

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bees, printed during the month of January, 1902, was as follows:...

At present rate the Omaha Ministerial association will soon have as many new names as old names on its roster.

That Ohio man who has been convicted for the fourth time of murder has one consolation—he will only have to be hung once.

Over \$1,500 in Nebraska's contribution to the McKinley memorial fund. This is a creditable showing, but it should yet be materially improved.

A combination of fireproofing manufacturers has been incorporated in New Jersey. The usual amount of water in the stock will be one of the ingredients.

We refuse to believe the embezzler who insists his downfall is due to having learned to play poker. He certainly failed to learn the game in all its intricacies.

Omaha has wanted a market house for a long time and still wants one, but when it comes it must be a creditable market house suitable to its needs, even if we have to wait for it a little longer.

When the other candidates for the leadership of the Elks organization saw the antics of the Omaha entry coming out for the start they all took to their heels and returned to the training stable.

The plumbers in the Missouri Valley are reported to contemplate a concerted increase in prices for work. The new schedule will probably provide a charge of 25 cents for looking into the shop windows.

South Omaha democrats are about to revise their call for city primaries, in order to postpone nominations until after the republicans have first acted. This is characteristic of democracy in these parts.

Rest your fears. It is not a crime to be poor. Any more than it is a crime to be rich. But dishonest poverty is just as criminal as dishonest wealth. It takes no pulpit debate to demonstrate these truths.

An Antarctic explorer reports having reached within 800 miles of the south pole, the nearest any man has ever been to that goal. At that rate the goal of the southern frost king is not likely to be crossed for some time.

One Chicago scientist is trying to allow the people of that city that it is cheaper to burn the coal smoke than to allow it to escape from the chimneys. If he can prove his case he will do more to abate the smoke nuisance than a book full of city ordinances.

Chicago packers do not understand why a South Dakota company which intends to engage in the killing of live stock should incorporate with \$200,000, 000 stock. Wind is plentiful in South Dakota and its people have as good a right to capitalize it as have those of New Jersey.

General Funston is to be initiated into the Elks as soon as he has entirely recovered from his illness. The Elks are all right, but if the general is really looking for something which will retard him of the strenuous times that are past he should come to Omaha and join the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben.

Captain Hobson, in a recent speech, declared that the United States should be the peace arbiter of the world. Like most other countries, the United States will do reasonably well seeing that it keeps out of trouble itself. The peace-maker proverbially gets into the thickest of the fight and gets out without even thanks.

A GOVERNMENT CABLE.

The close vote in committee on the bill providing for a government Pacific cable indicates that there will be strong opposition to the measure in the house, though it is doubtless safe to say that it will pass that body. Of course the private company which has made a proposal to lay a cable will exert against the bill all the influence it can command, but having failed to persuade a majority of the house committee on commerce that the company's proposal ought to be accepted there is good reason to believe that it will be unable to convince a majority of the house that it would be well to accept the company's offer.

A cable between the United States and our possessions in the Pacific should be owned and controlled by the government. The arguments for this presented in the report of Mr. Corlies are ample and conclusive. The proposed cable will be used chiefly by the government and for that reason it is most important that it should be controlled and operated by the government. As Mr. Corlies says, the proposed cable will be a great public utility and as such should be in the public control. From whatever point of view the matter is regarded it must be obvious that the construction and operation of a cable line to our Pacific possessions should be the work of the government and that it would be most unwise to place an enterprise so essentially public in character in the hands of a private corporation.

We can very properly follow the example in this matter of England and other countries whose governments have established telegraphic communication with their possessions. The fact that a private company has made a contract to lay a cable to Hawaii is not a matter which the government is called upon to consider. It is wholly an affair of the company and we can see no good reason why the government should have any sort of dealing with that company. The corporation, when it contracted for a cable line, was well aware of the proposition that the government should construct a Pacific cable. The subject was before the last congress and was pretty freely discussed. In view of this the Commercial Pacific company, in contracting for a cable to Hawaii, has no claim to any consideration on the part of the government. Perhaps there can be no reasonable objection to the government purchasing the cable the company has ordered, if it can be bought as cheaply as the government can contract for, but there is no obligation to do this, nor in any respect to relieve this private corporation of what it has assumed in connection with the construction of a Pacific cable.

