THE UMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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(Seal.)

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

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The farmer, live stock dealer and poultry fancier have the floor at Lincoln just now.

At the rate which the senate is making confirming Nebraska postmasters it will not be long before the stock in sight will be consumed.

Lincoln streets must be getting valuable. The railroads have reached the point where they are willing to fight for their possession.

If Nebraska teachers are to be required to master a text book on elementary agriculture, Colorado teachers will next be required to master a text book on elementary mining.

- The International Pump company has orders on hand for \$5,000,000 worth of water out of various industrial combinations at the first sign of break up.

Nebraska and Iowa each furnish one of the officers for the national organization of the national guard. Nebraska and Iowa are always on the spot to respond to a call for either officers or men.

County Clerk Miller seems to feel his tion case. He wants to know who is the bigger man-the county clerk or the county board. Will the new county clerk's bluff go?

Having selected their delegates to the coming biennial the Omaha club women can prepare to resist the blandishments of the persuasive railroad men, who will each want his line designated as the only official route.

Richard Croker has sailed for England with the avowed intention of rest ing at Wantage. The American public is not particular where he does his resting, but is more than satisfied that he should take a long rest.

Not one of the city or school board officials can see a single place where the tax levy could with safety be reduced. They never will see it until the reduccut their garments according to the

The Springfield (Mass.,) Republican pays a very high compliment to Governor Cummins of Iowa when it says "Iowa republicans have elected a man in strong, clear language."

The Real Estate exchange is not going to disband or dissolve. It is an organization to promote the interests of the over-taxed real estate owners and if it is staunch in its faith it will be on hand undismayed to fight the battle for equitable taxation at every turn.

An agent of the British government seeking to induce Canadian and American colonists to settle in the Transvaal. The scheme may be all right, but present indications are that it will be a matter of considerable difficulty to give the new tenants undisputed possession of the land.

The railroad managers have held meeting to decide just how much they shall tell the Interstate Commerce commission when they appear before that body. It may be set down for granted that the commission will find out nothing except what the railroads want it to know.

convention for May 20. It is doubtful bring enough of the faithful out of retion. The present crop of Kansas demon the ground.

ALLISON AND DOLLIVER.

The commonwealth of Iowa is to be congratulated upon the election of William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver to represent it in the national senate for the next six years.

No state in the union wields a greater influence in the legislative halls of the nation than the delegation which represents the state of Iowa in congress, and no state can point with greater pride to the men who represent it in the senate.

In all the galaxy of American statesmen who have occupied seats in the upper house of congress only two or three have been as highly honored by continuous service as William B. Alli-

As head of the appropriation committee Senator Allison has for many years held the purse strings of the nation, and on all questions affecting the financial policy of the country and intricate problems of revenue taxation he stands peerless among his colleagues. Broad-minded and always conservative in his views he might be regarded as the balance wheel that keeps the machinery of government running smoothly. Serving in this high capacity through many administrations, he has been the trusted counsellor of every national chief executive in every crisis and in every emergency and has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of men of all parties who have come in contact with him.

Jonathan P. Dolliver is a young man whose brilliant career since his advent in public life holds out great promise of future achievement. While lacking the mature judgment of his venerable colleague, he will ripen by experience that will enable him to master all great public questions and grow in public esteem and confidence as the years go by, providing he devotes all his natural abilities and energy to the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon

It is a matter of congratulation that the people of Iowa have so wisely and harmoniously decided to retain these two able national lawmakers to represent their interests, and they may be depended upon to champion every measure that will promote the welfare of their own state, of the great west, and of the country at large.

EUROPEAN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

According to London cable dispatches, Great Britain proposes to take a firm stand in opposition to the continuance of sugar bounties by the three great sugar producing countries of Europe. France, Germany and Austria.

While England is the largest consumer of sugar in Europe and depends chiefly for its sugar supply upon the beet sugar-raising countries of the continent, the policy of those countries in paying heavy export bounties to its sugar manufacturers has for years been a cause of distress to the colonies of Great Britain.

