

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c. Daily Bee (with Sunday), per copy, 15c. Illustrated Bee, per copy, 20c. Sunday Bee, per copy, 10c. Saturday Bee, per copy, 10c. A twentieth century farmer, one year, \$1.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c. Daily Bee (with Sunday), per copy, 15c. Evening Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c. Evening Bee (with Sunday), per copy, 15c. A twentieth century farmer, one year, \$1.00.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include State of Nebraska, Douglas county, and various dates from 1901 to 1902.

Net total sales, 507,513. Net daily average, 26,277.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of March, A. D. 1902.

GEORGE RASMUSSEN, Notary Public.

The battle for tax reform has only just begun.

Governor Savage is heavy on relievers with jughandle conditions.

The clubmen have the right of way from Omaha to Los Angeles.

Indiana republicans have sounded the keynote for the next presidential campaign.

Cuban potatoes are selling at \$10 a barrel in Chicago. Don't congress repeal the differential?

Members of the Real Estate exchange should remember the motto, "Keep your head cool and your feet warm."

Omaha still continues to march proudly next to the head of the column among pork packing cities of America.

Money may make the mare go down in Mississippi, but it takes coin to move an electric motor car in the city of Washington.

A United States senator who would engage in a scuffle with a street car conductor over a nickel ought to be relegated to the back woods of Mississippi for the balance of his days.

Omaha's claims for the fusion state convention were not pushed to any considerable degree. It would not have been safe, as Omaha is a stronghold of democracy, with a very, very slight sprinkling of populists.

Now that the supreme court has clearly defined the methods by which the value of a franchise can be ascertained for assessment purposes, the State Board of Equalization ought to have no difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion regarding the assessment of railroad, telegraph and telephone companies.

In the light of the supreme court decision the assessment of that part of the East Omaha bridge which is within the corporate limits of this city at the rate at which the structure would sell for scrapiron and firewood would seem a stupendous farce. The bridge and approaches were mortgaged some years ago at \$2,000,000, but were turned in for assessment at something like \$7,000 per mile.

New York congressmen are awfully sensitive. The mere intimation from a New York paper that they are mere dummies has roused one of the representatives from the American metropolis to rise to a question of privilege and waste five minutes of the precious time of the house in self vindication. A little thing like that would scarcely have touched the egotism of a member from the wild and woolly.

Through a Hot Springs hot air daily we learn that the most enthusiastic interest of the self-styled National Editorial association centered in its selection of its place of meeting next year. The battle was a clean cut one, the representatives from each of the contending cities expressing their claims in an impressive, strenuous manner, but the two South Omaha reporters who spoke for the press of Nebraska's metropolis carried the day triumphantly. One of the features of the trip to Omaha next year will be an extended trip through the Yellowstone National park. And this was all that the deadhead junketers, who do not stand for a single first-class newspaper in America, were striving for. It may be interesting also to know that they did not give Omaha preference until the general passenger agents had yielded to the importunities of these valiant rough writers to extend their excursion privileges from Omaha to the Black Hills and Yellowstone.

A MOST RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

In granting the peremptory writ ordering the city council to revise its action in the equalization of the taxes of the franchised corporations of Omaha the state supreme court has rendered a righteous and far-reaching decision. The doctrine of taxation as enunciated by the supreme court is in accord with the letter and spirit of the constitutional provision that subjects the property and franchises of corporations to an equal share in the burdens of taxation that is imposed upon the property of individuals. By declaring void and unconstitutional that part of section 32 of the revenue act which requires the assessor to deduct the amount of corporate indebtedness from the actual value of the taxable stock and real estate owned by corporations the supreme court has repudiated the iniquitous doctrine that the mortgages on public corporations owning franchises shall be deducted from the aggregate valuation of their property while the mortgages on the real estate of individuals and private corporations are not considered as in any way diminishing the taxable value of their property.

In declaring that the value of a franchise can be readily ascertained by adding together the bonds and stocks of the corporation at their market value and deducting therefrom the value of the real and personal property of the franchised corporation the supreme court has not only emphasized the provision of the constitution that franchises constitute a valuable asset of a corporation and are subject to taxation the same as is their real and personal property, but it has issued specific instructions to assessors and boards of equalization how to figure out the value of a franchise.

Equally, if not more important, is the ruling of the court that it is immaterial what the ratio of assessment is to the actual or market value of taxable property so long as it is uniformly applied to all classes of property. In other words, if the general assessment is at 40 per cent then all classes of tangible property and all franchises must pay taxes on 40 per cent of their actual or market value. Under the ruling of the court boards of equalization are in duty bound to level all assessments to the established standard without reference to the increase or decrease of revenue such action may produce. With the clear cut enunciation of the principles governing taxation in Nebraska, the way to equity in the distribution of tax burdens is clear, and no additional legislation or revision of the revenue laws could improve it. The beneficent effects of the decision are by no means confined to the taxpayers of Omaha. They cover the entire state and should be hailed with gratitude by every citizen interested in its progress and prosperity.

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCIDITY.

