

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3th day of February, 1902. (Seal) Notary Public.

As a graduate of Harvard, Prince Henry should be qualified to paint the town crimson when he gets home.

Omaha's 1902 dog tags are in the form of a four-leaved clover. Lucky will be the dog who has one when the dog-catcher comes around.

King Edward has held another levee, but as no Americans were presented the American yellow journal will miss an opportunity for its habitual howl.

It is now quite plain that Colonel Bryan does not intend to return the call made on him by ex-Senator Hill just before the Kansas City convention.

Prince Henry has about completed his tour, but he should certainly see the Tammany tiger before sailing. The beast is a little disfigured at present, but he is still worth seeing.

Strange how enraptured a popocratic organ is with every "dark picture" that gives inspiration for "gloomy forebodings." It can't get away from its old penchant for perpetual calamity.

The Jacksonians are advertising another "open house," but no word in the announcement about the brand that is to make that "fine old bottle of Bordeaux" taste like Missouri river water.

After the experience of the past few weeks eastern congressmen should be easily convinced of the wisdom of storing the flood waters in reservoirs until they are needed.

The records show that since the passage of the amendment to the national banking act an average of one bank a day has been organized. The record of democratic times was about one bank failure a day.

The republican state committee has been called to arrange for the forthcoming convention that is to name the standard bearer for 1902. The subject of debate will be the same old question, Early or late?

Both of the isthmian canal routes the prospective isthmian canal routes show strong indications of raising the amount necessary to play in the game. Uncle Sam is certainly old enough not to play at a game of two pluck one.

The Bee will measure up with any and all of its newspaper competitors in the record of achievements for Omaha and effective support accorded public enterprises. And The Bee always contributes something more than hot air.

Kansas people are struggling over the proposition of which two of its deceased citizens shall have the places in the hall of fame at the St. Louis exposition. Kansas people usually get up squabbles enough over the living without going into the cemetery.

New York bankers profess to be worried for fear the purchase of the San Francisco street railway system by eastern parties might disturb the money market of that city. If New York finds itself short it might draw on the corn belt for a few millions.

Former Attorney General Smyth does not believe in trying lawsuits in the newspapers, but he saw to it just the same that carefully prepared typewritten abstracts of his argument in defense of school fund farming were ready for the reporters in advance of delivery.

The War department is considering the advisability of making Fort Niobrara a post for treatment of invalid soldiers. If the department is looking for some place where the air is pure and all conditions favor building up of health, it can do no better than turn toward Nebraska.

RECIPROcity OR REBATE?

This is the question which divides the republicans of the house of representatives, discussion of which appears to show a tendency favorable to the proposition of a majority of the republicans of the ways and means committee for a tariff reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban products. According to Mr. Payne, chairman of that committee, a majority of the house republicans believe that something must be done for Cuba. He further stated that there is no division in the cabinet on this question, while it is authoritatively announced that the president has not changed his attitude as stated in his message. There has been talk of his sending a special message to congress in regard to commercial relations with Cuba, but it is improbable that he will do this, because it is quite unnecessary in view of the statement that his position is unchanged.

In discussing the several plans that have been presented, Mr. Payne declared that the rebate proposition is unconstitutional and he was supported in this by Mr. Daisell, a member of the ways and means committee. If this view is sound the rebate plan must of course be dismissed. The proposition to increase the tariff on sugar generally and make a reduction for the Cuban product is manifestly impracticable. No increase of the tariff in any direction is to be thought of at this time and there is no doubt that the country would especially resent an increase of the sugar duties. This plan, therefore, is not to be seriously considered. There remains the 20 per cent reduction proposition, which the chairman of the ways and means committee thinks would not interfere with the domestic sugar industry and which he says will, if adopted, "settle the question for generations to come and give rest and tranquillity to the sugar business." The friends of the American industry, however, are not disposed to take this optimistic view of the matter. They are apprehensive that if a reduction is made now there will be a demand from Cuba at the next session of congress for a further reduction and an even stronger pressure than at present to secure it.

Manifestly, however, the republicans ought to soon reach a decision of this question. Three fruitless conferences have been held and to continue this sort of thing will certainly not do the party any good. The advice of Speaker Henderson, that there should be the fullest discussion before action is taken, is good advice, but it would seem that not much more is to be said on the question and that its determination need not be much longer delayed. It may be admitted that it is a somewhat perplexing question, but after all it is a very practical one. It is to be hoped that the next conference of the house republicans, to be held next week, will be able to come to a decision as to the policy to be adopted and that there will be no further needless delay in disposing of the matter. The country is anxious to have the question settled.