Congress should not unnecessarily delay this most important work, which is demanded alike for commercial, political and military considerations. There is no doubt that direct telegraphic connection with our insular possessions would have most valuable results commercially and politically. If congress consults public sentiment in the matter it will promptly provide for the construction of a government cable.

SCHOOL BOOK TRUST METHODS. That the peculiar methods of the school book trust, exposed from time to time in Omaha, are not confined to this city has been brought out by recent disclosures in Boston, where the trust has been pursuing its old tactics of rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies. The charges and counter-charges in the Hub have a strangely familiar sound to those conversant with school matters in Omaha.

The chairman of the text book committee, for example, publicly admits that he has written and contracted to write text books for the great publishing houses that are seeking orders for books for the city schools. Another member of the same committee is likewise charged with having planted a daughter in a high salaried position with one of the publishing houses that draws thousands of dollars each year out of the municipal treasury. Under these circumstances the Boston Post calls upon the members implicated in the scandal to hand in their resignations.

The situation in Boston strikingly recalls the fact that an investigation into text book favoritism in Omaha two years ago found our present superintendent of schools making the admission that he had been liberally subsidized by the school box trust, under pretense of engaging him to write a chapter on Nebraska for a text book on geography it was preparing to sell to our schools.

OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS.

The president of the great steel corporation found among the people of Europe with whom he came in contact only friendship and admiration for this country. Mr. Schwab met leading financiers and manufacturers where it appears were very much impressed with the combination of which he is the head and which he is now more strongly convinced than before he went to Europe is a great thing for our iron and steel industries. That may prove to be the case if economy and reduction in cost, which Mr. Schwab says are the objects in view, shall be attained and the consumers of the products of steel are thereby benefited. As yet, however, the steel trust, while paying large dividends to stockholders, has shown no disposition to consider the interests of consumers and it may fairly be doubted if it will ever do so.

As to the friendship of foreign financiers and manufacturers, it is very questionable if it exists to the extent indicated by the statement of the president of the steel corporation, whose observation was doubtless confined to a limited circle. There is quite as trustworthy authority for saying that many European manufacturers, who have suffered from American competition, do not feel at all friendly toward this country and would like to find a practicable way to shut out or put a check upon our competition. In view of the suggestions in this direction that have come from European statesmen, who must be presumed to know the sentiment among their people engaged in the industries, it is not possible to believe that all European financiers and manufacturers are friendly to the United States and admire us for having taken their trade.

Perhaps the feeling of commercial hostility toward the United States in Europe has somewhat abated, but it is by no means entirely dissipated, and while the idea of a continental alliance to check American competition has probably been abandoned as unattainable, there is no assurance that European countries will not discriminate against our products in their tariffs.

UNANIMOUS FOR TAX REDUCTION.

The passage in the house of representatives of the bill repealing the war taxes by a unanimous vote was extraordinary. It was a sagacious move, from a political point of view, on the part of Mr. Richardson, the democratic leader, in asking unanimous consent that the bill be put upon its passage without debate, since it enabled the democrats to go on record in favor of tax reduction with as much prestige as the republicans. Had the usual course been pursued there would have been democratic objections to the measure, and while of course these would have been futile, they might have been made to do service against the party.

