, the contest of earls for the right to walk in the procession carrying a silver baton, etc. Sir Harry Burrard has appealed for the privilege of carrying the king's bow and arrows, in spite of the fact that a Mauser rifle would be more effective if he were allowed to use it. Miss Beatrice Fellows will have a grievance if she shall be refused the right to strew herbs in the king's path.

Grotesque as the whole business may seem to Americans, who are not without the same spirit of self-advertising. At the time of Grant's funeral General Sherman said that he had received thousands of applications from persons who wanted to serve as his aides. The prospect of appearing in uniform and riding a horse before a line of spectators was alluring to men who had no military experience and who could ride a horse only when tied on. Still, there is a great deal in the coronation day proceedings which would be more appropriate to a circus procession than to the coronation of a very limited monarch in the twentieth century. While the English are willing to pay for the spectacular features which belong to an earlier period, they are not willing to relax any of their vigilance in maintaining the popular rights which have been wrested from the throne.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK. Absolutely Pure. Made from grape cream of tartar most highly refined and chemically pure. Leaves neither acid nor alkali in the food. Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

POLITICAL DRIFT. There are only four states in the country which have more than 1,000,000 voters each, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. The only member of the president's cabinet not a native of the United States is the secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

There are fewer contested seats in the present Fifty-seventh congress than in any previous house of representatives for thirty years. There are no serious contests for seats in the senate.

Pat Garrett of New Mexico, famous as the sheriff who hunted numbers of "bad" men into early graves, is to be appointed collector of customs at El Paso. With Garrett in charge smuggling along the Rio Grande will become an unprofitable business.

Twenty-eight years ago, Thomas J. Creamer of New York was a member of the Forty-third congress. He has now re-entered public life as a representative of the Eighth district of New York. Mr. Cannon and General Ketcham are the only two members who served with Mr. Creamer in the Forty-third congress.

The real significance of the election of General P. A. Collins as mayor of Boston by the largest plurality in twenty-five years is increased taxation. The retiring administration brought about increased valuation and materially increased the levy, and the result of the election is regarded as an emphatic protest against the growing burden of taxation.

With the reappearance of Arthur P. Morgan as a candidate for re-election to the United States senate from Maryland his political partisans are not slow to discover new titles in him to popular confidence and regard. It appears that Senator Morgan was centerfielder of the old National Base Club and the grounds were on the White House property in Washington. He was a good, earnest player and was one of the stars of the team.

There is a revival of the talk in Alabama of electing General Joe Wheeler as United States senator when a vacancy occurs. Senator Morgan, usually described as the senior senator, is 77, and his junior colleague, Senator Pettus, is 80. Senator Morgan has recently been re-elected and Senator Pettus is a candidate for another term. When the opportunity for General Wheeler will present itself is, therefore, conjectural. He is 65, and was graduated from West Point forty-two years ago.

The libel suit against the St. Louis Republic, involving the integrity of the democratic party machine in Missouri, was suddenly dropped by the plaintiff. The inquiry sent far enough into the secret deals of the party in power to reveal a close community of interest between democratic leaders and the corporations, and the heat provoked by the testimony caused mysterious parties to turn the hose on the flames by giving the plaintiff a bunch amounting to \$7,500. The Republic professes to be innocent and very indignant.

THE CLERK AND THE SHOPPERS. S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. Now that the merry Yuletide comes, the jaded clerk once more must rise as if to take a judgment seat. And show the world that he is wise. The clerk must favor this or that. All come to him to ask advice. In picking out such gifts as make no deemed appropriate and nice.

The happy mother blandly asks: "Now, do you think this sled will suit? Or would you, if you were a boy, prefer a tool chest of a fitter?" The fond young husband asks for aid in choosing stockings for his dear—the clerk must favor this or that. And always make his reasons clear.

The youthful grandma, whispering, asks: "If he will kindly help her choose the little coat she wants to get. Or else the cunning little shoes. And he who has within his watch the picture of a maiden fair. Implore the clerk to help him find such gloves as she'll be proud to wear.

But saddest of the moments which remark the man in the mackintosh, the day in which some sweet, sweet girl comes trustingly to him to say: "Now do you—do you really think that you—that is, if you were here—would like to give me this? You know, if you knew it—came from me!"

Browning-King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Holiday Haberdashery. Though ours is primarily a man's store, it has very strong attractions for the women who are looking for gifts for the men and boys of the house. It is hardly possible to itemize, much less describe, the great variety of useful and beautiful things to be seen to the best advantage in our show cases and windows. No Clothing Fits Like Ours.