A MOTION IN ORDER.

Next Thursday the Douglas County Democracy will have something over at its comfortable rooms on South Fifteenth street. That is what the committee on entertainment reported at the regular meeting of the organization last night. The program, while containing many interesting features, will not be so long that those living in the suburbs will be obliged to miss the last car to hear it all. And there will be other things which go to make the sort of an evening's pleasure that has made the organization famous as an entertainer.—World-Herald.

On behalf of the uninitiated The Bee insists that the "doings" of our friends the Douglas County Democracy be itemized on the program.

If there is to be anything christened besides a grand piano, the members ought to know of it in advance so as to make suitable preparations.

If anything is to be opened besides "a fine old bottle of Bordeaux" time should be given to have the big bills broken into small change.

If the interesting features include feeding the managerie, to say nothing of the kitty, the guests should be warned against partaking of their meals at home before starting.

The announcement, too, that those living in the suburbs will have no excuse for missing the last car is a gratuitous insult that calls for a vigorous remonstrance. What attractions will a democratic club possess when it deprives its members of this priceless boon?

A motion is in order to discharge the committee on entertainment and reconstitute its membership.

FRESH EUROPEAN PLEDGES.

The note recently addressed by our government to Russia and China, relative to concessions by the latter, has brought from Russia a renewal of the assurance that the commercial rights of other powers will be respected in the territory of China which is under the practical control of Russia. It appears that the German government has also given a like assurance respecting its zone of influence in China, although it was not publicly known that the United States had had any communication with Germany regarding that nation's operations in Shan Tung, which had caused some suspicion elsewhere of a purpose to contravene the principle of the "open door" in China.

The Department of State, it is said, regards these pledges as binding, although not made in written form, and undoubtedly they are intended to be by the governments making them. They give renewed evidence of the commanding influence exerted by our government with those of Europe. The note sent to Russia, while of course entirely courteous, was at the same time very explicit in stating that power that the United States expected that the commercial rights of its citizens in China would be respected and that the policy of the open door, which had been accepted by all the treaty powers having

commercial interests in the empire, would be maintained. For the present, at least, this representation of our government has had the desired effect.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

The report of the special agent of the Agricultural department upon the growth of the beet sugar industry shows a progress that justifies the opinion that in a few years more, with judicious protection, the United States will produce sufficient sugar to supply the home market. It appears that the production last season was 140 per cent in excess of the preceding season, amounting to 185,000 tons, and that there are now forty-two beet sugar factories in operation, while there are nine more in course of construction, some of the latter being of very large capacity. Many millions of dollars are invested in these plants and it seems that capital continues to find this an inviting field. A very interesting item of the report is the statement that the factories will pay out annually to sugar beet growers nearly \$15,000,000. What amount will be expended for labor is not stated and probably cannot be with accuracy, but it will run up into the millions.

It is this rapidly growing industry that appeals to congress to continue the protection under which it has attained its present proportions and not to adopt a policy which would subject it to a damaging competition. It is a situation very similar to that in which the tin-plate industry was in the early years of its development. That interest also had to combat a strong opposition to its protection and the result vindicated the republican treatment of it. So will protection of the American beet sugar industry, there cannot be a reasonable doubt, be justified by results. Those who have carefully studied the possibilities believe that within ten years this country can produce all the sugar it consumes and who can doubt the wisdom of promoting the employment of capital and labor in so promising an industry? The latest statistics of the growth of the beet sugar interest ought to make some impression at Washington and to secure it.

A HAIR-SPLITTING CONTESTION.

As champion of former State Treasurer Meserve, former Attorney General Smyth has devised a unique line of defense. Instead of controverting the charge that the populist state treasurer has been guilty of farming out public money for private gain, he sets up the plea that trust funds in the custody of a state officer can be diverted to private uses without laying the officer liable to criminal prosecution.

Without reference to the pending case we think we have the right to say that if the law is as Mr. Smyth construes it the people of Nebraska are helpless to protect themselves against the flagrant abuses that in the past have so often scandalized our state. For some reason or other the idea has been thoroughly ingrained in the popular mind that public money belongs to the public, and that any profits accruing from its use is just as much public money as the sums contributed out of the taxpayers' pockets.

