## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, A. D. 1901.

M. B. HUNGATE, (Scal.)

Notary Public. The canal controversy is simply the old question of the long and short haul.

Remember that a penny saved to the taxpayers is a penny earned whether it is saved in the court house, city hall or school building.

A city tax rate of 30 or 31 mills would read a good deal better as an advertisement of Omaha than a repetition of the 34-mill levy of last year.

Our friends of the noble Elks do not seem to be acting very vigorously on the suggestion that they divide up the profits of their benefit fair with the auditorium.

Some of the members of the Commercial club seem to think that the Indian supply depot is a good thing for everybody except those who have to pay the rent for Uncle Sam.

Denver has organized an oil exchange on the strength of the recent oil discoveries in that part of the country. Denver people could not resist an opportunity to speculate.

The commission men are raising the cry that strawberries are to be scarce next summer. Possibly, but the average citizen has other troubles which are occupying him at present.

Senator Stewart has gone into the milk business in Washington. As he has abandoned the silver issue, he will probably not insist on the ratio of sixteen parts water to one of milk.

If South Omaha will only continue its contentions over the management of its prospective new public library Mr. Carnegle may change his mind and conclude to plant his benefaction in some other

The new postmaster at Lincoln will have to vacate the position of chief oil inspector to take possession of his new office. Now, who wants to enjoy a good salary at the expense of the Standard Oil monopoly? Don't all speak at once.

The sheriff's fees growing out of the grand jury inquisition will amount to upward of \$600. Sheriff Power would not object to having a continuous performance in the grand jury room instead of merely a periodical appear-

The assurance has now been given officially that the auditorium will be ready to accommodate the Christian church convention in October, but somehow the convention people do not appear to be satisfied unless the assurance is repeated at least once each week.

Objection is raised in some quarters to the delegates to King Edward's coronation following the customs of such events. When foreign diplomats come to this country they have to conform to the usages which prevail here. When in Rome, do as Romans do.

The very folks who hollered loudest for a grand jury to clear the atmosphere are now most distressed because the atmosphere has been cleared. Clear atmosphere takes away from them their chief stock in trade of political capital upon which they have to draw for wellseined rumors to keep in business.

That student court-martial does not seem to have had the desired effect of banishing thievery from the High school and some new preventive will have to be introduced. To a man up a tree it would seem that there is something radically wrong with the moral training of

AN IMPOTENT TRIBUNAL. Councils of war never fight and railroad commissions rarely do any fighting except with their mouths. When the Interstate Commerce commission was created under the compromise Cullom-Regan bills it was apparent to those who had given the subject of railroad regulation serious study that the commission would be powerless to afford the relief the government regulation of railroads. For nearly sixteen years the Interstate Commerce commission has tried to keep the railroads within the bounds prescribed by law, but every effort in that

The primary object for the creation of the commission was to provide a means to check and suppress rate discrimination and the giving of rebates to favored shippers. But in spite of periodic scoldings and threats of prosecution the commission has been unable to suppress the evil.

direction has proved a failure and

The very latest remonstrance of the Interstate commission against the rate cutting practices of the roads and their conspiracy with the big meat packers is only a repetition of the periodic scoldings. The commission has been aware of these law-defying practices, but has done nothing to stop them and could do nothing if it were so disposed.

According to the Chicago Tribune Chairman Knapp exacted a promise from the railroad presidents a year ago that they would at once restore rates and maintain them. Two weeks later Mr. Knapp was informed by the chief traffic officer of one of the largest railroad systems that the agreement with him had been violated and that his company had been compelled to make large contract at cut rates with a prominent shipper, yet no cognizance was taken of the matter until two weeks ago. when the commission began the hearing n Chicago.

Why any officer of a railroad company should be compelled to violate the plain provisions of the interstate commerce act and break his word of honor to the commission is a mystery that nobody will be able to explain satisfactorily to the patrons of the roads who are paying regular tariff rates. Why the community of interest organized expressly to maintain and enforce uniform rates and stop rate-cutting is not able to prevent the secret concessions to favored patrons at the expense of the stockholders and to the detriment of the public is also inexplicable.

The conclusions of the commission as to its lack of power to exact compliance with its orders and enforce the law are eminently sound. But it is doubtful whether even congress could materially strengthen the act without a constitutional amendment that would authorize it to confer judicial as well as executive power upon the commission.

