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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1902. GEORGE RASMUSSEN, Notary Public.

It used to be Czar Reed. Now it is Despot Henderson.

Kaiser Wilhelm's American yacht had a meteoric time of it crossing the Atlantic.

Now that peace appears in sight in South Africa, mutterings of war are heard in Ireland.

The South Omaha ballot bunglers should have known better than to make re-marks with a blue pencil.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The heavy advance in the price of beef may furnish the popercats with another paramount issue.

A 15-year-old high school boy at Denver fell dead the other night as he was leading his partner to a seat after a waltz. Moral: Don't waltz.

What is the good of nine assistant supreme judges if the court can't expedite decisions on an issue that involves the whole taxing machinery of Omaha?

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock declares that all fences must come down. This will be hard on statesmen who have been trying to close the gaps in the fences around their political preserves.

After mature reflection the Presbyterian council now in session at Washington has reached the conclusion that the pope of Rome is no longer suspected of being anti-Christ. The world do move.

So long as lands on the South Dakota Indian reservation can be leased for \$1 per acre the proposition to lease the public domain to the stockmen at 2 cents per acre will hardly prove attractive to Uncle Samuel.

Stuffing the ballot box is the charge which members of the Chicago Culture club have brought against a sister member. The prevailing impression among suffrage reformers has been that such naughty tricks were exclusively practiced by men.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has turned her back upon Nebraska. She is mad because the people of Seward declined to pay her \$40 for prancing on the stage in the cause of woman's right to political equality with man. There is a good deal of method in Mrs. Carrie Nation's madness.

If "Our Dave" must have a sixth term in congress because he cannot afford to retire while he is under fire, he may have to invest in a self-acting political gatling gun that will scatter grape and canister through the district and keep Dave under fire every two years for the remainder of his natural life.

Now that the war tax is repealed and the revenues of the government have been reduced to the level of anticipated expenditure, the democrats in congress and out of congress are hammering at the tariff, knowing all the time that a reduction of the income from imports would bring on a deficit and force a new bond issue, which would furnish much needed ammunition in the next presidential campaign.

The local democratic organ parades an editorial published at Fremont, appealing to republicans of this district to renominate Mercer for a sixth term. This is good democratic tactics, although it is an impertinence on the part of the paper published in another congressional district. It is to the interest of democrats to induce republicans to nominate the weakest and most vulnerable candidate, and it may be expected from now on until the nomination is made that the World-Herald will keep on boosting Mercer and sandbagging all other republican aspirants for the Mercer succession.

AS TO REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

Five years ago the republican party regained control of the administration of national affairs after four years of democratic rule, during which the country had experienced one of the severest industrial and commercial depressions in its history. When the republican party was restored to power hundreds of mills and factories were idle and hundreds of thousands of people were without employment. Both our foreign and domestic commerce had made little if any progress in the preceding four years. There had been financial distrust and an indisposition on the part of capital to invest in new enterprises. The great transportation interest was unprofitable as a whole. The agricultural producers were not making money. The wages of labor were lower than they had been for a number of years. The consumption of the products of the farm and factory had materially declined.

The republican party promised to remedy this unhappy condition. It made provision for doing so as soon as possible. Indeed, immediately after the election of 1896 the business situation began to improve and there was a steadily rising tide of prosperity. The industries of the country became active and continue so. The demand for skilled labor grew until it exceeded the supply and wages increased. Our foreign and domestic commerce grew with unprecedented rapidity. Transportation and agricultural production became profitable. The consuming power of the people was greatly increased.

The country is still prosperous. All industries are in active operation, the great iron and steel industry, which perhaps best reflects the general prosperity, having business which assures at least another year of undiminished activity. The great transportation interest is making good earnings, which promise for the current year, if crops are favorable, to equal if not exceed the high-water mark of last year. There is little idle labor in the country and in some portions the demand is in excess of the supply. The March bulletin of the New York department of labor states that during the fourth quarter of 1901 only 4.6 per cent of the members of labor organizations in the state were idle as compared with 8.5 per cent for the same organizations in the corresponding period of the previous year, when the idleness was less than it had been in any of the preceding years. Undoubtedly the percentage has since been reduced and the labor situation in New York may fairly be accepted as an index for the entire country.