While lawyers are so prone to indulge in hair-splitting to protect clients the intention of the framers of the constitution for Nebraska is certainly plain. Section 24 of article vi of the constitution, after fixing the salaries of the various state officers, including the treasurer, continues:

After the adoption of this constitution they shall not receive for their own use any fees, costs, interests upon public moneys in their hands, or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article of the constitution shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

If the constitution makers had intended that the salary of the treasurer was to be regarded simply as a retainer, while he was to rake in as much additional income as possible by farming out the funds in his custody, why should they have added this limitation? On the contrary, it is an historical fact that this part of the constitution was framed for the very object, among other things, to put an effectual stop to efforts of state officers to augment their salaries by questionable methods under the pretense that the pay provided by law was inadequate. If one officer can get around this constitutional bar to increased salary by legal quibbling, all ought to be able to do the same, with a general scramble to see who can get ahead of the other.

If the plainest provisions of the constitution are meaningless we may well ponder whether it is worth while having a constitution at all.

Iowa woman suffragists have a hard time of it, the two houses of the legislature playing shuttlecock and battle-dore with their bill. One session the house passes it and the senate kills it and the next the senate tries its hand at jollying the women and depends upon the house to lay the measure to rest. The plan has worked up to the present and the suffragists are in a perennial state of "being greatly encouraged." When the women make a simultaneous raid on both houses it will be in order for the legislators to take to the cornfields.

As champion of Meserve former Attorney General Smyth proclaimed early in the game that he would take advantage of no technicalities of the law to refute the charge of embezzlement. And then his first move after getting into court is to ask for an instruction to the jury on the ground that the law does not specifically state that the embezzled money belongs to the state.

Both Russia and Germany have again given assurances that the open door policy will be continued in China in the sections under their control. The fact

that Russia and Germany propose to expend money to maintain a military force there at great expense will always lead to a doubt that other countries will be permanently permitted to enjoy the same privileges as themselves.

If the referee takes until April 15 to file his report on the tax mandamus case, the chances will be slim that the city tax levy can be made before May 1. When under the law the taxes become payable. If it is possible the litigation over the current year's assessment should be completely cleared up in time to avoid clogging the tax collecting machinery.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Fuller reports of the recent riots in Trieste seem to prove that there was a revolutionary element at work, and that the police and the military did not resort to extreme measures until the situation was clearly critical. The movement spread with extraordinary rapidity, 25,000 men quitting work almost simultaneously. The labor leaders warned the strikers against the danger of disorder, but the masses were excited beyond all control by the agitators working upon their discontent. It was not until after the mob had bombarded buildings where men were still at work, had attacked the house of the Statthalter, and established a general panic that the police and military fired upon it. Their action was defended in the Reichsrath by the prime minister, who declared that collision between the people and the troops was due to men who had determined beforehand upon violence. Almost while he spoke another mob set to work to destroy the public lamps and lamp-posts, evidently with the design of looting under cover of darkness, and so bold were they that when the soldiers appeared they did not run, as is the general way of mobs, but resolutely attacked the police with stones and fragments of the broken lamps. Even then the troops fired at first with blank cartridges, until their own safety compelled the use of bullets. A peculiar significant fact was that the ring-leaders of the rioters were frequently armed with revolvers.

The Best Inheritance.

Health is the best capital, but it has to work in order to earn dividends.

Let Well Enough Alone.

Cleveland Leader. Congress cannot afford to do anything to limit the operations of the rural free delivery system. The people in the country like it.

Some Western Discoveries.

Boston Globe. The discovery out west that telegraph wires can be used for telephoning without interfering with the telegraph messages is only second in importance to the discovery of western farmers that they could telephone to each other along their miles of barbed wire fences.

Eccentricity and Success.

New York Mail and Express. The dead millionaire who is said to have written on the wall of the debtors' jail twenty-five years ago, "When I leave here I shall become a rich man," achieved his purpose. He was a miser and a miser is a man and allowing no man to trust him" had been generally adopted America New York would be a village and America a nonentity among the nations.

Pay of Postal Clerks.

New York World. Postal clerks do an amount of routine and exacting work the volume of which is little understood. They form the livable human machinery preparing the way for the visible labors of the carriers. There is justice in their appeal for a congressional pending bill, for a readjustment of their hours and pay. It is greatly to the country's business advantage that they should constitute a contented as well as a competent force.

Kicking His Way to Fame.

Detroit Free Press. The American mule has received a handsome compliment from the British government, a parliamentary paper describing him as "the best received from any source." Over here, where we are intimately acquainted with the American mule, we should hesitate long before applying to him the adjective "good" in any of its degrees. He is a useful beast and efficient in many callings, but he is not good. He is a mule.

