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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88.; George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bes Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning,

Evening and Sunday	Hee printed during iber, 1901, was as foi-
lows:	
130,100	1730,000
280,068	1830,390
880,380	1930,880
430,310	2030,440
530,450	2130,700
630,310	22
7	2830,480
830,300	2430,480
930,330	2530,440
1030,440	2830,500
1130,480	2730,670
1230,500	28
1330,450	2930,450
	8030,440
1430,530	2130,420
1530,300	61
1630,460	049 958
Total	943,255
Less unsold and retur	rned copies 10.000
Net total sales	933,157

With all these injunctions flying about no public officer is safe from being hit by one of them that may go astray.

The pruning knife should be applied just as vigorously in the city hall as it building.

All those exclusive tips on Governo Savage's selection of new police commissioners for Omaha have been declared off.

A 30-mill city tax levy would be very fine thing-if it would produce enough revenue to run the municipal government for a year.

iginal New England colonists. Possibly the book trust wants to sell us a new history.

The senators who object so strenu ously to the alleged criticisms of an army officer would have much more sympathy if they were themselves a little more moderate in their language.

political exile from Germany, is on the committee to receive Prince Henry when he arrives in New York. The whirligig of time works wendrous

The political pot is beginning to boil in South Omaha. South Omaha is really part and parcel with Omaha, but the purity reformers here never lend a helping hand to cleanse South Omaha's local government.

Every time anyone mentions Mr. Mercer's name. Blackburn, the promoter of electric motor franchises and dealer in air-line bridges, bobs up as if he was the home deputy of the non-resident congressman.

Within the past two months railroad and industrial corporations in this country have floated over \$200,000,000 of new bonds. At this rate the interest drain upon the great corporations must soon reach the safety valve.

Now that the very latest police commission conflict has been settled, it is to be hoped the mayor and police board will institute the reforms recommended by the grand jury in the interest of public morals and good government.

Printing, according to the census returns, is the third largest manufacturing industry in Nebraska in point of number of people employed and value of product. That speaks well for the intelligence of Nebraska's people.

County Attorney Shields cannot get out of prosecuting Mr. Meserve by raising dust over State Treasurer Stuefer. If Stuefer is subject to prosecution in Douglas county on any criminal charge, there is nothing to prevent the county attorney from doing his long-neglected duty.

An Iowa legislator is going the full length on the railroad pass question. He misdemeanor for a railroad to give free transportation to anyone not connected with the road. While there might be some question about the legality of such a law, if enforced it would certainly put an end to the pass evil.

mayor and council it is sure to have objections to overcome. Omaha was once on the point of building a commodious greater probability of materially inauditorium and market house combined creasing the taxes derived from cattle on Jefferson square, but the movement But the market house must come in due are herded on the government domain. course of time.

SOLVING THE CANAL PROBLEM. A compromise isthmian canal bill will be presented to the senate at an early day as a substitute for the Mearagua canal bill reported by Congressman Hepburn and passed by the house in

the early part of January.

The complete reversal of the recommendations originally made by the canal commission, following as a consequence of the reduction in the price of the Panama canal from \$109,000,000 to \$40,-000,000, was a body blow to the Hepburn bill and rendered futile any further effort in favor of the bill on the part of Congressman Morgan. It became apparent that congress would either have to endorse the last report of the canal commission and carry out its recommendation by the purchase of the Panama canal or indefinitely postpone final action on the isthmian canal project. It was not to have been expected that the champions and friends of the Nicaragua canal would become converts to the Panama canal scheme or would even allow a Panama canal bill to pass without a protracted struggle that would block the passage of any canal bill. On the other hand, it became manifest within the past two weeks that neither the Hepburn bill or any other bill contemplating the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the government of the United States had any hope of passing the senate, in view of the positive conclusions reached by the canal commission. The only way out of the dilemma, therefore, was to frame a bill that would receive the approval of the president and his immediate advisers without clashing with the views of the majority in congress which desires to make provision for the construction of