The object of sugar bounties in Europe has been to increase sugar production, to limit domestic consumption and to encourage foreign consumption. These ends are accomplished by direct or indirect bounties which are charged back to the home consumers, so that the people of France, Germany and Austria pay a much higher price for their sugar than the people of England and America. For example, in Paris the average price of refined sugar is 103 francs per oats since he won out his contested elec- kilogram, equal to 220 pounds. In London the price is a fraction below 35 francs for the same quantity. This enormous difference is accounted for by adding to the export price the taxes and bounty. Thus the French consumer pays three times as much for his sugar as it can be bought for in Loudon.

But while England and America import their sugar from France and Germany for less than its cost to fabricate it the injury to both comes in the destruction of an important home industry. Although no beet sugar is raised either in Great Britain proper the sugar industry in the British Asiatic colonies and its colonial possessions in Africa and Australia and the West Indies have been seriously affected by the ruinous competition created by the European system of sugar bounties. The effect upon the sugar industry in the United

States is equally disastrous to the cane tion is made and they are forced to sugar plantations of Louisiana, Hawaii and Porto Rico, as well as to the beet sugar industry of California, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Michigan and other states south and west.

With the European sugar bountles abolished or materially decreased the sugar industry in other parts of the who thinks for himself, is not afraid to world would flourish and become as say what he thinks and is able to say it profitable as it was before the bounty system was introduced.

RING DOWN THAT CURTAIN. Is it not about time to ring down the curtain on the disgraceful comedy that has been enacted daily in the police court since S. I. Gordon has been relieved from his onerous duties on the bench? The farce has long ceased to be comical and its continuance is a damaging advertisement for Omaha.

Six years ago the people of Omaha converted a good expressman into a poor judge. Like necessity, he knew no law, but he blundered along and managed to ingratiate himself with vagrants and professional law-breakers by keeping open the latch-strings on the jail door. During that period he has drawn out of the treasury over \$12,500, but he has cost the city three times that much of the wagon traffic. by his refusal to impose fines and penalties upon violators of the ordinances.

Last fall he presented himself for reelection, and the people turned him down by electing Judge Berka. Under the circumstances, any other man would street railway bridge effectually blocked Kansas democrats have called a state have quietly subsided, but Gordon, like the construction of the bridge projected a sheep tick, cannot be pried loose withif even the balmy air of that month can out the loss of some blood. He wants \$3,000 more before he will let go his vicinity of the Union Pacific shops and tirement to organize a real live conven- hold. If his claim is just he will be able to recover it through the courts ocrats is "volunteer" and decidedly thin without keeping up the daily ghost walk

through the empty form of passing sen- Omaha and Philadelphia capitalists, cartences upon prisoners who are not ar-

raigned before him. The most scandalous part of the whole performance is the intrusion of his law partner, who carried on a lucrative business in the defense of prisoners through Gordon's disregard and perversion of law while on the bench.

If Gordon and his associates have any rights of which they are being deprived the courts are open to them, and that is where they should look for redress.

WHO SHALL FIX THE ROUTE! With the house committed to the Nicaragua route for the proposed isthmian canal, and the canal commission recommending the acceptance of the Panama company's proposition to sell its property and rights, it will remain for the senate, which has not yet taken action, to acquiesce in the one plan or the other or to map out an entirely different course of procedure. The two houses of congress, if they could be brought to act together, unquestionably have it within their power to make such conditions to the appropriation of the necessary money to fix the route of the canal without leaving any discretionary authority to the officers charged with its construction. Whether this is the wise thing for congress to do. assuming that agreement could be

reached, would still be open to question.

Discussing the contention over the route, the Philadelphia Press, which, as is well known, is edited by Charles Emory Smith, who has just retired from the cabinet, makes an earnest plea for the delegation to the president of full power on this point. "Neither congress nor the public," it insists, "constitutes the best tribunal to reach a decision. The issue calls for expert advice and a tribunal of experts. Even on the mere issue of control a decision is not to be reached offhand. No one can today say without contradiction whether a clear title to full control is given by the present offer of the existing Panama Canal company, though there is no question that such a title could be given by the company and the Colombian republic acting together. Under these conditions decision on the main issue is demanded and desirable at once. A de cision on the route should await fuller

knowledge." The Press goes on to say that events all tend toward the steady gravitation of the choice of the route into the hands of the president. Both the Panama and the Nicaragua routes are open, but the determination which, under all circumstances, is the most available, requires the solution of an intricate technical problem. In its opinion, therefore, the wise plan is to leave it to the president, who would be guided by the advice of the cabinet, the canal commission and experts who could assist him in solving a problem "partly legal, partly diplomatic, partly engineering, partly financial and partly commercial."