A Revolutionary Belle.

Portland Oregonian. The sword presented by Frederick the Great of Prussia to George Washington, inscribed "From the oldest soldier to the greatest soldier," is preserved today in the state library at Albany, N. Y. Prince Henry ought to be proud of the fact that the greatest of our rulers and dismemberment, Prince Henry ought to take pride in the fact that the Germans are now the largest element of the foreign-born population of our greatest city, New York. Possibly it is so in other cities of the United States.

HOW TRUSTS ARE MADE.

New Jersey Appalled at the Amount of Water Taken In. New York World. The revelations made in Newark in the four-milling case justify Vice Chancellor Pitney's emphatic remarks upon the practice of overhauling "industrial" and the folly of investors who buy such bonds without investigation.

The value of the fourteen mills in the combination was estimated in court at \$2,750,000. Upon this slight basis \$1,000,000 in bonds had been authorized and \$7,500,000 actually issued, "secured" by mortgage on the properties. The "uses" price" for the foreclosure sale, which includes such "intangible assets" as good-will and trademarks, was provisionally fixed by the court at \$3,750,000—one-quarter of the authorized bond issue.

Bonds such bonding the stock of the dead company were worth worthless. It was possibly hoped that its magnificent title might lead investors to suppose that the "United States Flour Milling company" was a real monopoly, controlling the big western mills, as it was not.

How many other "trusts" are there whose bonds are twice or thrice the value of their properties and whose stock is worth nothing except to "unload"?

GREATEST EQUINE TRAGEDY.

Destruction of Horses and Mules in the South African War. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The story of the last British blue book concerning "remounts" in South Africa is really the greatest equine tragedy in the history of the world. For at least two years the British government has been pouring into the field thousands of fresh horses and mules each month and the wastage has been simply unprecedented in the annals of war. Last November the secretary of war wired to Kitchener: "We cannot continue indefinitely to send from 10,000 to 12,000 mounts each month to be used up by column commanders in a few days." But that is still being done; indeed, the actual figures now reach 12,000 a month. It is undoubtedly very conservative to say that thus far 150,000 British horses and mules have died in the effort to conquer the Boers. They are drawn from every market in the world. Those from Hungary have been of an inferior kind, it seems, judging from the "remount" scandal stirred recently in Parliament. The story goes that it is England has been unable to buy horses and mules in neutral markets during the war the subjugation of the Boers would already be recognized as impossible.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Maine has two citizens who voted for Andrew Jackson in 1828—W. H. Chisham of Augusta and Captain Joshua Moulton of Scarborough.

The tax levy of Chicago for 1902 is expected to produce \$29,787,047, if every body hasten to the treasurer's main area cashier in. City officials dolefully assert the sum is wholly inadequate.

Since his speech at the Emmet celebration in New York City, Senator Ben Tillman's title, the "Akhood of Swattem," has given way to the more poetic designation, the "Barney Cuckoo."

Mr. Hogan is a political figure in southern Illinois. He is a meat and drink for him. Having been tendered a federal office on condition of keeping out of the senatorial contest, he spurned the vile tempter and will get into the mixup just as soon as the row begins.

The assertion that Canada conducts elections in a more orderly fashion and envelops the ballot box with purer atmosphere than like affairs in the United States is not sustained by late gossip from the "Lady of the Snows." "An honest election," says the Montreal Star, "is such a rare thing in Canada that the country is satiric."

In the course of the reform upheaval which finally landed Seth Low in the mayoralty of New York a committee of the reformers offered \$50,000 in prizes for the arrest and conviction of "Hags" voters. James B. Barnett, a volunteer watcher at the polls, claims to have earned \$1,000 of the money. He has been unable to secure payment, and now sees the ten millionaires who guaranteed the money. Only one out of the ninety-three claims submitted has been paid.

The following significant item, supposed to have reference to the suggested candidacy of Hon. T. B. Reed, is going the rounds of New York papers: "The constitution of the state of New York provides that no person shall be eligible to the office of governor 'except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than 30 years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this state.' These conditions leave the former speaker two years shy.

An ordinance has been prepared by Captain W. T. Norton, a prominent citizen of Louisville, providing that ministers of all denominations shall pay a license of \$50 a year and that their salaries shall be garnished in the event of nonpayment. Captain Norton's reason for desiring the passage of such an ordinance is that the ministers of late "have been trying to butt into politics and attempting by advancing unwise theories to take a hand in the conduct of municipal affairs."