Congress can, however, strengthen the commission and bring to it a cordial obedience to the provisions of the interstate commerce law by clothing the comjunction with an interstate commerce court organized expressly for the adjudication of all causes arising under the interstate commerce law. Such a court could supplement the findings of the commission by judicial orders that railroad magnates and traffic managers would have to obey. With power to exact publicity and enforce its rules and regulations through a court of competent turisdiction organized expressly for dealing with transgressors of the law the Interstate commission would be something more than a curtain lecture bu-

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

After ten weeks' continuous session the grand jury called by the district haustive and covers all the subjects from month to month. embodied in the instructions given by the court.

The inquisition of the grand jury effectively dispels the rumors of syste- ilized governments have adopted as part matic blackmall of the vicious classes for the benefit of city officials and shows the originators and circulators of these reports up in an unenviable light. The only proofs of corruption in local government that warranted indictments appear to have been found in the management of the public schools of South

The members of the Omaha Board of Education who had adopted resolutions calling for the grand jury receive a merited rebuke for sending the grand jury on a fishing excursion without offering any tangible evidence to sustain their charges. As a matter of fact, it has developed that at the time the school board passed its resolutions none of its members had any ground to warrant such action and only tried to gather material to bolster up their charges after the call for the grand jury had been

issued. Four-fifths of all the indictments presented are for violations of the laws against gambling, and especially against keepers of places maintaining slot machine devices. The grand jury very properly recommends the suppression of lature. all slot machines and the more rigid enforcement of the laws and ordinances prohibiting wine rooms and disorderly

By far the most important action of the grand jury is the indictment of former State Treasurer Meserve for appropriating to his own use the interest on school funds deposited in one of the South Omaha banks. It is to be regretted that the grand jury did not take more time to look thoroughly into the relations of custodians of public funds with the depositories of public moneys on which interest is earned, but not turned back into the respective treas-

uries. When the agitation for the convening the members of the student body, of a grand jury was at fever heat The Whether the remedy must be applied at Bee entered remonstrance against the home or at school is the open question. needless expense it would saddle upon statement that western farmers have

the taxpayers. But the men who were loudest in their cry for purifying the atmosphere pretended to see in the attitude of The Bee a sinister motive to cover up corrupt practices by public officers. The outcome will, we believe, fully sustain the position of The Bee. Every bill brought by the grand jury could have been filed as an information by the county attorney if he were a which was sought by the advocates of vigilant, fearless and competent officer. The chief advantage gained is the knowledge that the ugly rumors and scandal stories that have caused so much acrimonious discussion are without foundation.

> OPPOSITION TO PARCELS POST. The Nebraska retail grocers and country merchants propose to remonstrate in a body against the enactment by congress of the parcels post bill now

> pending in the lower house. Under existing postal laws parcels of merchandise weighing not more than four pounds may, under certain restrictions, be carried in the mails. The parcels post bill provides that sixty pounds of merchandise or other matter that the postmaster general decides is mallable may be carried through the malls for 20 cents and that every twenty pounds thereafter, up to 200 pounds, may be carried at 5 cents for each twenty pounds, until the maximum of 200 pounds is reached. This is simply an effort to enlarge the scope of the postal service and destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the express companies in the carriage of merchandise in small packages weighing not to exceed 200

The retail grocers and country mer chants contend that the parcels post is a scheme introduced in the interest of the mail order or so-called cat-houses which will, if successful in their conspiracy, crush the small dealers out of existence. In this respect the opposition to the parcels post of the country merchants and retail grocers differs very little from the opposition of the Omaha retail grocers to the public market houses. Nearly every large city in the country, and notably the city of Milwaukee, where the National Retail Grocers' association is about to hold its annual convention and will fulminate its protest against the establishment of the parcels post, enjoys the advantage of market houses without materially diminishing the number of its retail grocers or seriously affecting their prosperity.

The assumption that the parcels post would ruin the country merchant and retail grocer or that they would be wiped out of existence by the mail order houses is fallacious. If this were true it would simply be an argument in favor of the parcels post, because the chief aim of government is to promote the welfare of the largest number of its people. If it were possible for the mail order house to crush out the country store and retail grocer it would be an indictment, not only of the retail merchant, but also of the jobber. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Every just as cheaply, if not more cheaply, in Omaha from the retail dealers.