A compromise bill endorsed by the president, upon which it is believed all conflicting interests can unite, has been prepared by Senator Spooner. Underthis plan the president will be given full authority to select the route after studying the two propositions. Con-Net daily average....... 30,101 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. gress will appropriate a sufficient amount of money to cover the purchase Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this list day of December, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.) Notary Public. price of the Panama canal and the preliminary work upon it, with the proviso that the funds appropriated shall be expended upon the Nicaragua canal in case the Panama proposition does not meet with the approval of the president. By taking this course congress will throw the responsibility for the location of the canal upon the chief executive. has been in the court house and school Under ordinary circumstances the country might question the wisdom and prudence of such a course, but inasmuch as President Roosevelt, who enjoys the unbounded confidence of the American people, is willing to assume the responsibility, the people of the United States will rest content. Whatever the ultimate decision of the president may be, nobody entertains a doubt that his action will be dictated by the highest mothe task imposed upon him will be dis-

the isthmian canal at the earliest day.

STANDING UP FOR NEBRASKA. AMES, Neb., Jan. 28, 1902.-To the Editor The Bee: As to your editorial on leasing of the public domain, in today's issue, most of the land from the 100th meridian to the Pacific of any value is now in private hands and paying taxes and of the remainder not a large part will ever be taken up under the homestead law. It is the live stock, not the land, that will pay taxes, and for this reason the lease law will greatly increase taxpaying ability. The lessees (to be) of the public domain already own, in large degree, the land of any value inside pastures, holding it in such scattered form that they cannot be displaced They will continue to use, in any event, the land they wish to lease.

Nebraska has such peculiar interest the passage of this law that one naturally looks for support for it in journals known to be devoted to the welfare of the state and it is disappointing to find misconception. The bill is especially designed no to interfere with whatever developmen agriculture may make under irrigation o otherwise. To collide with the growing of cereals would be silly and the possibility. of it has been carefully avoided. And no measure could more encourage alfalfa which will be worth more than fruits an cereals in land remaining to be put into crops west of the 100th meridian.

R. M. ALLEN. General Manager Standard Cattle Co. The Bee has always stood up for Ne praska by advocating every measure and project designed to promote the development of its natural or industrial re sources and increase the prosperity of its people. It has stood up for Nebraska by opposing every scheme or project which in its judgment would tend to retard the state's growth or threatened to check its prosperity. Its opposition to the land leasing scheme, as embodied in the Bowersock bill, is based on a conscientious belief that it would stimulate and foster cattle range land monopoly and shift the burden of taxation upon the agricultural industry of the state. Most of the arable land from the 100th meridian to the Pacific coast may now be in private hands and paying taxes, but there are still millions of acres of arable land in the public domain within the boundaries of Nebraska that should be reserved for actual settlers of moderate means who could be depended

upon to contribute their share for the support of local and state government. The assumption that the cattle syndicates which propose to monopolize the grazing lands in the public domain under the leasing system would pay taxes on their cattle is not borne out by has introduced a bill which makes it a past experience. Hundreds of thousands of cattle are brought into this state for grazing purposes every year, but comparatively few are returned to the assessor. They are treated as cattle in transit, having no fixed abode, and their occupancy of the lands in Nebraska for few months does not subject the own-No matter what kind of a market ers to the taxes imposed upon the cattle house proposition is favored by the raising farmer, who is required to return every head of live stock in his assessment schedule. There is in fact no

avoided raising on leased government lands than was blocked by resort to the courts. there is from the millions of sheep that by the jobbing interests and fire insur-

congressmen under pretext that it would stimulate tree culture in Nebraska, ple and keep it at the same time. proved in the end to be nothing more than a land-grabbing scheme. The advocates of the measure insisted that within a generation under its beneficent influence the climatic conditions of the country would undergo a great change, but in reality it turned out to be only a scheme to enable land speculators to acquire large tracts of the public land by sticking thousands of twigs of trees in the ground and having them certified to as properly cultivated by their confed-

erates in the land offices. While the land-leasing policy may prove of great advantage in the region that is hopelessly sterile without irrigation, it is a serious question whether it would materially benefit the semi-arid grazing section of Nebraska. It is even a matter of uncertainty whether the leasing of the public school lands and the university lands reserved by the state will in the long run prove more profitable than would have been the absolute sale of the lands and their taxation in common with all other taxable property. The exemption of school lands from taxation is working a great hardship upon the owners of real estate and other property in counties where they are located.