At the annual "blowout" of the Ohio society in New York City a few nights ago both Senators Hanna and Foraker spoke their little piece. Senator Hanna was serious, as usual, while his colleague was the reverse, and "joshed" the senior senator very pointedly. "And there is Senator Hanna," he said, slowly, "You know that senate of which I have been speaking in that body he is 'it.' There, as elsewhere, he is the whole thing. There is nothing in which he does not have a say; a part. And if you know as much about Hanna as you ought to, you will know that when he does go into a thing it generally has to be done his way."

LOFTIER TYPES OF NOBILITY.

American Makes Mark Better Than Europe's Royal Houses. Boston Herald. Baltimore American.

It is to be hoped that the disease known as angliomania is not infectious, because there seems to be a recrudescence of the malady just now, due to the royal tomfoolery which King Edward is conducting. Should the disease, which at present is confined to a small coterie of title worshippers, spread, it will spoil the independent manhood which is now our American pride.

When angliomania tendencies run so far as so that they will humble themselves before a potentate of King Edward's caliber, knowing that they would not dream of bowing before a president of the United States, the case demands attention. There are signs at this time which suggest the outcropping of this disposition to toady, because, after all, the disease of angliomania is really nothing but a readiness to truckle to the English nobility. The glamour of the king's coronation has accentuated the quality. There is a startling anxiety among certain classes in America to figure prominently in a ceremonial which in every way is at variance with the essence of true Americanism. Our bowings and scrapings are signs of the haughty arrogance of royalty.

It is not this quality which has made America what it is. The men who are the typical Americans of today are not the ones who in their gilded opulence are tumbling all over themselves in an effort to kiss the hand of his royal highness. The men who are making America today are the ones who are kneeling at the foot of industry and are acknowledging it as their sovereign. They are not using their self-made wealth as a Spanish disturbance to the foot of life's ladder that they, like the father, may develop their manhood by working their way to the top. By so doing they make of their sons

La Tribuna di Roma voices the new Italian spirit in expressing the desire that an early meeting may be arranged between the kings of Italy and Great Britain, in order to add proper confirmation to the Italo-British entente, which has gained such broad popularity throughout the peninsula since Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal of the language decree in Malta. A personage attached to the court of Quirinal who is now at Cannes, gives some views, which the Echo de Paris reproduces. Should an interview be brought about a matter of some difficulty, it would seem, the international respectability of the king, beginning on the 15th of next month, will afford the desired occasion. King Edward would receive Victor Emmanuel III on board Victoria and Albert, a picturesque feature being the presence of the naval squadrons of three great powers, France, Italy and Great Britain. The Italian monarch, it is said, would be accompanied by the queen and the duke of the Abruzzi, proceeding to Cannes by sea, accompanied by a Sottile.

No little surprise has been expressed by foreign correspondents in Spain that the recent revolutionary demonstrations in Barcelona have been utterly devoid of the Carlist element, which for many years has never failed to attempt to turn Spanish disturbances to its own account. An explanation, however, is offered by the Liberal of Madrid, which shows that the Carlist leaders were too much occupied with their internal administration to seek to find a revolutionary opportunity in the strike riots. According to this responsible organ, a movement is being organized among the Carlists which signifies the substitution of Don Jaime for Don Carlos, as the figurehead of the party. The Journal declares that 5,000 Remontes have recently been distributed among the Carlist centres. It adds that the agitation, which is directed by General Count Moore, is this time frankly Jaimeist, while Don Carlos and the older chiefs deprecate any outbreak. Don Jaime, however, according to the Liberal, has fully thrown in his lot with the party which may be styled that of Young Carlistism, which is spilling for a fight. It is added that Catalonia will witness an attempt at insurrection this year.

Where the Trouble Lies.

Philadelphia Press. Colonel Bryan is advising the democracy to watch events. The difficulty is the democracy never sees an event until it is pretty nearly out of sight and efforts to catch up with it are fruitless.

Friendship Banished in Trade.

Des Moines Leader. When the soft scalping between Germany and the United States is over both countries will continue, as before, to hit one another's trade with every tariff brickbat that can be made at.

true noblemen, such as are well entitled to wear the crown of success.