While it is true that millions of dollars worth of goods are being shipped by mail order houses direct to the consumers on the farm, at the village and in the city, these purchases are usually made because of the belief that the mail order house sells merchandise in small quantities at the wholesale price. The mail order house is doubtless enabled for cash, while the country merchant who sells on credit must get a higher price. This is precisely why the country merchant and retailer cannot be crushed out by the mail order house, whether court to investigate alleged corruption the merchandise is delivered by express in local government has completed its or by mail. The great majority of the And must their lofty brows be crowned work and received its discharge. The patrons of the country store and retail with second-hand "stovepipes?" report made by the grand jury is ex- grocer buy on credit and pay their bills

The parcels post, like the postal savings bank and postal telegraph, is a modern appliance which nearly all civof their postal systems in the interest of the masses. The United States is the only civilized nation of any importance that has not yet established the parcels post. Every country in Europe, including Turkey and even Egypt, enjoys the benefit of parcels post under international postal treaties, and the United States would have long since joined the other nations in the introduction of the parcels post were it not for the influence exerted in congress by the express companies, which would suffer a great deal more from the competition of the parcels post than would the retail

grocer or the country merchant. The remonstrance of the grocers against the parcels post is about as sensible as would be a protest against rural free delivery or against suburban electric roads, which place the department stores of the larger cities at the threshold of the farmer. There is, however, no serious danger for the present from the parcels post, nor is there likely to be so long as the express companies continue to maintain the influence which they now wield in the national legis-

The Chinese emperor has received the ambassadors of the powers for the first time as representatives of sovereigns equal with himself. A few more trips of wandering in the wilderness may convince him that the child of the sun is

Mr. Millard Funkhouser's well-defined rumors have been sifted by the grand jury at an expense of from \$3,000 to \$4,000 to the taxpayers, but the walldefined rumors proved a good enough Morgan to land Mr. Funkhouser for a three-year term in the Board of Edu-

A financial paper is authority for the

paid during the past fifteen years mortgages amounting to \$6,500,000,000. If any one is in a position to know what the western farmer has paid it is the eastern money lender, who has been having both capital and interest thrown back at him without waiting for him to call his loans in.

Pushing a Good Thing. Chicago Post. The Colombian government appears to be

willing to do almost anything to assist the United States short of actually digging the

Wait Till the Claims Are In. Louisville Courier-Journal.

We shall not know fully the disastrous results of that saval battle in the barbor of Panama until we learn how many heroe have survived to claim the glory of it. Try it on the Other Fellow. Indianapolis Journal.

It was Artemus Ward whose patriotism

took the form of willingness to send all his

wife's relatives to the war. Almost every

protected interest is entirely willing reci-

procity shall be tried on some other one. There Are Others.

Chicago Post. There is said to be more or less confusion in congress over the problems involving greenbacks, asset banking and other financial matters. But if it is any comfort to our lawmakers we might remark that this confusion is not restricted to Washington

Greed for Gold and Its Cure.

Boston Globe. What a tragedy could be written on this Boer war. The greed of gold inspired it, and many are hoping that the curse of gold will follow it. It aims not at building up an empire that may shine in posterity but at securing a huge pot of gold on the ruins of two once prosperous republics.

Playing Politics.

Chicago Chronicle. As was to be expected, Germany denies the unauthenticated assertion of Lord Cranborne that its government was hostile to the United States at any period of the war with Spain. The utterance of the under secretary for foreign affairs was so transparently "politics" in relation to the present aspects of European trade and selfesteem combined that it has not been taken seriously anywhere.

Clean Money Demanded.

Minneapolis Times. There is a campaign started by which clean money is demanded from the United States government, and it deserves to succeed. Recent deaths from smallpox of a banker of Montrose, N. Y., and his wife, the infection coming from soiled national bank bills, has accented popular demand that the United States be as decent about its money as is the Bank of England that refuses to reissue a note, replacing it with a clean one whenever it is returned to the fountain head. National banks can be made to observe the same rule and the additional expense would be well justified in the lessening of the danger from infection and in the appeal to the love of cleanliness that is, or should be, inherent in a decent and a Godly

POOR LO IN HIS GLORY.

Pulling Him to the Level of the Square Men of the East.