That the president could and would conscientiously discharge this responsiole duty with prudence and judgment is not to be doubted, but that congress will be disposed to abdicate its prerogative is hardly to be expected. With so many conflicting interests concerned it is more likely to refuse to make any appropriation for canal construction until it shall have reached a satisfactory conclusion on the route. And this is such a serious matter that no precipitate action need this field. be looked for.

THE EAST OMAHA BRIDGE BILL.

Senator Millard's maiden bill, extending the time for the completion of the East Omaha bridge in accordance with the original plans, recalls the history of railway and wagon bridges constructed across the Missouri river between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Under its original charter the Union Pacific railroad was required to construct a railroad and wagon bridge, but its managers ignored the provision relating to the wagon bridge until after the completion of the Council Bluffs and Omaha street railway bridge that spans the river at the foot of Douglas street, which originally was chartered as a railway and wagon bridge.

Under the national bridge act every bridge constructed across a navigable stream must have the sanction of the War department. The plans for the railway bridge at the foot of Douglas street, as approved by the engineer corps of the army, were later modified with the explicit promise that the original plans would in due time be carried

The community of interests subsisting between the promoters of the enterprise and the Union Pacific railroad was apparent from the outset, the manifest object of the project being to forestall the construction of a railroad bridge by the Nebraska Central railway, which had been chartered with a view of establishing an independent connection with the inventions which played so prominent the Iowa railroads, with terminal and a part in the last century is going to be depot facilities in the heart of Omaha. It may not be generally known, but it is a matter of history that emphasizes the community of interest between the Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge and the Union Pacific railroad, that a responsible party who offered \$12,000 a year for the privilege of using the wagon bridge attachment to the Union Pacific bridge was given a bonus of \$5,000 to withdraw his offer and the Union Pacific wagon bridge attachment was eventually dismantled so as to leave the street railway bridge a monopoly

Under the rules of the War department no bridge spanning a navigable stream could be nearer to another bridge than one-third of a mile. Thus the erection of the Omaha and Council Bluffs by the Nebraska Central railroad that was to have crossed the Missouri in the proposed to locate its terminal station adjacent to Jefferson square.

A few years later the East Omaha in the police court corridors and going Terminal Bridge company, organized by

ried out in part the project of the Nebraska Central railway by the construction of a railroad bridge with street railway trackage, the control of which has recently been acquired by the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Rail-

way company, which makes it harmless

as a competitor. Senator Millard's bill that has just passed the senate is not designed to change existing conditions, but simply extends the time within which the East Omaha Bridge and Terminal company shall carry out the plans on which the sanction of the War department was based. The provisions of the bill requiring an improved mechanical motor for the rapid operation of the drawspans of the bridge do not affect the public, although during the summer season the improvement may enable the bridge company to operate the structure to greater advantage and at less cost.

As a condition of authorizing the substitution of stone and steel for the wooden part of the East Omaha bridge the august senate of the United States has insisted on a stipulation that the draw-spans be provided with a mechanical motor that will facilitate the rapid opening of the bridge for the passage of steamers and other river craft. In view of the tremendous river traffic at this point the assurance that the channel will be free of overhead obstructions will be of incalculable value. All that is necessary now to revive the merchant marine of the Missouri to its full pristine glory is to legislate into existence some kind of a mechanical motor that will shift the sandbars on demand of a signal whistle and give the vessels free passage under foot as well as over

If the declaration in the British House of Commons regarding the project to interfere in the differences between the United States and Spain were intended to throw a chill over the coming visit of Prince Henry it has failed of its object. It has served to develop, however, that the alleged European coalition against the United States did not include either Great Britain, Germany or Russia. Any agreement with these powers on the outside would not prove serious menace to this country.