One of the most striking results of the prosperity under republican policy during the last five years is the statistics of savings banks. Equally valuable evidence of the benefit of this policy to the agricultural producers is the great amount of mortgage indebtedness paid off, aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. In short, there is not an industrial or commercial interest that has not shared in the remarkable prosperity which has prevailed since the republican party returned to power five years ago and labor in this country is as a whole better off today than at any previous time in our history. Demagogues may sneer at our will at "republican prosperity," but it is a most substantial fact, attested not only by indisputable statistics, but by the universal personal experience of the American people. The financial, industrial and commercial progress of the United States during the last five years is without a parallel in the history of any other country.

MORGAN ON NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is the most persistent champion of the Nicaragua canal and it is due him to say that perhaps no man in congress is better equipped than he to set forth the claims of that route. He has been studying and dwelling on it for years and in consequence he appears now to be unable to see any good or advantage in another direction, even though pointed out with clearness and precision by some of the ablest engineers in the country. This was shown in his speech on the subject Thursday, when he expressed doubt as to the feasibility and practicability of the Panama canal, notwithstanding the fact that the Isthmian Canal commission unqualifiedly pronounced the Panama route feasible and practicable and stated that the canal could be completed for many millions less money than the Nicaragua canal would cost. It is curious that the commission appears to have overlooked a danger which the Alabama senator has discovered, that one or more dams on the Panama route might fall, with the result of heavy loss to the United States. The fact that the engineers who made the investigation did not suggest this danger will cause many to question whether there is any sound reason for the fear which Mr. Morgan entertains. At all events we suppose that some chances would have to be taken in constructing a canal at Panama as well as on the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Morgan seems to still think that the government cannot secure a good title to the Panama route, notwithstanding the judicial authority given to the French company to sell its property and the proposition of the Colombian government in regard to concessions. It would be difficult to say what more can be desired to enable the United States to secure a good title to the property of the Panama Canal company. Mr. Morgan appears also to be in error in asserting that the canal commission had no authority to accept an offer of the Panama company, but even if it be granted that in this matter he is correct, the matter is not material. The acceptance of the offer by the commission had no binding force and it was just as well to get the offer before congress in that way as by any other. The government was in no sense committed thereby.

With some of the general views of the Alabama senator everybody can

agree, but he by no means demonstrates that the route he favors is the superior one. It is beginning to be somewhat doubtful whether there will be any canal legislation at the present session.

COUNCILMAN LOBECK'S PLAN.

Councilman Lobek has evolved a plan for reorganizing the municipal government of Omaha, which he presented in elaborate form at the meeting of the Douglas County Democracy. According to Councilman Lobek, our city government is a one-man machine which would work much better if it were converted into a nine-man machine.

As a remedy for present conditions Councilman Lobek would take the power out of the executive's hands by making all of the members of present appointive offices elective. He would elect the city engineer, city attorney, building inspector, health commissioner and incidentally also, perhaps, the president of the park commission and thus make the legs and arms of the municipal body politic independent of its head. He would abolish the fire and police commission and vest its powers and duties in the city council, thus saving the taxpayers about \$4,000 per year.

Mr. Lobek's plan has had a fair trial in Omaha as well as in other cities and has everywhere been discarded because it divides responsibility, creates friction and destroys discipline in departments of the city government that should as far as possible be harmonious. The experience of American cities has favored the one-man machine as against the many-headed city government, in which each officer is answerable for his conduct only to himself. Experience in Omaha, as everywhere else, has shown also that elective officers are in no respect superior to the appointed officers either in character or competency.

Turning over the control and management of the fire and police departments to the city council might save the taxpayers several thousand dollars a year, and then again it might not. It would not give us more efficient fire and police protection, it would not give us a better grade of firemen or policemen, nor would it tend to improve the standard of the men elected to the city council. On the contrary, it would force the liquor dealers to take an active hand in the election of councilmen and make the councilmen simply an annex of the breweries and saloons. Every councilman would claim the appointment of his proportion of the policemen and firemen and political ward heeled would tag at the heels of every councilman whenever there was a vacancy in the police or fire department. If councilmen were members of the executive board councilmen would expect to sample all the beer and whiskey on tap as a privilege and the periodic jangle and wrangle over liquor licenses would not only demoralize the council but disgrace the city.