New York Tribune. Are the untutored tribesmen of the plains long hair, the painting of their faces, their traditional raiment of skin and of blankets, mission with supervisory power in con- commodity handled by Chicago and their savage armories of tomahawks and memorial pastimes and dances, their primethe wigwam, the gatherings around campfires, the smoking of pipes of peace, the banquets on the flesh of fat young pupples, the chanting of death songs, the keen-eyed following of trails, and all the customs and characteristics which have come down from the dusky ages when the red men roamed from sea to sea and had never seen paleface or heard the sound of powder or

known the taste of firewater? Is Lo to be shorn of every last, lingering touch of the picturesque, the romantic? So to slightly undersell the retail merchant the commissioner of Indian affairs seems to on some classes of goods because it sells be planning. Are there no genuine, oldfashioned barbarians to be left except among the college foot ball teams, the warriors of pendulous tresses? Are the sachems and braves of ancient lineage and long descent to be reduced to the ignominy of shedding their typical attire and of encasing themselves in Baxter street "handme-downs" and "Plymouth Rock trousers? commissioner of Indian affairs desire to de base the unfettered wanderers of the prairies to the level of the "squaw men" of East Fourteenth atreet?

THE RICHEST NATION.

Comparisons of the Wealth and Debt of Leading Countries.

The great republic has reached that as-sured and pleasant position in the ranks of nations where it can sit back complacently and let the other fellows do the figuring as to which of the leading ones among a select

rest. The figures are not home-made, but are from the Year Book for 1902, just issued by the London Daily Mail, and they five leading nations in wealth, as follows: United States, £16,350,000,000; the United Kingdom, £11,806,000,000; France, £9,690,-000; Germany, £8,052,000,000; Russia, £6, 425,000,000. As to national indebtedness gives the standing of the same five nations as follows: The United States, £221,000,-000; Germany, £651,000,000; United King-dom, £706,000,000; Russia, £711,000,000; dom, £706,000,000; Russia, £711,000,000; Prance, £1,239,000,000, while the percentage of debt to wealth in the same countries stands: The United States, 1.4; United Kingdom, 6; Germany, 8.1; Russia, 11.1;

Then the figures dip into some agricultural products and in wheat we lead eleven nations 80,000,000 quarters for the year 1901. Russia had 42,000,000; France, 38,000,000 India, 30,000,000; Italy, 17,000,000; Hungary 16,000,000; Spain, 12,000,000; Roumania and Bulgaria, 12,000,000; Germany, 11,000,000; the United Kingdom, 7,000,000, and Aus-

Under the head of "The Fight for the Iron Trade," the pig iron product for 1900 lows: The United States, 13,789,242 tons; United Kingdom, 8,908,570 tons; Germany, 8,494,852 tons; France, 2,699,494 tons; much less important than he had rated Russia, 2,321,000 tons. Of steel the product himself. The United States, 10,087,322 tons; Great Britain, 4,901,054 tons; Ger many, 4,799,000 tons; France, 1,624,046 tons;

Russia, 1,194,000 tons.

The United Kingdom lost ground last year in pig iron and steel, producing 396, 749 tons less in 1900 than in 1899, and. while that country imported more fron and steel than in any previous year, the United States exported more than in any revious year. The figures given seem to St. Michael, in Alaska, is the modest omewhat startling, but there appears to subsidy demanded of the government by the be no ground to doubt their exactness. We will wait patiently now for the showing

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

domestic politics of the country fore-shadow a revolt. The whole country, he claims, is on the verge of revolution. It is as if its home impulse toward overthrow of dynasties were the forbear of the feverish temper of the factions that make puny, though sometimes tragic, civil wars in the republics of South America. All testimony goes to show that in Spain parliamentary divisions in the Cortes are of less real importance than the cleavage between aristocrat and peasant, between merchant and poble, that runs throughout the kingdom. It would appear that in Spain the hour is ready to strike whenever the man may appear. The man has not displayed him-Venice; he is not Weyler, chief of the army and professed adherent of the boy king; I has not appeared that the man is the young Alfonso, or that he will show the personal capacity to maintain his seat upon the throne. It is only certain that Spain, once mistress of nearly all the civilized world, s face to face with its time of adversity. t has lost its last hold in the new world it has surrendered its outpost in the Orient. It trembles on the brink of industrial and commercial collapse and financial ruin. It is one of the problems of Europe whether the statesmen of Madrid, the merchants of Barcelona, the peasantry of the vineyards and fields, the laborers in the mines and the bold Basque men can join to maintain a nation in its integrity, or whether it shall be dismembered into provinces. The memorial which the Berlin Central