Before the nation is committed to any very radical departure in the disposition of public lands the interests of the great body of people inhabiting the transmississippi country, rather than any private interest, should be considered.

INDUSTRIAL CONSOLIDATION IN

ENGLAND. The London Times has recently pub lished a series of articles by experts in the iron and steel trade who have made a thorough study of American trusts and American methods of industrial production. Their conclusions appear to fix the responsibility for the destructive competition of the United States to the backwardness and sluggishness of English manufacturers in utilizing improved machinery, and the consequent superiority of American plants by reason of labor-saving devices. Summing up the real cause of the industrial decline of England these experts declare that "When an American manufacturer finds out that his plant is behind the times he sells it for old iron and substitutes for it the improved mechanism which will enable him to compete with the most progressive firm. When an English manufacturer is convicted of employing processes which have been superseded he declines to make a fresh investment of capital and goes lumbering along in the old way."

According to the London Times, England has not only fallen behind in electrical mechanism of every sort, but her iron and steel plants have been comtives of unselfish patriotism and that pletely outclassed in the United States, although for generations her pre-emi-Mayflower which brought over the or. charged in a manner that will best con- nence was unchallenged. American inrepelled by improved mechanism and industrial combination. The trend of public opinion in Great Britain is slowly but surely pressing for new forms of industrial and commercial organization and for more scientific methods of financing great trades and cheapening processes of manufacturing, distribution and transportation. There are already many powerful trust combinations in England, and fresh industrial groups are constantly forming, but as yet capitalists are reluctant to entertain propositions for consolidation of competing interests. While the process of industrial combination has been retarded by the proverbial conservatism of European methods, British law is as ineffective as American law has been in preventing the adoption of necessary meas-

ures of industrial defense. Although the supremacy of England is menaced by the American invasion and German mercantile rivalry, England still occupies an almost impregnable position by virtue of her systematic organization of foreign trade. Her greatest resource in competing with foreign rivals in trade is a systematized mercantile plant throughout the world. On every foreign seaboard there are English banks and wholesale houses, and the superior facilities of the merchant marine for shipping goods abroad, selling them at wholesale warehouses, with prompt delivery, and offering adequate banking accommodations is unsurpassed. In that respect Great Britain will for many years to come remain matchless. It is only after England shall have perfected her industrial combinations on a scale to rival those in the United States and when the United States shall have secured a firm footbold in all the marts of foreign trade in which England has heretofore had the monopoly that the commercial battle royal between the two nations will be fought.

The effort now being made at Washington under the inspiration of the Department of Agriculture, to convert the Nebraska sand hills into a forest reserve is highly commendable. Experimental forestry conducted in the Adirondacks by the Cornell School of Forestry has proved very satisfactory and there is no good reason why scientific forestry carried on under the directions of the Department of Agriculture should not prove as great a success as has been achieved in European countries under similar conditions.

Governor Savage deserves credit for exhibiting wisdom as well as discretion in declining to pull chestnuts out of the fire for parties who were ambitious to serve on the Omaha fire and police commission. Governor Poynter allowed himself to be buncoed into the trap which Governor Savage has shrewdly

While there is a general demand for a reduced tax levy, there is also a demand auce companies for increased fire-fight-The timber culture act of thirty years ing facilities that will involve an outlay and cannot now complain of it,

ago, passed at the instance of Nebraska of more than \$50,000 for the coming year. The problem is how to eat your

> The river and harbor bill is expected to carry in the neighborhood of \$60,-000,000. As by far the greater portion of this is to be expended on eastern rivers and harbors the congressmen from that section might strain a point for an irrigation appropriation for the benefit of the west.