Mr. Lobek, of course, anticipates that all councilmen enjoying these special privileges would always remain above temptation, but there is ground for fear that some might be tempted to keep their hands closer to their coat tails than ordinary etiquette would warrant. At any rate, the exercise of police commission powers would not improve the breed of councilmen or protect the community from scandal.

Mr. Lobek has been in public life long enough to know that the voters who inflict upon the community a bad one-man machine would just as readily inflict upon it a bad nine-man machine. He ought to know that the stream never rises above its source and he should know that we must first purify the source before we can expect a clean stream. The trouble with municipal governments is at the bottom and not at the top.

Comptroller Westberg tries to justify his habit of meddling with other people's business by quoting from the dictionary, which defines a comptroller as "a critic, a fault-finder, a constant censurer of public officials on behalf of the people." This definition does not fit Mr. Westberg individually or collectively. If in the past he could only have found time to attend strictly to his official duties the taxpayers of Omaha would have been better off by many thousands. For example, when the defalcation in the city treasury occurred while he was chief accountant of the comptroller, he insisted that the defalcation was only \$5,000, but when the footings of the shortage were completed they turned out to be \$115,000 and the city in the end lost \$85,000 by the negligence or incompetency of the "constant censurer."

A Jug-Handle Affair.

Detroit Free Press (dem.) Mr. Bryan's idea of democratic harmony is to have all the rest of the fellows submit to him.

Don't Know When He's Licked.

Baltimore American. General Uribe-Uribe has suffered two defeats. Presumably, after the enemy had whipped the first half of his name, it had to resume operations on the second.

Too Much of a Good Thing?

Baltimore American. Uncle Sam is suffering from too much prosperity. He has more money than he knows what to do with, and more advice about getting rid of it than he can use.

Henry's Hopeless Task.

Chicago News. When Henry Watterson succeeds in convicting the president of being a despot he will be entitled to curl up somewhere and dream another thrilling chapter of American history.

A Cruel Institution.

Philadelphia Ledger. Congressional orators are now required to deliver their speeches on Cuban reciprocity before they can be printed in the Congressional Record, but they are not obliged to certify to their authority.

Chinese Exclusion.

Kansas City Star. The senate's substitute Chinese exclusion bill is altogether preferable to the house measure. The present law is sufficiently drastic. That it is effective enough has been shown by the experience of the United States for the last ten years. The minute provisions of the house bill, besides being

Live Nebraska Towns

McCook—An Up-to-Date City.

McCook is preeminently a railroad town and is justly entitled to the distinction of being one of the most "metropolitan" of Nebraska cities of its class. In two decades here has been built an up-to-date little city of 3,000 alert, energetic citizens, a city with excellent waterworks and electric light plants and the latest telephone system. Being headquarters for the western division of the Burlington route here are situated the headquarters buildings, roundhouse, machine shop, blacksmith shop, storerooms, etc., in all of the most extensive city of its business in Nebraska outside the largest cities, and employing hundreds of men in all departments. The Burlington's payroll at this place is about \$30,000 monthly. While this is distinctively a railroad town it has nevertheless all the desirable features of any other bustling Nebraska city. As the route of the Red Willow county it has the finest court house in southwestern Nebraska and its school, containing over 700 pupils, are the pride of its people. All lines of business are represented with stocks of goods which would be creditable to much larger cities and the enterprise of its business men is at the head of the commercial procession. A substantial business district is backed up by the handsome, best-kept residence section of any city of its size in Nebraska, and it is in this portion of the city that

the greatest activity is apparent—in fact, residential building has gone on uninterruptedly all winter long, employing every available mechanic. McCook is becoming prominently known as the center and headquarters of the movement to encourage the growing of alfalfa in the Republican valley and uplands, and it does not require the vision of an enthusiast to see in the not distant future a beet sugar factory at this place—a business project which would be of the very highest importance to this portion of Nebraska and which should receive every encouragement, for in this direction lies the most promising source of success and prosperity. It may be noted with satisfaction, too, that five times last year's acreage has already been contracted for the present season. Profitable results were obtained on the uplands well as from irrigation in the valley. In addition to the usual crops alfalfa has come to be one of the growing crops of this part of the Republican valley. This means an expansion of southwestern Nebraska's chief source of wealth, the growing of stock. It is to this end that nature has especially smiled on this section, and along this sure road to substantial prosperity the wealth there is the most permanent development—herein are the most reliable advantages to the settler and investor. F. M. KIMMELL.