The republicans of Indiana adhere to protection and also favor reciprocity under such conditions as shall not interfere with home production. That is in accord with the policy defined by President McKinley. The Indiana platform further favors modifications of the tariff schedules as changing conditions may require, but such changes shall be in line with the fundamental principle of protection. This is the position taken by the republicans of Iowa in their last state platform and we think represents the view of republicans very generally. It will not be questioned that some of the tariff schedules could now be modified without doing violence to the principle of protection, but, there is a reasonable apprehension that to undertake a revision of the tariff at this time would more or less seriously disturb business.

REPUBLICANS AND THE TRUSTS.

The plank of the Indiana republican platform which will command most attention and which will be approved by all republicans is that which declares opposition to trusts or combinations whose purpose or effort is to restrict business or control prices. This is in accord with the position of the republican party since the trust issue became prominent in public attention. Fourteen years ago, in the national convention of 1888, the party placed itself on record in opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade and recommended to congress and the legislatures of the states "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." In response to this a republican congress in 1890 enacted and a republican president approved the anti-trust law now in effect and which the administration is taking steps to enforce.

Everywhere republicans are opposed to combinations to restrict business or control prices and favor such legislation for their regulation and supervision as will prevent abuses. In the meantime they approve the effort of the administration to enforce the laws against illegal combinations and will approve the demand of the Indiana republicans "that administrative officers, state and national, shall enforce the laws in the most vigorous manner, so that legitimate competition shall not be embarrassed or destroyed." Republicans, however, do not favor a rash and reckless policy of destruction in dealing with the combinations. As has been said by President Roosevelt, "the mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance." This most important ques-

tion, affecting all our industrial and commercial interests and far-reaching, demands careful and cautious consideration. Only ignorance that is incapable of apprehending consequences will counsel a policy of destruction. Wise and conservative men see the better way to be supervision and regulation, through which abuses may be prevented or remedied and the public properly protected.

This is the policy which the republican administration proposes and which republicans generally concur in. Existing laws should be faithfully and vigorously enforced and this the national administration is showing an earnest determination to do. Additional legislation should be provided giving the national government supervision and regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and with this done there is reason to believe that most or all of the evils now complained of would disappear. Such legislation the people expect from the present congress and we confidently believe they will not be disappointed.

THE STEAMSHIP COMBINATION.

The combination of transatlantic steamship lines is commanding quite as much attention in Europe as in this country and both official and newspaper expressions abroad show that it is regarded with much serious concern. The matter is being considered by the British admiralty in respect to its bearing upon ship subsidies and it was announced in the House of Commons yesterday that an arrangement had been made with the British White Star line which precluded the possibility of any of its armed cruisers or merchant steamers being transferred to a foreign flag without the consent of the admiralty. It was intimated that the combination may necessitate a radical change in the subsidy arrangements. A London Journal suggests that vital interests of the empire in time of war may be jeopardized by the new arrangement.

German newspapers apprehend that the combination may exercise an ominous influence on European destiny and declare it to be the real American danger, saying that Germany cannot afford to be drawn into it. A Vienna paper describes it as the first world conceivable and that the interests of the entire world are opposed to America monopolizing the whole shipping traffic of the world. Such is the profound apprehension that has been created abroad by this latest development of the "community of interest" policy, yet the men who have promoted it profess only the most beneficent purposes. One of the most prominent of them says that "the object of the combination is to try to give better transatlantic service at a decreased cost" and their promises are of a nature to almost persuade conviction that the combination may bring real benefits to shippers.

It remains to be seen whether the combination, formidable as it appears, will be able to control the rates of transatlantic freights and passage. A number of strong and independent lines are not in the combination and may not enter it. Meanwhile the question whether it is a legal corporation is being considered. It is said, by the Department of Justice and a high official of the department is quoted as of the opinion that it may be found to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which applies to combinations in restraint of commerce with foreign nations as well as between the states. Mr. Morgan and his associates are not yet warranted in felicitating themselves on the complete success of their scheme for controlling transatlantic commerce.

NEW PHASE OF STATE RIGHTS.

St. Louis has also secured an Indian supply depot with a \$10,000 appropriation to pay the salaries of a storekeeper, watchman and a few freight husters, but if the experience of Omaha is any criterion its Indian supply depot will prove of little advantage to its dealers in Indian supplies. If the bids for Indian supplies hereafter as heretofore are to be awarded on samples exhibited in Chicago, Philadelphia or New York, there is precious little to be gained for the jobbers by having a storage warehouse under the more pretentious name of depot. If Omaha jobbers have any advantage over Chicago in the delivery of canned goods and provisions it is because they are nearer to and have better facilities for delivering supplies at the Nebraska and South Dakota reservations. For the same reason St. Louis has advantage over Omaha and Chicago in the delivery of supplies to the Indians located in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. The location of the depot alone does not enhance these advantages or diminish the chances of Chicago in competing for the delivery of supplies to the Indians located on Lake Superior or reservations in the far north.

Governor Savage has granted William Rhea, who was under sentence to be hanged at the state penitentiary today for the murder of Herman Zahn, a conditional reprieve until July 10, 1903. It is given out that the governor hopes that the next legislature will enact a law abolishing capital punishment. We apprehend, however, that the prospect for the abolition of capital punishment by the next legislature is not much better than the prospect of its repealing the law that makes embezzlement a penitentiary offence punishable by from one to twenty years.