What is the use of making so much fuss about the sale of the Danish islands. Cattle ranches change hands out west every once in a while which contain more land than the entire group. It may be a big land deal for Denmark, but Uncle Sam is used to much larger

The new leader of Tammany should be careful in his effort to weed the rascals out of that organization. The growth of weeds is so rank and the useful plant is so small that the latter is liable to be pulled up along with the objectionable growth.

Those Colombians should make better progress in settling their trouble. By the time the United States gets ready to dig the canal laborers will be scarce there at the present rate they are being killed off in the reports of battles.

Time Modifies the Clip.

Philadelphia Press. The order to the Indians to get their hair cut ought not to be complained of. It is a very decided modification of the methods pursued by the Indians when they were accustomed to go after the white man's

Where There's a Will There's a Way. Indianapolis News.

Denmark, it is said, will leave the question of the cession of its islands to a vote of their people. If it will but cede the land to us we will see that the people come in. If the worst came to the worst we could assimilate the people by benevolent method.

Indianapolis Journal. The decision of the senate committee to make a full investigation of the Philippine situation is wise. It will forestall efforts to order special investigations for political purposes and will place congress in possession of facts which are needed for intelligent legislation.

Indianapolis News.

If Admiral Schley had not shown his real greatness in battle he has shown it in the dignified and consistent course he has pursued in peace. He now adds to the estimation in which he is held by the people by serving notice on the politicians that he will not icopardize the nation's love by running for office. The admiral is cast in he true heroic mold.

Encouraging Official Dishonesty. San Francisco Chronicle.

The recently pardoned ex-state treasurer of Nebraska has served only four and onehalf years of his term for looting the state treasury out of \$550,000. As none of the money has been recovered, it may be assumed that his term of incarceration represents the equivalent of an annual salary of \$122,222. The pardon may thus be fairly construed as encouraging dishonesty in public office.

Nebraska Millionaires. The New York World Almanac for 1902 gives a list of nearly 400 Americans worth \$1,000,000 or over, many of them very much over. The millionaires credited to Nebraska are as follows: Falls City, J. H. Miles' estate; Lincoln, H. T. Clark, capitalist; Robert E. Moore, capitalist; Omaha, Guy C. Barton, director of corporation; Levi Carter, manufacturer; John F. Coad. ranchman; John A. Creighton, capitalist; John D. Creighton, livery; Ed A. Cudahy, packer; Herman Kountze, banker; Fred Krug, brewer; Joseph H, Millard, United States senator; Frank Murphy, banker; Abraham L. Reed, realty; Samuel M. Rogers, capitalist; James M. Woolworth,

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Nebraska Law Sustained by the Federal Supreme Court. Chicago Post.

In an opinion of the United States supreme court, recently delivered by Justice McKenna, the Nebraska statute which was enacted to make railway companies insurers of the safe transportation of their passengers is fully sustained. The case was an appeal from the opinion of the supreme court of Nebraska, taken by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company, against which, on the verdict of a jury, judgment had been entered for \$4,500 dam ages for the death of a passenger named Zernecke.

Zernecke lost his life while being carried as a passenger by the defendant company, the train on which he was riding being thrown from the track. The wife of the decedent as administratrix of the estate brought action against the railway company to recover, alleging negligence in the com pany and its servants. The company denied negligence and alleged that the derailment was due to malicious tampering with the company's rails by persons unknown to the company and in no way connected with it. This testimony was rejected by the trial court, and the jury was instructed to find for the plaintiff if in its opinion the testimony warranted such a

The United States supreme court affirm the original judgment. The specific contention of the railway company was that under the statute in question it was deprived of its defense and not only declared guilty of negligence and wrongdoing without a hearing, but adjudged to without wrongdoing and to be deprived of property without "due process of law" for the crimes of others and crimes the company could not have foreseen or prevented.

The supreme court says: "Thus scribed the statute seems objectionable. Regarded as extending the rule of liabiliity for injury to persons which the common law makes for the loss of or injury to things, the statute seems defensible." The common law holds the carrier liable for damage to or loss of the property it carries for others. The Nebraska statute in question extends the same liability for injury to passengers of a carrier, thus treating them as property. The highest court in the land sustains this view and holds in effect that the passengers of a railway company are insured against injury by the company the same as baggage and freight are insured against damage

or less. The court thinks the plaintiff company is precluded from objecting to the statute under consideration because it accepted the liability embodied in the law with its

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE

Etchings of Men and Events at the National Capital.