at variance with treaty provisions, were unnecessarily irritating to Chinese feelings. It is unfortunate that exclusion is necessary. As it is it should be carried out as decently as possible.

Charming Mountain Modesty.

Denver Republican. The Republican is so much superior to any other paper printed in the Rocky Mountain states that the circulation of even the most popular of the other papers is a mere shadow of its own. It contains at all times the fullest, the best written and the most trustworthy reports of current events and the most sensible editorial discussions of questions of interest.

Going to the Bottom.

Indianapolis Journal. Secretary Root's instructions to General Chaffee show that the administration intends to meet fearlessly the charges of cruelty in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines. From whatever source the charges come, they will be thoroughly investigated, and if any are substantiated those who are responsible for the cruel orders or practices will be punished.

UNCLE SAM AS A FARMER.

A Glimpse of Last Year's Business with Other Lands. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Uncle Sam can well afford to sit on his farm fence and whistle and grin at the rest of his agricultural enterprises turn out as well in the future as they did in the year 1901, for which he has just struck a balance in the Agricultural department, where he keeps his accounts roughly checked up. They show that he sold to other nations during the year some of the largest bills of goods in any one year since he started the ranch, and if any are suitably consumed, which for 75,000,000 odd at table is no small matter, where the very best is always, and without stinting quantity, is always freely supplied.

The facts are freely commented upon in less favored households, nations that the Yankee people do not know what domestic economy means, and that they waste more of the necessities of life in any one year than would supply in luxury the table of their English or French or German cousins.

In spite of waste and luxurious home living, the United States managed to sell abroad farm products to the value of \$952,000,000, an increase of over 100,000,000 of the exports for 1900. Of course, there was a credit offset to this in certain lines of native products, but the net result was a raise with profit, but which the family has a taste for. They cost only the trifling total, however, of \$32,000,000, which was \$28,000,000 less than the same goods cost in the year 1900. It leaves the healthy and gratifying surplus of \$918,000,000, a very comfortable margin of profit for the hard-headed cultivator of the soil. The account does not include the figures of our trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico, and that for the year 1900 did. Since then the junction of these outlying islands to the home farm would properly have them out of any calculation of what our debt and credit trade was with foreign consumers, but the business cuts a small figure anyway, as in the year 1900 our sales to these islands amounted to only about \$24,000,000, while we purchased from them a meagerly \$5,000,000. Cotton for the first time in several years, took the lead in our exports, followed as a close second by breadstuffs, and third in order by meat products. The chief items imported and which make up \$258,000,000 of the total value of \$952,000,000 were sugar, coffee, hides, skins, silk, fibers (vegetable and woolen), tea, fruit, nuts, cocoa, vegetable oils, vegetables and spices, wines and spirits and seeds.

The result shows Uncle Sam to be a pretty good farmer, even if his family is a trifle wasteful and extravagant.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

After all, Senator Jones is assured of a bale of comfort in private life. The projected statue to General Butler has been defeated by the legislature. Massachusetts cannot so soon forgive the Teakshbury revelations.

The legislature of Maryland assembled in extra session last Thursday for the single purpose of correcting legislative blunders committed at the regular session last winter. Nebraska's distinguished example is taking root in Maine. Joseph H. Manley has invested in a farm as the first step in his campaign for the governorship of the Pine Tree state.

Voting machines were given a trial at the city election in Hartford, Conn., on the 8th inst., and worked like a charm. In two voting precincts 2,400 voters pressed the button during the day.

The assessed valuation of St. Louis real estate for the current year foots up \$31,895,230, an increase of \$15,655,230 over 1901. Valuable quasi-public corporations, as well as banks and trust companies were also pushed up, making the total increase \$25,991,750.