According to the financial report of the State Board of Agriculture, only \$34,999.60 of the \$35,000 appropriated by the last legislature for the purchase of permanent grounds and buildings for the Nebraska state fair has been drawn out of the treasury. Won't someone please devise some plan for expending the remaining 40 cents?

Senator Allison of Iowa has the dis-

little slow in the matter of introduction of bills, but now that it has made a start bids fair to come up to the average record. Iowa produces well in everything else suitable to this climate and there is no reason for falling behind in

A Faith Cure.

Roston Transcript. Now it is proposed to make democrats sign a declaration of faith before being admitted into the inner party councils. The party, however, seems to need something more than a faith cure.

Fallen from High Estate.

Washington Star. There is a magazine story of a man who was a poor newspaper worker two years ago, but who is now the executive head of a \$3,000,000 oil company. Poor newspaper men are usually driven out of the business into something of this sort.

Shrinking the Sponges.

San Francisco Call. Last year was a great year for the establishment of trusts and syndicates and this year will probably be noted for the way in which it thins out the weak ones and compels the strong to be conservative.

Privileges of War Veterans.

Philadelphia Press. The action of President Roosevelt in anouncing that veterans shall be given preference in the matter of appointments, all other conditions being equal, will meet with hearty approval throughout the country. It is fresh evidence that the president is determined to adhere as closely as circumstances will permit to the policy of his illustrious predecessor, President McKinley.

Advance of the Telephone.

Chicago Post. Now comes the announcement of the fact that a railroad company has decided to install a telephone system on its line to supplant the telegraph. Growing adaptability of the telephone and experiments in wireless telegraphy are evidences that one of rudely jostled by events of the next few

Sample of Jersey Justice. New York Tribune. justice," has held to hard acounting the officers and directors of Perth Amboy bank who failed to exercise vigilant supervision over a dishonest This employe stole more than The vice chancellor of our neighboring state has decided that the members of the board of directors must make good the deficiency. Some of them will be ruined. Their misfortunes may inspire compassion, but if this sort of justice were meted out everywhere there would be fewer mbezzlements

Future of Wireless Telegraphy.

New York Herald. When Mr. Edison was working at his electric light for apartments it was asserted that illuminating gas would go out of existence, and there was a panic for a time among holders of shares in gas light companies. The electric light was perfected wenty years ago and is in general use, yet there is now more gas consumed than before, and shares of gas light companies command higher prices than ever. The wireless system for short distances where cables are impracticable has today its own invaluable but limited field of usefulness. Outside of this it is little more than i

Prince Henry's Welcome

The latest English opinion regarding In welcoming Prince Henry, however, the Prince Henry's visit to the United States American people are less open to critis to the effect that Europe had not sus- cism than in the other cases, because the pected "how susceptible the Americans are German emperor himself has made the o royal notice and to royal flattery." coming of the prince a matter of interna-While surprised that the courtesy of a tional significance. The prince represents crowned head should win such admiration the personal feeling of the emperor, the

in a republic, the author of this opinion friendliness of the German government and s not surprised that the United States "is of the German people. To do otherwise immensely flattered and disinclined to ex- than accept such a demonstration gladly amine the motives of the courtesies shown would be popular folly as well as diploher." Then, pointing a moral for England, matic idiocy. he declares: "The German emperor is The declared policy of the United States again showing to the world that he is the is to maintain friendly relations with all the nations of the world, with Russia as greatest statesman of the present day." Here is where the shoe pinches. England well as with England, with France as well

has been striving for years to stir up strife as with Germany. The policy of Russia between the United States and Germany, and Germany, no less than that of France, For four years, at least, she has been cultivating our friendship and bidding for our special support. At the same time she has excited the hostility of the German people and has lost the sympathy of all continental Europe. Under these circumstances, it is to be

expected, perhaps, that England will not e pleased with America's welcome to the brother of the German emperor. But there is no excuse for a show of bad temper or even envious annoyance.

Members of the royal families of England and Russia have been warmly welcomed to this country, and a member of the royal family of Spain came here a few years ago by invitation of the government s the nation's guest. The receptions of the prince of Wales, now king of England, and of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia were as enthusiastic as the reception of Prince Henry of Prussia will be. In both cases the visits were mere courtesies and in meeting courtesy with courtesy, the American people were not subjected to no means the least of them. the criticism of any European country.