"We are trying very hard to change the title by which natives of Nebraska are known," said Mr. E. E. Gillespie of Lincoln, Neb., to the Washington Post. "As you probably know, the people who are fortunate enough to have been born in our state are called 'Bug Eaters.' The new title we are trying to assume is 'Tree Planters.' The latter is gaining a little footbold out west, among the people who know Nebraska and appreciate her, but down here it's still "By the way," continued Mr. Gillespie,

"did you ever hear how we got that title? That's a good story. Of course, you know we had a terrible plague of grasshoppers in Nebraska in the '70's. They ate up everything from the cattle to rail fences-and that's no dream, either. A correspondent of an eastern paper was touring the west and happened to cross the state during the plague. He saw nothing but grasshoppers, and concluded the people must live on them. In writing back to his paper he referred to the natives as 'Bug Eaters,' and 'Bug Eaters' we have been ever since "I don't exaggerate one bit-and any one who was out there at the time will confirm me-when I say that the grasshoppers were so thick that when they passed over a community it seemed like a total eclipse of the sun. You could look at a field of several hundred acres of corn standing as high as the head of a man on horseback and almost see it disappear. A swarm of millions and millions of grasshoppers would alight on it, and in two hours the field would be eaten clean to the stalks' roots. There were several instances of cattle being attacked and killed, and I know of one or two communities where railroad ties and rail fences suffered.

"That was a good while ago," said Mr. Gillespie, in conclusion. "We have driven out all the grasshoppers now into the neighboring states. Just at present Nebraska i an agricultural state and the greatest member of the union."

"I do not approve the name of 'Bug Eaters,' which I see applied to my neighbors in Nebraska," said Representative Calder head of Kansas. "It is a strange name to me. I wonder if the man who uses it isn't mistaken," added this veteran from the realm of jayhawkers. "I will go over and ask Mr. Stark, who is the original populist of Nebraska, if that name of 'Bug Eater' is not a misnomer.

Forthwith Judge Calderhead crossed the center aisle into the enemy's country and of 1903. ddressed the portly Stark.

"The name is applied to us sometimes in originated many years ago in a peculiar way, incident to a speech. Back in 1874 a swarm of grasshoppers descended upon our fair state and despoiled overything. Crops were swept away before this army of insects and the people were left destitute. An appeal went up for aid and some of our eloquent Nebraskans journeyed east to plead our cause. One of these eloquent citicens in a flight of speech declared that the oracious grasshoppers had even eaten the tires off wagon wheels and were devouring the railroad tracks. 'Why, our people have nothing but grasshoppers and bugs,' was the climax of this orator's speech," exclaimed Mr. Stark.

"And now you have the history of the sobriquet of 'Bug Eaters,' " concluded Mr.

"I wanted to see the president about an important postoffice in my district," says a New England congressman in the Boston Transcript. "I had not bothered him much you, and received an appointment. I was ushered into the president's reception room. Many other people were there; we could hear the president talking with some one in the cabinet room, and, while it would have been impossible to follow the conversation the tones were strong enough to indicate a vigorous discussion. Pretty soon the door from the cabinet room opened and in came the president. 'I am not going to see any of these people except Senator Baird-not any of them-I am too busy; I cannot do it,' said the president to Secretary Cortelyou with considerable emphasis. Suiting the action to the word, he took Senator Baird over into the window and had a considerable talk with him. Mr. Cortelyou beckoned for me to stay, and the president, as soon as he was through with Mr. Baird, came over and sat on the sofa beside me. When I mentioned my postoffice case, he told me to go down to the department and fix the matter up with the postmaster general, with the air of one who was tired about hearing of postoffices.