George S. R. Wright, a member of the Philadelphia council, has horrified the other city fathers of that most corruptly governed New York state next fall. It is intimated that Mr. Hill is guided in this matter by the fact that Milburn was born in England and therefore, even if elected, is barred by the constitution from becoming president. The ex-senator could therefore have the glory of favoring a winning candidate without bringing a dangerous rival into national view.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Among the seditious proclamations recently circulated in St. Petersburg by the students is one addressed especially to workmen, which draws a somber picture of their wretched existence and their moral and physical degradation. The circular declares that the whole existing situation is due to the tyranny of the system of government. It then proceeds to assure the working classes that what is taught them in the name of God is only a tissue of falsehood, a shameful exploitation of religion carried on for the benefit of governments, priests and the holy synod, and that the people in the eyes of the government represent nothing more than a vile herd of animals, without knowledge, will, rights or worth of any kind. But, says the circular, the students have taken into their own hands the people's cause, in order to free the world from this and other such evils, though each student should have at his side ten policemen and ten gendarmes threatening him with the lash, he would none the less fulfill the task which he has taken upon himself for the good of the people. The effect of this and similar circulars is clearly observed in the participation of the working classes in the recent student demonstrations.

In France possibly more than in any other country all organized demonstrations for the improvement of labor conditions are tainted by the element of anarchy, and anarchists and radical socialists, who seize every opportunity to attack all established institutions and thus force honest and rational opposition to abuses to become identified with mob rule and violence. A serious attempt is now being made on the part of French labor organizations to eliminate from their ranks all extreme and revolutionary elements. The first national congress of the "Jaunes de France," or yellow mining syndicate, in opposition to the revolutionary syndicate called the "Rouges," or Reds, is now in session at the Salon des Beaux-Arts, in the city of Paris. The delegates are numerous, representing 301 syndicates, with a total membership of 317,745 miners. M. Burris, delegate for Montceau, has been chosen president. The proceedings promise to be of an interesting character, for we are in the presence of an organized attempt to eliminate the collectivist and revolutionary element from the settlement of labor disputes.

The riots in Belgium are much of the same character, but not yet so general or violent as those that prevailed at the last party in the country. The suffrage was ten years since. As at the former period there is a good deal of trouble with the purely lawless element in the cities, but apparently there is a concerted movement, led by the socialists, to force the government to a wider basis of suffrage. In 1893 the minimum age of suffrage was adopted, the minimum of age being fixed at 25 years. Then the number of voters was insignificant, less than 200,000 at most, and hardly more than half that at some elections. The new law was calculated to increase this number largely. But certain classes were given what are known as supplementary votes. Two additional voters were given to married men having children, one was given for the possession of a certain amount of property, and two were given to the graduates of the higher educational and technical institutions. The result has been to keep the conservative party in power, though it is undoubtedly a minority of the voters. There has been for some years a vigorous agitation for the repeal of the supplementary vote and the adoption of the policy of "one man, one vote." The struggle has been much embittered by the acute animosity of the socialists and a large part of the workingmen toward the "clericals." It is impossible to say what will be the immediate outcome of the present disturbances, but if events take the same course as in 1893 the government will first suppress the disturbance with such success as it can attain, and then will yield a more liberal suffrage.

The following is a comprehensive estimate of King Oscar of Sweden: King Oscar is a sailor, or rather, was one until he ascended the throne. Oscar is probably the most accomplished monarch of the present time. Besides being a great traveler, he is an author, a poet, a dramatist, an artist and a composer. Indeed, most of the church music now used in Sweden is his composition. Add to this that he possesses a remarkable knowledge of history, Oriental lore, of chemistry, astronomy and other branches of science, that he is a clever and successful business man, that he stands six feet three in his stockings, and that he wears on his breast several medals, conferred upon him prior to his accession to the throne, for saving lives at the risk of his own, and you have a monarch well worthy in every respect of occupying the throne of the Vikings of the heroic days of the Sagas.