the federal council, praying for a bill for suggests that all such combinations should be compelled to enroll themselves in a "ferister of cartels." that their statutes should be submitted to the approval of the be obliged to make a public statement of medium of the Imperial Gazette. The memorial refers to the sugar and spirit rings and the linoleum trust, which, it maintains, have exercised a prejudicial influence on the welfare of the community at large. the interests of the nation that German sugar should be sold for next to nothing in foreign countries, thanks to the existence of heavy bounties which come out of the pockets of the German taxpayer. At home, too, the sugar manufacturers have it in their power to burden the German consumer by artificially raising prices to suit their own interests, a proceeding, moreover, which often exposed the retail dealer to serious loss and inconvenience. In a somewhat similar manner the so-called spirit ring could dictate to the retail dealers the prices at which they should sell and had imposed such terms that the dealers found it impossible to realize a profit. The wholesale price of the same spirit sold at Trieste for 1414 kronen by the German spirit ring was in Germany no less than 20 marks. Nothing except the impossibility of crushing the manufacturers who did not belong to the ring forced the monopolists to lower their prices.

The press of Rome devotes considerable space to a strange personage who made his first appearance in the Eternal City on Christmas day and sprang straightway into fame. His name is Richard Januasch, and he was born at Frankfort-on-Oder. Till the age of 26 he followed the trade of a glazier. Then, having caught consum he determined to change his mode of liv-ing, and for the last four years he has wan-dered up and down, sleeping on the bare ground and living on the fruits of the earth. He is to some extent a man of education and he writes poetry. Moreover, in Gerobject being to induce men to follow his example, and thus cure themselves of their diseases, or prevent them. Without shoes and stockings, his hair reaching to his shoulders, and clothed in a cotton tunic. over which he throws a gray woolen covering, he walks the streets of the Eternal City, followed by a gaping crowd, and hailed as the Man of the Woods and a new Messiah. Several days ago, while passing through Florence, he was arrested as a vagabond, but after being detained for som hours he was released, his papers being in perfect order. This singular man, whose worldly goods consist of his scanty clothing and about 25 lire, or \$5, in money, and who is said to bear a striking resemblance to Garibaldi, confesses that he cannot remain for more than half an hour in a closed

The medical reports presented to the local Russian authorities by the doctors of the different districts reveal an alarming state of things with regard to infant mortality. It appears that in many of the governments the proportion of the children who die during the first year is as high as 40 and even 50 per cent. In isolated cases it is even higher. The reports ascribe this terrible mortality mainly to the ignorance of the peasants and to the fact that the mothers have frequently to neglect their children in order to work in the fields. In support of this view it is noted that the death rate is considerably higher in summer than in winter in spite of the severity of the climate. Another cause appears to be the growing practice of employing wet nurses, with the result that the nurses' own This explanation is supported by the fact few stand pre-eminent, overtopping all the that the rate of infant mortality is much lower among the Mohammedan population. in whose case the law obliges every mother show the following results: Under various governments, for example, the rate of inchapters it gives the relative standing of fant mortality among the Mohammedans is only 140.4 per 1,000, while among the Christians it is 342.1.

The good-will of the Negus of Abyssinia is of considerable importance to Great Britain just now, and much will depend upon the nature of the settlement regarding the boundary lines between his Kingdom and the Soudan. If it be true, as positively asserted, that the water supply Egypt and the navigation of the Blue Nile are at the mercy of the power that controls Lake Tana and its neighborhood, it is plain that England cannot afford to be indifferent. It is said that a reservoir 132,000,000 cubic meters of water could be formed by a dyke, which would raise the level of the lake fourteen or fifteen feet, and that the work is a comparatively trifling affair, presenting no great engineering difficulties. A letter from a correspondent at Jibuti to the Paris Debats says that the English are rapidly increasing their influ-ence and their rights in the regions abutting on the Abyssinian border, and are in a fair way to secure all that they desire. He adds that the country south of near-which includes the now historic spot, Fashoda-had always been supposed to be a mere waste of no value to anybody, but that now it is reported that it is really full of gold, and that perfidious Albion is quite as eager to secure it on that account as Cape to Cairo railway.