"As I got up to go he looked over to two young men who were still waiting. are from Alabama, aren't you?' he asked, and before they had time to answer, he added, 'You want So-and-So appointed?' The young men replied that they did, but sefore they could explain why, the president told them that he was sick of hearing of their patronage squabble. 'You say the other candidate for this office ought to be n jail, don't you?' he went on. 'Yes, sir; he ought to be there,' was the reply. now,' said the president, 'his friends assure me that your man ought to be in jail. I assume that you are both right. I wish you would go to the attorney general and put in writing the reasons you have for believing that the other candidate should be sent to the penitentiary, and I will have a similar statement made up in regard to your candidate, then we'll let the attorney general look them both over and decide what is to be done. Perhaps, if you know anything good about the man you are backing, you had better put that in writing, too, and give it to the attorney general. That was all I stayed to hear, but it struck me as characteristic."

There has recently been rescued from the umber room and returned to a post of honor in the office of the vice president a historic bit of furniture known as the Adams mirror. It is a modest looking glass, framed in what is known as the Colonial style, and was bought in New York by John Adams when he was vice president for the immense sum, as it was considered in those days of \$40. When the capital was removed to Washington it was brought here and hung in the vice president's room, where it remained for many years, at first occupying a place of honor and pointed out to visitors because of its elegance, but finally was displaced from its high estate to make place for finer successors. It was at last relegated to the lavatory and shown as a curious relic of another age, and bridal couples, children and other tourists lingered before it to survey their images in the surface that had reflected the faces of so many illustrious men. The peregrinations of the shabby little mirror came finally to the ears of Senator Frye, who ordered that it should be immediately returned to the vice president's room, not to ts former hiding place in the lavatory, but to a conspicuous position on the walls, where it bravely shines amid its spiendid surroundings.

Senator Mason was talking to a group of newspaper men in the senate lobby, when Senator Scott came along the latter said: "Mason, I would like to have your ear for a moment when you get through there." "All right," replied the rotund Senator from Illinois, "just so you don't get me in the fix of the man whose son took him incorporation in the state of Nebraska apart one day and then couldn't get him to-



BAKING POWDER

For a third of a century American housewives have found Dr. Price's Baking Powder invariably a guarantee of pure, delicious and wholesome food.

Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

Note.—Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hobson appears to regard his courage as commercial asset.

President Schwab was willing to chat with Francis Joseph of Austria, because he felt sure the emperor would not pester him for a job.

The success of the St. Louis show will e assured if the management can guarantee a few earthquakes during the summer

The Mississippi catfish must be on their guard when Santos-Dumont goes to St. the east," answered Mr. Stark frankly. "It Louis. His balloon has already killed all the fish in the Bay of Monaco. The Marquis Viscount Venosta of Italy

> has declined the decoration sent to him by the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, on the ground that it was "stained by Italian An Iowa doctor advises drinking melted lead in milk or taking a small dose of

good doctor seems to be giving a professional intimation that it is well to be "half shot." Lieutenant General Sir Henry Le Guay Geary is the new governor of Bermuda. His name is familiar to students of the Crimean period, especially in relation to Sebastopol

whisky as a preventive of smallpox. The

where his brilliant work won him special

mention in dispatches. Charles Earl Currie of Louisville, Ky., by reason of his efforts to promote trade relations between Denmark and the United States, has been knighted by King Christian IX. He will hereafter be a "Knight of Donnebrog," one of the most ancient and Thomas M. Patterson, the new senator from Colorado, at one time was a circus manager, being associated with two other young men from his home city, Crawfords rille, Ind. He was born in County Carlow. Ireland, in 1840, and moved with his parents

Frederick MacMonnies, the distinguished Brooklyn sculptor, arrived home last week after a prolonged absence in Europe. He will locate in Brooklyn, and says that he 'lived in France seventeen years as a stu ent and as a practising sculptor, because I thought it was necessary and best for my

o Crawfordsville when he was 13 years

work." Some of the New York papers notice that he crowd of people to bid goodby to Richard Croker when he sailed for England last Wednesday was very much smaller than on former occasions of the same kind, and "floral tributes" which have always been a feature of these sailings were insignificant. When Representative Bartholdt of St.