The plan of the Russian government to colonize Siberia on an extensive scale is said to have broken down completely in execution. The inducements offered to Russian peasants were very generous, and in the last twelve months over 200,000 have crossed the Urals to make new homes for themselves. It seems, however, that insufficient provision was made for their reception and that it was impossible to take proper care of them until they had secured their farms and started in their new life. The result is that at least 50,000 have returned to Russia empty of pocket and ruined in health from the hardships they underwent. Likewise has M. Witte's plan for the settlement of Siberia by impoverished nobles failed. Such persons were permitted to purchase lands on the

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

Used always in making the biscuit and cake it saves both health and money. Made from pure, grape cream of tartar, most healthful of fruit acids.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

earliest of terms, about \$8,000 acres being allotted to each one, the payments to extend over thirty-seven years. Instead, however, of nobles taking advantage of this offer, these lands have been taken up by speculators and jobbers, who in many cases have resold them at ten times their original price. But the chief obstacle Russia has to meet in the settlement of its vast Asiatic dominion is the unwillingness of the peasants to live on farms. They prefer the towns and trading stations, and instead of becoming active factors in the development of the country more than often become charges on the government.

Victor Emmanuel is said to be emulative of Haroun al Raschid, and enjoys nothing more than to wander about the streets and countryside, mixing among his people, hearing good things of himself and the opposite. As Italy is supposed to be the hotbed of anarchy, the police are commanded to keep a particularly close watch on their sovereign, so that no harm may befall him. But not a week passes that he does not elude them and get away by himself. By this means he is continually having adventures which are rarely the lot of monarchs and at the same time he gets closer to his people, more in touch with their likes and dislikes, than is usually the case with one in his position.

LINES TO A SMILE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The editor of the Manila Volcano has been arrested. 'Wonder what they'll do with the crater'."

Chicago Tribune: "I see old Skimmer-horn is up for office again. I thought he had got out of politics."

Samerville Journal: "Almost every business man by the time he gets to 40 carries around with him all the time at least one little bottle of pills, and sometimes two."

Chicago Post: "Are they happily mated?" "I don't think so. I overheard his wife telling him that she thought mourning was very becoming to her."

Philadelphia Press: Lieutenant Lovett (sentimentally)—I've come to my 'good-by.' I've been ordered to the Philippines. Miss Giddy—How jolly! It is an interesting now to read the lists of the killed and wounded.

Baltimore News: "Young man," said the solemn-looking gentleman in the throng, "do you know you are on the path to quick destruction?" "I do," replied the youth, as he detached

himself and hastened forward, for he had only ten minutes to spend in the quick-lunch room.

Baltimore American: "And so," said the member of the investigating committee, "you are the gentleman in charge of the rogues' gallery?" "Yes, sir," answered the police lieutenant, "we are the committee on weights and measures."

THE WASHERWOMAN.

Eugene Ware ("Ironquill"). In a very humble cot, In a rather quiet spot, In the suds and in the soap, Worked a woman, full of hope; Working, singing, all alone, In a sort of undertone: "With the Savior for a friend, He will keep me to the end."

Sometimes happening along, I heard the semi-song, In a soft undertone: "More in sympathy than gulls; But I never said a word In regard to what I heard, As she sang about her friend, Who would keep her to the end."

Not in sorrow nor in gloom, Working all day long was she, As her children, three or four, Played around her on the floor; But in monotones the song, She was humming all day long: "With the Savior for a friend, He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing, For I scarce believe a thing Of the miracles of old; But I know that her belief Is the anodyne of grief, And will always be a friend That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she, Just as poor as poor could be; But her spirit always rose, Like the bubbles in the suds; And though widowed and alone, Cheered her with the monotone, "With the Savior for a friend, He will keep her to the end."

I have seen her rub and scrub, On a washboard in the tub, While the baby, soaped in suds, Rolled and tumbled in the suds; Or was paddling in the pools, With old scissors stuck in suds; She still humming of her friend, Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds, Have their root on human needs; And I should not wish to strip From that washerwoman's lip Any song that she can sing; Any hope that songs can bring; For the woman has a friend, Who will keep her to the end.

It's in the Quality Of Our Clothing for MEN and Boys that Make it Cheap. Men's Suits, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Boys' and Children Suits \$2.50 to \$18.00. No Clothing Fits Like Ours. Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Milcox, Manager.