Modesty of a Grab. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Every alternate ten miles on each side of the proposed railroad from Cook's Inlet projectors of that road. If it is granted it will be one of the richest gifts ever bea year hence and see how they compare stowed by the government on any of its

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The first clean-up of the reform ax in

An American observer in Spain says the New York City is a saving of \$100,000 a year in salaries. Scores of sinecures have been chopped off, Charley T. Ellis of Belleville, Ill., 93 rears of age, made a record that is a record. He held unremunerative offices, one

or two at a time, for nearly seventy years. With the Illuminating experience of New fork and Pennsylvania brightening the path the legislature of Kentucky thinks a nillion-dellar capitol building will do for

recently, suggested Richard Olney as the roper man for the democratic nomination n 1904. Go to! Nebraska holds a mortgage on that job.

Perry Belmont, the defeated candidate for congress in the Seventh district, New York City, certifies that the campaign cost him \$14.837.78. Besides he got a poor run for the money. Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who knows

political machine when he sees one, has wholesome dislike for other machines than his own. Chicago police formed an association for the purpose of protecting is an attack on the merit system. Therefore the police machine goes to the junk

The chaplain of the New York assembly lifted up his voice the other day and prayed as follows: "And, Lord, we thank Thee for the great riches and beauties of this great Empire state. We thank Thee for the great lakes, with their argosies of ships, our Association of Merchants has addressed to broad rivers, with their mills and industry on their shores, and for the sleepy canals, with their slow-moving canalboats." Laugh-

ter and applause followed. Senator Platt of New York is to be honored on March 28 by a dinner at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York City, where he authorities, and that they should by law has made his home for twenty-five years or so, at which President Roosevelt, Governor their accounts every half year through the Odell, "many United States senators" and other politicians will be present. It will be known as the "Amen Corner" dinner, for Mr. Platt is known as the original "Amen corner" man in this famous hostelry of republican politicians.

ALLISON OF IOWA.

Long Career in the Senate Links Two Generations.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is an unusual honor which has been extended by the people of Iowa to William B. Allison. For a sixth term he is returned to the senate. He entered that chamber in 1873 and has been kept there ever since by successive elections. His present term will expire in 1903 and he has been chosen for another six years. At the end of his present term he will be 74 years of age. He is in good condition physically and mentally, however, and will enter upon his sixth term with a fair prospect of living to complete it and of doing good work through the whole of the period, as he has been doing for the past

twenty-nine years.

When William B. Allison went to the senate in 1873 to succeed James Harlan General Grant was entering upon his second term as president. Henry Wilson was vice president, Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin was president pro tem of the senate and James G. Blaine was serving his third and lest term as speaker of the house. The republicans at that time were strongly in the ascendant, but some dark days for them were close at hand. They lost the house in the elections a year later. 1874, for the first time since the canvass of 1855, the year of Buchasan's election. They almost lost the presidency in 1876, and the senate broke away from them for a brief Wisconsin was president pro tem of the An cendant in Delaware when Allison first entered the senate and both had representatives in that chamber. Sumper and Bout well were there from Massachusetts, Hamlin and Lot M. Morrill from Maine, Conkling and Fenton from New York. Simon Cameron from Pennsylvania, Anthony and Sprague from Rhode Island, Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill from Vermont. Sherman and Thurman from Ohio, Logan and Oglesby from Illipois, Morton from Indiana, Bogy and Schurz from Missouri, Ingalis from Kansas, Zach Chandler and Ferry from Michigan, Ramsey and Windon from Of ye Presse.