Louis went abroad recently he was given an audience by the kaiser. He introduced himself as a German-American. "I don't know you, then," the kalser is said to have replied. "If you are an American you are ot my subject and if a German you are. do not recognize German-Americans." Dr. Maurice Baumfield of Vienna is in Chi-

ago, endeavoring to interest capitalists in project to establish a daily newspaper in Vienna and run it on the American plan. He says there are no modern progressive newspapers in the capital or in any city of he empire. The morning papers are issued about 8 or 9 o'clock and the afternoon dailles are printed at 2 p. m.

In the death of Mrs. Charlotte A. Sibley widow of the late John Langdon Sibley who was librarian of Harvard university from 1856 to 1877, an estate estimated to be worth more than \$100,000 will revert to the Massachusetts Historical society under Mr. Sibley's will. A small part will be set aside for the erection of a fireproof building to be named for the testator.

BOQUET OF SMILES.

Philadelphia Press: 'So, you've been through our big shee manufactory, eh! What did you think of all that modern machinery?" "Well," replied the eld-fashioned cobbler, "it certainly does beat awl."

Washington Star: "Hold on to yoh hope-fulness an' phtience," said Uncle Eben, "but don't sit down an' let 'em interfere wif you' reg'lar work. 'Cause if you does, a whole lot o' folks is gwineter mistake 'em for common laziness."

Brooklyn Life: He-Why did you keep me a week in such dreadful suspense before giving your answer? "Because I thought you might save enough in luncheons in that time to yet married on."

Washington Star: "How do you stand on that question which has just been agi-tating the public mind?" "About twenty thousand dollars to the good," answered Senator Sorghum prompt-

Chicago Tribune: "Don't you know, Penelope, dear, there is no such thing as a headache? You haven't any beadache. It's merely a delusion."
"I know it, mamma, but it's so strong upon me that I've just got to take some-thing for the delusion?"

Philadelphia Press: Teacher—What zone is this in which we live?
Johnny—Temp'rate.
Teacher—Correct. Now, what is meant by a "temperate zone?"
Johnny—It's a place where it's freezin' cold in winter an red-hot in summer.

Chicago Post: "What's worrying you?" they asked of the convalescent invalid. "I am trying," she answered thoughtfully, "to make up my mind whether I sm at a sanitarium or a sanatorium."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "So Markley is dead."
"Yes; it was a complication of troubles."
"Why, when I saw him a week ago he
only seemed to have a slight cold."
"That's right, but he tried to take all the
remedies his friends suggested."

Somerville Journal: Fatty-Shorty made n awful break yesterday. Skinny-How so? Fatty-His mother told him to rock the

Skinny-Well? Fatty-Well, he stoned the kid.

VEN WILLIE'S BRUDER COMES.

Philadelphia Record. Ven Willie's bruder comes-Ach Gott, vat fun!
Great jubel und rejoicings vill be done.
Und ve die Deutsch vill haf all on der r
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

No odder volk vill den haf any show. Und Dagoes, Irish und Chinese may go Avay, vay back und sit down far below, Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Den all der kleines Deutschen bands will "Die Wacht am Rhein" und "Feste Burg" all day.
Und ve shall haf chust allerdings our vay.
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Ach Himmel, all der bier dot shall be drank Vill be genug to fill a grown-up tank. Und effry sausage mill vill bust its crank, Ven Willie's bruder comes! Du lieber Gott, chust picture up der crowd A-shoutin', "Hoch der Kaiser!" clear un

Und Teddy standin' py der schiff so proud, Ven Willie's bruder comes! Und ven der schiff ist named der "Alice R." Vill be great celebrations near und far, Und saenger clubs vill all keep open bar, Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Der schlechten Dings Chorge Dewey said will not Be thought of, but as hasty tommy-rot, Und ole Von Diedrichs vill be clean for, Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Ah, Gott sei Dank dot festival ist near, Gut Heinrich H. vill soon be mit us here, Und ve will drink dis coundry dry of bier, Ven Willie's bruder comes!