It is this solid stuff of work and energy which has placed this nation ahead of the monarchy of which Edward is the figurehead. While the English classes are developing show the American masses are developing substance. Out of this English devotion to show these springs a ruinous pride which belittles its young men. Out of the American's love for substance the young men themselves are being fitted for leadership. That is why America, year by year, will further and further outstrip its English rival. The best sons of our best men, by a proper apprenticeship in the rudiments of business, are qualifying themselves for places of mastery. The best sons of the so-called best men in England are prevented by the frippery of caste and aristocratic pride from preparing themselves for the big tasks of the empire. That is why our leaders are growing bigger than are the biggest practical intellects in England. Royalty is an incubus, it matters not who he is. A typical American who has made his mark is better at any time than the best action of all Europe's royal houses.

HITTING THE MARK.

Expenditure of Powder at Manila and Santiago. Philadelphia Record.

A curious calculation recently made in the Naval Bureau of Ordnance shows that in the Manila bay fight the federal war ships burned about five tons of powder and buried sixty-seven tons of projectiles, at a cost for ammunition of about \$50,000, while in the Santiago fight fifty tons of powder sufficed to throw 113 tons of shot and shell. The cost of projectiles at Santiago was about \$100,000—less price, in deed, to pay for the destruction of four great ironclads and two formidable torpedo boats.

Probably in no other battle have the minutiae of actual gunnery practice been so exhaustively set forth as in the case of the victory of the federal fleet off Santiago. While searching for evidence in the controversy of admirals the naval experts counted every shell mark on the captured vessels and traced the projectiles to their source. Thus it was ascertained that of 9,474 rounds fired, only 124, or about thirteen per cent, hit their designated marks. Oquendo was struck sixty-one times, Viscaya twenty-eight times, Maria Teresa twenty-five times and Colon but six times. Low's average of 1.5 shells per marksmanship, it was high enough to carry death and destruction to the enemy's fleet, which is, after all, the all-important thing in actual naval warfare.

Nevertheless, should an American fleet one day encounter an enemy more expert in gunnery and equally protected by armor the flattering results of the Santiago battle might be easily reversed. Naval advantages will count distinctly hereafter not so much in the possession of great ships and great guns as in high ability to shoot straight at a flying mark.

LAUGHING REMARKS.

Chicago Tribune: Periwinkle—is it a correct figure of speech to say the floods have "crippled" the railways? Polaire—Sure, look at the bones they're lovin'.

Philadelphia Press: "It is a queer-looking horse," said the professor of osteology, "and you know as well as I that a horse can't make head nor tail of it." "Oh course you can't," said the other man. "It's a horse from the middle of a backbone."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Potatoes are very expensive now," said Mrs. Spiffin. "When I go to market I'm ashamed to look a potato in the eye."

Design Copyright: "The Superintendent—I had a grand affair," said the man, "but you had a wonderful memory; but you don't seem to remember anything from one day to another." "The New Clerk—That's just it, I have a wonderful memory to forget things, you know."

Philadelphia Press: "My" exclaimed the good-natured housekeeper as she watched "Henry Wraggles" pour the food. "You certainly do act as if you were hungry." "Act?" he cried, between bites. "Ose whies, lady, don't you know de difference between actin' an' de real ting'?"

Chicago Tribune: "And yet," observed the information editor, "Stone can't be 'still' retorted the exchange editor, "those bandits seemed to think it necessary to keep a lot of rocks to flummox her by when they let her go."

"The name of the other, scowling, 'will now play a band organ.' IN 1902.

New York Press. I went to a Ladies' club today. I had a grand affair; the ladies sat in solemn rows. There was a lady in the chair.

A lady ushered in the guests. "Lady called the roll, while other ladies sat for us." Or lectured from a scroll.

About such things! You ne'er would think These ladies bright and gay. Oh, how I love to see them, About them all to say.

They read about the Fall of Man. How HE had had His day. And about the little woman, / Who, they said, had come to stay.

They told us how the world was made, And HOW it should be RUN. WE know no more when THEY were through. Than when they first began.

But what of that? They said it well. And looked so very wise. It's not for us who sit in rows Such wisdom to despise.

The lady seated in the chair Was wiser of them all. She seemed to know just when to smile, And when she had the "call."

But I felt so very sorry. While I was sitting there. To think no one should share with us 'This wisdom of the fair."

Advertisement for Sprucing Up. A new hat—fresh gloves—an extra pair of trousers—or a neck-tie—are items that will tide you over and make you feel well dressed—if you are not ready for the spring overcoat or suit—and here is the place to get them to advantage. Our spring showing of suits is the real thing—nicer than ever and lower in price for qualities, workmanship, fit and style, than ever before. Take a glance at our windows—will help you to decide where to buy, when you are ready. NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning-King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.