If it shall err a single mill about ye Price of oats, Some Friend to showing its Mistake a column-full devotes. If on Religion it mayhap shall get off slightly wrong, and Hundred strong. Copy by ye Wagonload shall speak for Righteousness, Which subject is a pette one with Advisors of ye Presse. ing and Fenton from New York, Simon from Kausse, Zach Chandler and Ferry from Michigan, Ramsey and Windon from Minnesota, "Paraga" Brownlow from Tennessee, and Flanagan of Flanagan's mills was there from Texas. Eight states from the prairie and mountain region have been added to the national roll since then. It is an unusual honor which is extended

o lowa's eminent son. Only one other man-Justin S. Morrill of Vermont-was ever elected to a sixth consecutive term in the senate, and Morrill died early in his last term. Allison served eight years in the house before he entered the sen-

ate, so only Morrill, Sherman and a fee others ever had a longer tenure of political station in this country. As takes his place in the senate these days he sees only two men in that body who were there when he first entered it-Jones and Stewart of Novada. Many great measures have been before congress since 1873—resumption of specie payments, greenbackism, the tariff, silver in various phases and the legislation leading to and growing out of the war with Spain in 1898. Allison got his name linked with Bland's in the silver act of 1878, which was passed over President Hayes' veto, Allison changing it from a free coinage measure to a limited coinage bill, the profit to go to the government and not, as in the Bland bill. to the owners of the builton. William B. Allison has been a same and conservative force in national legislation, and he de-serves the distinction which his state has onferred upon him.

SMILING REMARKS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The chaplain of the senate is blind, isn't he?"
"Yes."
"Then that accounts for his praying for
the newspaper correspondents."

Washington Star: "Some people," said Uncle Eben, "gits de reputation o' bein' modest an' retirin', when as a matter o' fact dey is too lazy to git out an' show whut dey kip do."

Chicago Tribune: "Walter," said the professor, "your cook has been guilty of a sin of omission."
"Ah, yes," pleasantly replied the walter, who had seen better days. "He has left undone a steak that he ought to have done. I will have to take it back to him."

Brooklyn Life: "They're thinking now of reversing the usual process and first trying plays in New York before taking them out on the road."
"What's the idea?"
"Well, if a play succeeds in New York the rest of the country will know it's rotten."

Judge: Mrs. Chatterton (at the opera, in whisper)—Henry, can't you look blase? Chatterton (wearily)—Great Scot, no! I'm

Philadelphia Press: Towne—You seem to have a little cash. Browne—Yes; railroad accident. Towne—You don't mean to say you got damages— Browne—I mean to say a railroad I took some stock in years ago has finally paid a dividend.

Detroit Free Press: Adams—Do you be-lieve it is a sign of good luck to find a horseshoe on the road? Johnson—Of course, it is a sign of good luck for some blacksmith.

Brooklyn Eagle: "Aren't you glad you are living in this age of invention?" exclaimed the thin man with the wart on his "Can't say I am." replied the bald-headed man. "You see I married a widow and she's got a phonograph that she is forever having grind out records that her first husband made."

YE ADVISORS OF YE PRESS.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian. Sing hey! for ye good Editor, & eke his happye Lotte.

Although he littel seems to knowe ye Snappe yt he has gotte.

Ye Lawyer & ye Doctor, & ye Plumber, as is known,

Must each his Busyness conduct, unaided & alone. & alone.
Ye Carpenter must saw & plane, ye Husbandman must plow.
Sans any kindlye Companye of Folk to tell

But luckye is ye Editor, for doth he not

ever-present Stock of wise Advisors of ye Presse?

Ye thoughts of all ye wise and great Ad-visors of ye Presse. When yt ye Paper enters on a fierce and hotte Campaign.

Forth Comes ye kinde Communicant to make its Pathway plaine.

If it shall err a single mill about ye Price

Full happye is ye Editor, nor has a Mo-ment's doubt

where he maye get ye Stuffe with which to gette ye Paper out.

Nor yet where he may find out what 'tis uppe to hime to saye.

For barrels of gilt-edged Advice ye Mail brings every daye.

His only Dutye is to kill ye oft encroaching News,

Which threatens sometimes to crowde out ye Letter-writers' views.

& thus of Care he takes no Thought, and heartily doth bless.

Those always willing Helpers, ye Advisors of ye Presse.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAYS AT 9 P. M.



## Simple Truth

If every suit and overcoat could be sold in season there'd be no price reductions now-but we have to keep full assortments until the last and there is YOUR chance. There is a price reduction to you on pretty near every garment here. Broken lines mean broken prices.

Shirt Sale

Our entire lines of white \$1.00 laundered shirts -shirt bosom, open back and open back and front styles at 75c each.

Special

"Remember" that our exhibit and advance sale of summer Juvenile Clothing lasts only ONE day longer-it affords you an opportunity for a wide range of selection which should not be over-

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