It is natural that Englishmen should be time. It is natural that English statesmen should view with disfavor, if not alarm, the increasing power of Germany and the

either Russia or Germany or France.

has been to maintain friendly relations

with the United States. The policy of Eng-

land, however, has been to choose our

in short, to use our friendship for it to

politics. This has not been the policy of

increasing friendliness of Germany toward the United States, but it is short-sighted for Englishmen to abuse Americans for rethe same standing.

If the German emperor is wiser in statecraft than the ministers of England Americans are not to blame. We seek the friendship of all and the German emperor is by

NICARAGUA OR PANAMAT

Kansas City Star: On the subject of the sthmian canal one thing is certain, and that is that the Panama route will never be adopted unless the terms of the existing concession are modified. The United States will not build a canal that may ultimately become the property of another country. It is true that ninety-nine years is a long term, but still it is quite short as compared with perpetuity.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Whatever may be the immediate effect of the commission' report in congress it will make a profound impression on the country, and it is safe to predict that it is a death blow to the undertake to saddle the country with an through swearing at it. expenditure of \$200,000,000 for an inferior canal when a better will cost \$50,000,000 less to construct and very much less to operate, to say nothing of its other ad-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The one thing absolutely certain is that an isthmian canal will be constructed and that it will be built, owned and operated by the United States determines to do a thing of that kind it is not to be easily turned aside from its purpose. Furthermore it will be either on the Panama or the Nicaragua route. The other suggested routes have been thoroughly investigated and declared out of the question.

Hartford Times: The states only on a much larger scale. The securities taken across the river are estimated by some as scores of millions of dollars worth.

One of the most marked outward manifestations that the New Yorker gives of the high nervous tension under which he lives is the habit of table of the high revolution. That has been finally determined after years tinction of being the second man to be vestigated and declared out of the ques-

occasion of founding a United States colony not now under the United States flag.

Philadelphia Record: The unanimous refrom its French owners at \$40,000,000 will be their minds, and the word additional cost in the completion. A work may be seen declaiming their lines or that has baffled the enthusiasm and balked verses, unheeding their observers. the effort of French engineers and capitalists is not to be lightly adventured upon Boston Transcript: The time has come,

not only for serious but for statesmanlike and even judicial consideration of this really great question. It cannot be settled and settled right on the basis of sentiment or impulse. It is contended as a justification of the dogmatic attitude that the house has taken that popular sentiment demands the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route. But who has determined that to be a fact and by what means? That the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of an isthmian canal is a proposition that will stand alone. It does not need to be argued. But that they have ever shown themselves unalterably attached to any particular route may be safely denied. They have heard in the halls of national legislation "aut Nicaragua aut nullus," and they have supposed that settled it. let them once be convinced by the highest expert authority that the alternative route offers superior advantages and they will hold to a strict accountability those repre sentatives who ignore them.

PERSONAL NOTES.

John G. Woolley, the national leader for prohibition, says America is further advanced in that cause than any other nation. Charles Emory Smith, formerly postmaster general, announces in the Philadelphia Press that he has resumed the editorial harness on that paper.

The czar is a costly visitor when he goes on a state mission. His trip to France will cost the government of that country nearly 3,000,000 francs.

James C. Needham, a member of the house of representatives, was born at Carson City, Nev., in an emigrant wagon, his parents being enroute across the plains to California. There are six George Washingtons in the

House. Illinois and Indiana send two each

and Alabama and New York one each. The next given name in favor is Henry Clay, of which there are three; there are two Benjamin Franklins and two Thomas Jef-General William A. Palmer has donated 00 acres of ground and \$50,000 to found a

sanitarium in Colorado Springs. The institution will accommodate two classes of patients, those who can pay a fair price for treatment and those who are unable pay anything. Discussion of the rules of precedence governing the reception of special enyoys at such ceremonies as the coronation

of King Edward VII brings out the opinion that Mr. Reid on that occasion may have to take his place far down the line, just ahead of the representatives of some very insignificant governments. This is because representatives of emperors and kings come ahead of those of republics.