As we remarked at the time the ways and means committee recommended the repeal of the war taxes, one of the effects will be the cessation of agitation for general tariff revision, which, however, had already practically ceased. What effect, if any, the action of the house will have upon the question of granting tariff concessions to Cuba, remains to be seen, but it is certainly not favorable to any large concession. The house has done its duty in relieving the American people of taxation to the amount of \$77,000,000 and if the senate concurs the government cannot afford to make any great sacrifice of tariff revenue in the interest of the Cuban sugar and tobacco growers. The government will continue to have ample revenue, after the repeal of the war taxes goes into effect, for all legitimate expenses, but it cannot safely cut off much more revenue.

It is possible that the senate will make changes in the house bill and that a few of the taxes repealed by that measure will be retained. We think it safe to say, however, that in the main the bill will have the support of the senate republicans and that it will pass that body without any material changes. There is no doubt as to the public approval of this legislation and the republicans of the senate are not likely to disregard the public will and also the pledge of their party for an early repeal of the war taxes.

BY ALL MEANS SELL. The intimation has been given out that the auditorium directors have an opportunity to sell the auditorium site and get back not only the \$90,000 which has been locked up there, but also an additional \$200,000 or \$250,000, which would go to increase the building fund. If this is a bona fide offer rather than an attempt to frighten people interested in the present location into coming to the front with more subscriptions, it should by all means be promptly accepted.

The fundamental mistake committed by the auditorium promoters was the impounding of the greater part of their resources by a purchase of real estate forced under the influence of those who had property interests to subvert. By this hasty action money that was subscribed for the purpose of erecting an auditorium building was used for a real estate speculation, with a resulting depletion of the auditorium fund, from which it has not yet recovered. If the directors can get their money out of the site again and turn it back to the original purpose of construction they should not hesitate to do so.

Should this be accomplished, there is no good reason why a site equally well located and suitable should not be secured without drawing materially upon the construction fund at the present time. This could be done in one of two ways—either by lease of the ground, subject to an annual rental, payable out of the income of the auditorium, or by requiring the owners of the property to take at least half of the purchase price in auditorium stock. The advantage that would be gained by such a course would far outweigh any loss occasioned by a change of site, even if all of the subscriptions conditional upon the present location should be entirely withdrawn. Had this course been pursued from the first the auditorium would now have been well under way.

And now we are told that the Omaha attorneys who bowed loudest for the establishment of the supreme court commission are decidedly dissatisfied with its operation. Of course, Omaha attorneys have no reason to expect better treatment or more favorable notice of their superior legal attainments than attorneys from other parts of the state, but the fact remains that they profess disappointment in their expectations. To the lay observer, however, the supreme court commission seems to be doing precisely what was anticipated. The commission is confessedly a temporary makeshift, designed to bridge the period until the supreme court can be enlarged by constitutional amendment. The trouble has been that many attorneys preferred to content themselves with the makeshift rather than work for the permanent addition of more judges on the supreme bench. That was one of the contributing causes of the defeat of the amendment when it was submitted five years ago. If the attorneys are finally waking up to the realities of the situation there may be some hope of carrying the amendment when it is submitted another time.

The last large tract of white pine in the state of Wisconsin which had not previously passed into the hands of the lumbermen, has now been transferred to them. Of course there are many tracts which have not been denuded of timber, but at the present rate not many years will have elapsed before those magnificent forests will be a thing of the past. The lumberman is leaving a serious problem for the coming generations to solve in the restoration of what he is destroying.

The Real Estate exchange must possess its soul in patience until the supreme court clears the way for the next move in the campaign for tax reform, but at the same time it can line up for another inning. And when it gets through with the city assessment it will have the pleasure of tackling the county assessment, which contains inequities just as gross.

Any Part in a Storm. Detroit Free Press. On account of diplomatic exigencies Great Britain has decided that the Japanese are to be considered ex-officio an Anglo-Saxon race.

Will Bargain Pay? Kansas City Journal. The Danish islands have not cost much. Let us hope that they will not be like some other islands—cheap to buy, but expensive to keep.

Pictorial Gold Bricks. Chicago Chronicle. The prevalent infatuation of American money for foreign art is bringing its inevitable result. The pictorial gold brick is ready for gullible investors. It requires as much astuteness to buy a good picture at a fair price as to detect a salted mine.

Not as Small as Painted. Chicago Record-Herald. Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky referred to Prince Henry as "the little Dutchman." The prince is six feet and half an inch tall, weighs 185 pounds and always keeps in the pink of physical condition. What do they call a good-sized man in Kentucky, anyway?

Throws Up the Sponge. Washington Post. Mr. Moreton Frewen has formally and unreservedly admitted the failure of the free silver cause. For the benefit of some of our younger readers we will state that free silver was a fetid advocated strenuously by the democratic party in 1896 and dodged to beat the band in 1900.

Where Reform is Needed. Baltimore American. The protest of women travelers to the president concerning the customs regulations at the port of New York contains a serious charge in their complaints of insulting and impertinent treatment. Civility to citizens should be the keynote of the entire public service, and if these complaints are found to be well grounded such a state of affairs should be promptly remedied.

A Hint to the Trusts. Brooklyn Eagle. Wisdom and prudence dictate that obvious and notable abuses springing from combinations should be corrected now while the combinations are in good odor rather than be left to pile up for a dire day of reckoning, which, if it comes, will amount to an industrial revolution. The combinations should submit to discipline at the hands of their friends rather than wait for punishment from their enemies.

Knee Breeches and Pumps. Baltimore Herald. It appears to have been settled that our official representatives at the coronation must wear knee breeches and pumps. This toggery will be an ordinary black evening dress coat and waistcoat, with tight-fitting black cloth knee breeches, black silk stockings and pumps. The special and regular representatives of the United States will be the only people at the coronation thus attired, since everybody else is required to be either in full uniform or in what is known as court dress. They say that Ambassador Choate has been appearing at all court balls, state concerts and dinners given by the sovereign in London in this which he looks well, being endowed with a particularly plump pair of calves.

NO PRINCESSES IN AMERICA. President Roosevelt's Daughter at the Coronation. Baltimore American (rep.). The press dispatches tell us that Miss Alice Roosevelt is to go to the coronation of Edward VII, king of England, as a sort of adjunct to our special embassy. From the same source, we glean the information that when the daughter of our president arrives at the court of St. James she is to be treated with the same marks of honor and distinction as are accorded to princesses. In other words, she is to figure as the child of the ruler of one of the great powers of the earth. This is not pleasant reading for democratic America.

Miss Roosevelt is a most charming young girl—she is not yet 18. She has recently had some pictures taken. They show her to be a child of possessing face and form. She wears her gowns well and is, withal, a good, average specimen of sweet American girlhood. That she can outshine all the sprigs of royalty who will throng the Westminister abbey we have no doubt. In the princesses' section of the reserved seats she will be as a bright and shining star. Her face will be an attraction—it will be a relief from those of the other daughters of rulers, who, by intermarriage of royalty, have all come to look alike. As an American girl she would shine there in a way to please all Americans. But this princess business cannot be swallowed. Every American girl is a none-too-common commodity. She has no money. Nor will she. The father of Alice Roosevelt is not the ruler of this nation! Our presidents are not rulers. Here the people are sovereign. Presidents are the servants of the people, who make and unmake them; who may regulate their tenure of office, fix their salaries, and, if occasion demands it, impeach and drive them into oblivion. No president has ever ruled this country, none ever will. The people rule, and President Roosevelt is, as an ex-president has stated, merely a puppet. But let us hope we have no real princesses in this government. Let Alice Roosevelt go to the coronation as the sweet and attractive American girl she is and the nation will follow her triumph over royalty with pride and interest. But let her go masquerading as a princess, daughter of a ruler who is only a servant, and we shall hear the storm which will break about the president's head.