Ripples in the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

The annual practice of swearing off personal taxes is now in progress in New York. In all the world there is no spectacle equal to it. Men and women throng the tax office burdened with tales of woe, and their assertions of poverty rivals the lean and hungry look of a corporation under like circumstances. The assessments on personal property amount to \$2,995,684,916. amount will be sworn into thin air between now and April 1. Last year the assessed amount was \$2,754,686,045. This shrunk to \$500,000,000 when the patriotic citizens were through swearing at it. Nicaragua project. For congress dare not \$500,000,000 when the patriotic citizens were

A New York letter says the reason why the banks two weeks ago showed only half as large an increase in cash is that considerable amounts had been lodged in Jersey City to cover the second Monday in January, the day when personal property was declared in the city.

The principal motive for taking so much noney to New Jersey is to dodge taxes. The same thing is done with securities-

elected to six consecutive full terms in the United States senate. No man ever served anywhere near that length of time without developing some decided opposition to his re-election, but in his case it has been practically unanimous for several terms.

It is a form of nervous tension under which he lives is the habit of talking aloud to himself in the street. This habit, says the Evening Post, is one of the first things that observers of street life in New York notice. It is a form of nervousness that is due not only to the high pressure at which so many for several terms.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The committee of 100 meets the brother of his brother? Welcome, princely sir, welcome to our servers of street life in New York notice. It is a form of nervousness that is due not only to the high pressure at which so many New Yorkers are kept, but to the noise of Waldorf. sideration is that it is intended to make the street traffic. When the rush and rumthe building of the Nicaraguan canal the bie of the street is so great that a man "cannot hear himself think" he speaks his Central America-more expansion of the thoughts aloud. It is rarely that a woman Philippine variety. The Panama route does is observed doing this. Sometimes the man not offer the same attraction to these "ex- who is talking to himself, if he is happy, pansionists," whose chief desire is to find will mumble only phrases and half senwork for the United States army on soil tences audibly. If he is angry and deeply concerned, he will speak steadily and some times make emphatic gestures. But nearly port of the Isthmian Canal commission in all of the men who talk aloud in the streets favor of the purchase of the Panama canal have their business affairs uppermost in almost certain to delay final action at the the one that is oftenest heard. Downtown. hands of congress. It will require time to in the financial section, this habit of a secure title to the properties of the com- large number of New Yorkers is particupany and suitable preliminary satisfying and larly noticeable, but one may observe it in acquiescent action upon the part of the almost any part of the town. Paris is pos-Colombian government. There should be sibly the only other one of the great cities no headlong haste in entering upon an of the world where the habit is so noticeundertaking involving such heavy initial able as it is here. Actors and writers and expenditure, the labor of years and heavy the many minor poets of the French capital

> As Mrs. Rubrecht of Maacken street, West New York, was on her knees praying she might see her boy once again before she died, the lad entered the room and ran to her arms. He was kidnaped on July 19 last and all efforts to obtain trace of his whereabouts had failed. For four months after the boy's disappearance Mrs. Rubrecht was confined to her bed. She had been injured in a trolley accident just before her son John was kidnaped and her husband had left her a year ago. Her thoughts reverted to her lost boy

oday and she knelt in prayer. As she prayed the door opened and the child ran n. The mother, with tears in her eyes, kissed the little fellow many times before she began to question him as to where he

He said that when on July 19 of last year e and his younger brother went to the Hudson river to gather wood a flashilyiressed stranger offered 25 cents to him if he would go to the Forty-second street

ferry with him. John left with the stranger. The man took him to New York, where the boy met his father. From the lad's description it seems Mr. Rubrecht lives in the Bronx. The boy says his father treated him kindly, but he became homesick and, saving the pennies he got, he ran away, inquired the route to the Forty-second street ferry and made his way home to his mother, sister and brothers.