Advertising Values

Chicago Chronicle. It does not need much argument to convince the modern world of the value of advertising. There are still some among the professions, so-called, whose exponents look upon almost any direct means of telling the world what they profess to be able to do as more or less derogating from the dignity of the profession. But even among such as these there are not wholly wanting signs that they are beginning to suspect the mistaken policy of permitting the pretenders to take and keep the ear of the world. They give some indications of a willingness to take the common sense view of the shrewd preacher who admitted that it is bad policy to "let the devil have all the good times."

The modern world has become a reading world. It does not trust any more to the spoken transmission of news from man to man any more than to handling along the history of men's doings by oral tradition. Along with this almost universal practice of reading has come that of advertising in printed form or readable form of some kind that each one of us pursues. Naturally the leading medium for this recognized practice of advising our fellow men of what we can do grativately to the newspaper, the medium through which men learn what is known as the news of the world. Essentially the spreading of knowledge of where for one or another business act is news as truly as spreading knowledge of anything else.

Ingenuity of self-interest—the desire to "make money"—led some men to invent other ways of advertising for which the inventors could get payment and their names in legion. "Wall paper," as it is called, of all kinds, billboards, programs of all the infinite variety of entertainments, circulars, many forms of books which but for the fact that their cost is defrayed by the advertiser who gets the benefit of the use of them, would never be printed, and countless other schemes for promoting alleged publicity have grown up until many who have business to advertise give no small part of their time to listening to solicitations. Every "manager" of a doubtful concert or recital seeks to thus lure the public into paying the cost of his programs. The visitor to every theater must turn over many ink pages before he can find the bill of the play he is to come to see. Every city street is disfigured with huge, unsightly billboards. Through the country houses and barns and fences and rocks are made unsightly with painted placards of pills and potions. Many business men seem to

think it cheaper to pay for most of these schemes than to spend time in trying to say no to solicitors. Business men, however, give evidence of beginning to discriminate between the kind of advertising that is of value and the many kinds that are worthless. Some time ago the Board of Trade of a large New England city appointed a committee made up of practical business men to investigate and report upon the whole question and the report recently made is detailed and exhaustive. It sets out a great variety of facts which were unearthed in the course of the investigation. Many of them very curious and some very amusing. Touching the issue of books of ephemeral character, the report details one case where a large number of advertisements were secured on the representation that 10,000 copies of the book would be printed and distributed, while the projector collected from advertisers several times the whole cost of the work done. In fact, no books were printed except enough to show to advertisers, who thought themselves shrewd in insisting on seeing a copy.

The committee gave especial attention to the practice of advertising in programs, theatrical and other, and reached the conclusion that it is practically without value. One curious and amusing instance of testing this is detailed where certain tradesmen, quite a number of them apparently, advertised in certain programs that for some plausible reason they would give away certain articles of trade usually in fair demand. The programs appear to have been some of the great value of which as advertised mediums great things were promised and some of the advertisers rather trembled for the possible result. As a matter of fact, no one of them ever had as much as one single call for the articles so advertised, though the ordinary sales continued as usual. These are examples of the facts unearthed and the unqualified, positive recommendation of the committee is the complete abandonment by business men of all these advertising devices and the concentration of all this money that all business men can devote to advertising in the columns of the legitimate mediums for such business, the newspapers.

That this agitation runs along with a general movement against the unsightly billboards indicates a fresh application of common sense to the general conduct of business.

ALIEN OF THE ORIENT. Philadelphia Record: The alliance of Great Britain and Japan is a pitting of the two greatest island empires against the greatest of the continental empires. Indianapolis News: The probabilities are that Russia will merely be "checked" by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It has been checked before, and in many parts of the world. But always its movement has been forward.

Springfield Republican: So far as Manchuria is concerned, however, this alliance does not promise to effect substantial results, at this late day, unless the Japanese are now prepared, with British support, to strike with all their military force against the advance of Russia in eastern Asia.

New York Times: Should war result between Russia and Japan over Korea, as has been anticipated, the latter power would now have the support of England, whose naval operations are unaffected by the trouble in South Africa. Further moves on the international chessboard in this respect will be awaited with world-wide interest.

New York Times: The publication of this treaty comes just after the publication of the protest against the signature of the treaty by which China was to make over Manchuria to Russia, and that protest was subscribed by the United States, as well as by the contracting parties in this treaty. In effect, the British proclamation of "Hands Off!" is an American proclamation also. That fact will not fail to be noted in all the chancelleries. It is entirely safe to say that the "crime of 1895" will not be repeated.

New York Tribune: There have been intimations of late that Great Britain, Japan and the United States were working together at Peking to thwart Russian designs upon Manchuria. The three have a common interest in that part of the world, and are natural and logical allies. The United States is not a party to this treaty. It does not enter into such alliances. But it will welcome this treaty as a guarantee of its own welfare, and will continue to give its cordial sympathy and co-operation to the two great and friendly powers which have made it.

Detroit Free Press: That Great Britain should have entered into such an apparently ill-considered arrangement—that she should have turned her back on her traditional policy of "magnificent isolation" in order to gain the support of a third-rate power like Japan is significant. An offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and any other power would have been a nine-days' sensation in international politics; but when the nation is neither white nor Christian and Great Britain voluntarily agrees to pay a serious rate of interest on the investment, the wonder must be increased.

PERSONAL NOTES. Prince Henry soon after returning from the United States will celebrate the quarter-century of his service in the navy.

Senator Hanna now has in his possession the pen with which Speaker Thomas B. Reed signed the famous McKinley tariff act.

Thelus W. Sims, a representative in congress from Tennessee, was working thirty years ago in a brick yard at \$1 a day and later wandered over the Big Bend state with the pack of a peddler on his back.

Hon. Martin J. Townsend, the oldest living graduate of Williams college, has just celebrated his 93rd birthday at Troy, N. Y. He is the least member of the New York State Board of Regents, having served since 1872.

General Russell A. Alger, in a recent speech on the reforesting of barren lands, urged that Germany's system of maintaining the Black forest should be carried out in the pine barrens of the United States and especially in Michigan.

J. A. Howells, a brother of William Dean Howells, still edits the paper, the Ashtabula Sentinel, upon which the novelist worked when a boy. Mr. Howells says: "It was born in the room next to the one in which my father worked on the St. Clairsville (O.) Gazette and I have never been much further from a printing office since."

Cheikh Bey, diplomatic representative of Turkey in Washington, is officially unknown to the Roosevelt administration, though he has been in the national capital six months. He reached Washington just before President McKinley's departure for Buffalo and after the tragedy there his credentials had to be returned to Turkey for necessary change as to the person of this government ruler who is only a servant, and we shall hear the storm which will break about the president's head.

every other man you meet on Wall street worships the almighty dollar!

The highest priced bit of land in New York City is a triangular plot 15x15 feet on Broadway, near Herald Square. What gives it extraordinary value is the fact that the rest of the block is owned by a department store company. A writer in the Saturday Evening Post says when the agents of the department store people sought the owner he had gone to Europe. They wrote and asked him to cable a proposition. He replied that he would sell for \$125,000. They laughed at him and offered him something less. He didn't even answer. Finally they offered him \$125,000, and he told them that his price had risen and was now \$150,000. They offered him \$140,000 and he declined. Then they rose to \$150,000, and he told them that his price was \$175,000. Before they could close he had jumped to \$190,000, then to \$210,000, to \$225,000, and finally \$275,000. This for a bit of ground that has in it 216 square feet, or at the rate of nearly \$2,000 for every square foot! The department store people indignantly declined to buy. When they wrote up they found that a little merchant with a speculative mind and considerable backing had snapped up the parcel at the owner's figure. All this occurred inside of three months. The proprietors of the department store now find themselves in this great predicament: They have a huge plot of ground containing about four acres, for which they have paid enormous prices and on which they are proceeding with the construction of a building to cost several million dollars, while the vital corner, a mere speck of ground, is devalued them, except at a price that makes even New York stare.