Russell Sage, at \$2, has a damage suit on his hands, brought by a woman who demands \$75,000 for attentions alleged to have been paid her seventeen years ago by the financier. Isabella d'Ajuria is the woman's name. According to the papers in the case Isabella d'Ajuria brought an action in the supreme court against Mr. Sage as far back as 1884, in which she demanded \$100,000 damages. She asserts that Mr. Sage promised to make her a gift of \$75,000 in cash or its equivalent if she would refrain from continuing her action. She further declares that after a conference last June with Mr. Sage an agreement was entered into by which she would abandon all fufriends for us, to make its enemies our ture action, he to give her a house and lot enemies, to make its quarrels our quarrels; in Mount Vernon valued at \$25,000 and also a house in Manhattan to be used by her as the detriment of others in international a town residence in winter. This property was to cost \$50,000, to be conveyed to her and stand in her name.

Now Isabella d'Ajuria comes into court rritated by the political tendencies of the complaining that she yielded to Mr. Sage's promises and abandoned her suit. She declares he has failed to fulfill his part of the contract and therefore she has applied for judgment in \$75,000.

Mrs. Isabella d'Ajuria is said to be a well known painter, a marchioness and the posceiving the German emperor's brother as sessor of a gold medal presented to her by they would an Englishman or a Russian of Pope Leo XIII for her skill as an artist The Marchioness d'Ajuria is an American woman by birth. While traveling through Italy many years ago she met the Marquis d'Ajuria. A courtship followed their meeting and after her return to America they were married. A child, which is now 15 years old, was the result of the union. POINTED REMARKS.

> Brooklyn Life: "Yes," remarked Mrs. Newly Riche when speaking of her daugh-ter's marriage, "we did not spare expense. I gave the caterer and the florist and the dressmaker all carriage blanche in the matter of money.

Chicago Post: "He's a grandfather and yet he's going to marry that young Miss Kittle Skittish."
"Yes, he's old enough not to know any better."

Washington Star: "You little dear!" exclaimed the gushing young woman. "You must give me a kiss."
"I beg your pardon," said the Boston infant. "There is some mistake. I am neither a hero nor a plano player."

Boston Transcript: Hetty-Going to wear hat hat no more? Why? that hat no more? Why?

Bertha-Carrie says it is awfully becoming to me. Of course that means it makes me look like a fright.

Philadelphia Press: "No," said the manager, "I couldn't give you that role. It calls for an abbreviated costume; tights, and all that."
"Well," said Miss Sienderleigh, "I "Well," said Miss Sienderleigh, "I wouldn't object to filling that part." "No? But could you fill the costume?"

THE WAITER AND THE TIP.

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. Beside your chair, expectantly, The smooth-faced waiter stands; Whichever way you look you see The hollows of his hands;

And shoves along a plate,
And then he stands just back of you
And you can feel him wait;
Your heart is filled alternately
With pity and with hate.

Oh, if he'd only go away
You'd bolt your steak and flee;
At last you hope he's left, and look
Behind you stealthily—
He thinks there's something that you want;
And rushes up to see.

He pours your coffee in the cup And fixes things anew
He lightly takes the sugar up
And looking down at you,
Asks very, very humbly if
You'll have one lump or two

You can eat as slowly as you can And read the bill of fare, And long to see some other man Come in and take a chair, And thumping on the table, call Your waiter over there.

But people come and people go
And still he keeps his place;
He goes to get the finger-bowl
As if he ran a race,
And having set it down, he stands
And looks you in the face.

You try to sneak around and get
Your overcoat, but he
Is there before, and holds it up.
You don it sheepishly,
And turn and get your check to learn
How much your bill will be. He takes your hat down from the hook, And brings your stick, and then He hurries to the desk and soon Comes rushing back again—

Your change consists of Some nickels and a ter quarters and Where are your resolutions now?—
There's something in the curve
Of palm and fingers that, somehow,
They only have who serve—
Outside you blame yourself because
You didn't have the nerve.

Half-past, Nine! The time to take a pill

A lazy liver means biliousness, constipation, sick headache, jaundice, dyspepsia. Take one of Ayer's Pills each night, just

one. It will cause a natural, free movement the day following. Soon the liver will do its work without this whipping.

"For many years I have used Ayer's Pills for stomach and liver troubles. I have tried many different kinds of pills, but Ayer's Pills I know are the best of all." — HAMPTON HITES, Beaver Falls, Pa.

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