An Irishman, bent on showing his recently arrived friend the sights of New York, took him to the bridge at Fifty-Fifth street, over the railroad tracks, near the entrance to the Fourth Avenue tunnel. While they were admiring the view, the bridge and the tunnel the Empire state express passed under them with a roar and a rush that almost took their breath away. The Irishman was in the tunnel. "What d'ye think of that, Pat," said Mike to his dazed companion. "Well, Mike," rejoined Pat, as he gazed at the gaping orifice that had just swallowed the rushing train, "it's a mighty small hole and a mighty big rush of air. It makes me feel that there's going to be a horrible smash some day."

LINES TO A SMILE.

Washington Star: "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "treats der horses better dan dey does der wives. An' den agsin, some men's horses treat dem better dan der wives does."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, I saw your father and it's all right," "Splendid! How do you accomplish such a delightful result?" "I got the janitor to crack on all the heat he could, and concentrate it in your father's office."

Chicago Tribune: "When people learn how much alum there is in it," remarked the doctor, "it will be good-by baking powder." "And that," retorted the professor, seating his hat, "will be the cream of it-ah."

Philadelphia Record: He-Did you say he was a millionaire? She-No; a milliner. He-Well, she should be the same thing if he collects his bills regularly.

Judge: Miss Kitty—Don't you want to teach me to skate, Mr. Simpson? Mr. Simpson—I'd be charmed, Miss Kitty, but I don't skate.

Mr. Simpson—Is that so, Mr. Simpson? Well, then, let me teach you.

Boston Transcript: Carrie—What hateful thing they say of the Prophet! The horrid Mrs. Tattler declares you accepted the first man that proposed to you. Bertha—Well, she's right, for if I did accept the first man whom I permitted to propose to me, I should have had to marry her.

Philadelphia Free: Casey—Did you say Brannigan had quit? Cassidy—Aye! He left his place last week. Casey—Shure, he told me he had a loffe job.

Cassidy—So he did. 'Twas in a quarry he wur'd, an' the blast went off before he knowed it.

THE SPECTACLE OF SPECTACLES. J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian. Plercy roars the raging fire, engines dash from all around. Flames shoot out from every window, with a snapping, crackling sound. Yet no crowd, in wild excitement round the building rocks and sways. Breathing groans and moans of horror at the sight that meet their gaze. Not one lone spectator shudders at the havoc of the heat. For the people stare, fathared at the dog fight up the street.

Far away our gallant soldiers fall like tenants on the field. Photographs the last shall perish of the enemy shall yield. On the board upon the corner dreadful the bullets are spread. Telling of the awful details, sitting forth the lists of dead.

Yet no eager throng waits breathless to peruse each later sheet. For the crowd, as course, is fathared at the dog fight up the street.

In the theaters the actors play to rows of empty chairs. Vacant is each office building, for the inmates are downstairs. Empty every store and warehouse, lifeless every man and woman there. In hotel, and shop, and gin mill, is no sign of human face, the least. Not a single stout copper is patrolling on main beat.

Every one, perforce, is gathered at the dog fight up the street. There's no spectacle so thrilling in this world of wild alarms. The city crowd, that does not desert it for a dog fight's subtle charms. Death and war, and business failure, marriage, love or politics. All are sidetracked till the people shall discover which, or how, it is.

Nothing else can wait a power so enervating as this dog fight. No profound and soul-compelling as a dog fight up the street.



Sunrise or Sunset? Which shall your mirror say? If the former, then your hair is rich and dark, long and heavy; if the latter, it is short and falling, thin and gray. The choice is yours,—for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair, stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. Your Hair Vigor has turned my hair from gray to jet-black. I am thankful for what it has done for me, and I intend to keep on using it. Mrs. Wm. Szczeni, Rochester, Pa.