Let's Please the Children.

Baltimore American.

Perhaps it would please our desk readers more if the commanding general were selected from some collection of war-worn.

Enormous Movement of Live Stock.

Portland Oregonian.

Within the year 1901 a total of 152,000 beef cattle were shipped from the Montana ranges, mostly to eastern markets. In the same period \$4,000,000 worth of live stock of the state, many of them for army purposes.

This enormous movement of livestock from a single Rocky Mountain state indicates the vastness of the live stock interests on the great plateau over which less than half a century ago vast herds of buffalo roamed and grazed.

Live Nebraska Towns

Kearney—Tried and Triumphant.

Kearney is the center and metropolis of the Nebraska alfalfa belt, the richest portion of the state, with the greatest present promise of rapid development and the most perfect assurance of increasing values. The great central creamery must contain nearly 6,000 people, even a trifle more. Racked by the tempests of panic and financial depression, Kearney was far from wrecked. Beset by many trials, Kearney has most grandly triumphed.

When the Wheels Are Greased.

Minneapolis Times.

The rivers and harbor bill, carrying \$70,000,000 of appropriations, has gone through congress "as slick as grass." There is nothing like judicious and well-distributed sops to the various local interests to make the path of an appropriation bill easy to travel.

And Hogg Hedged, Too.

Chicago News.

Hogg of Texas, formerly one of the greatest of the Bryanites, has seen a light since he got rich in oil speculation. "I do not believe," he said in a recent interview, "that the state has the right to limit any man's capital or income. There must be no interference there."

A Palpable Hit.

Minneapolis Times.

If Mr. Jefferson were called upon to solve the problems of this day and generation he might hesitate a moment before announcing his policy, but it is easy to find an orator who can shut his eyes and let you see both hands behind him and then tell exactly what Mr. Jefferson would do.

Forces that Move the World.

Chicago Chronicle.

British journals claim that the Rhodes ill-gotten fortunes bequeathed to support American and German students at Oxford will inaugurate "the most remarkable change the world has ever known." Greater folly cannot be imagined. Of all possible great forces the university has always been the least. It is the contact of nations, the friction of mind upon mind, not contemplation in a closet, that moves the world.

Strange Indemnity Precedent.

Portland Oregonian.

A bill was passed in the senate a few days ago to pay \$100 to the widow of Judge J. C. Parker for extraordinary service rendered by her husband as judge in the western district of Arkansas. The bill was reported adversely by Senator Hoar, but he stated that as the case was absolutely "unique" he would vote for it. The country has become accustomed to "precedents" as an excuse for drawing money from the treasury, but this is the first time that a claim has been passed upon as "unique" and therefore deserving. Thus another precedent has been established.

Picturesque and Amusing.

New York Tribune.

That picturesque and typical Texan, ex-Governor Hogg, talks with racy humor about his experiences abroad with capitalists who have made investments in the oil fields of the Lone Star state. The ex-governor is delightfully humorous when he declares that, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the next president of the United States will be a democrat. How amusing it would be if Colonel Bryan's party should go to Texas for a candidate and nominate ex-Governor Hogg himself! It would then achieve the distinction of putting in the field the biggest and bulkiest politician how on view anywhere!

Two Financial Facts.

Minneapolis Times.

The president of the United States has signed the bill repealing the taxes levied on account of the expenses attendant upon the Spanish-American war and at least \$70,000,000 per annum for a candidate and nominee of the people and taken from the income of the government.

Yesterday Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the English chancellor of the English exchequer, presented to the House of Commons a budget, which showed war charges of more than \$60,000,000. It would be necessary, in order to make up a deficit of more than \$185,000,000, to increase the income tax a penny in the pound and place a duty of 5 pence per hundred weight on meal and 3 pence per hundred weight on all imported grain.

Again we are constrained to remark with the librettist that "war is a bountiful jade" in the sense of lavish expenditure. The reverse of the medal might have for a motto, "Peace is a plentiful pearl."

Water Rights of Interstate Before the Supreme Court.

Chicago Post.

The case of Kansas against Colorado, growing out of the dispute over the right to the waters of the Arkansas river, raises one of the most important questions now before the United States supreme court.

It involves the relations of state to state and of the states to the national government. It touches the foundation of the organic law.

The trouble began when Colorado took to diverting the waters of the Arkansas river to the Colorado river. The river runs through 100 miles of a broad valley in Kansas, making 2,500,000 acres of land perfectly arable and affecting the welfare of 100,000 persons. The rainfall throughout this valley is wholly inadequate to the growing of cultivated crops of any kind. The river is the only source of necessary moisture.

Consequently, any diminution in the volume of the Arkansas river must do damage to that part of Kansas through which it flows. The Kansas claimed that Colorado, by diverting this water, was depriving the state of Kansas of about a year ago they filed a bill in equity in the supreme court against Colorado, praying for a decree enjoining and restraining Colorado in every way from diverting the waters of the Arkansas beyond what it now does.

To this bill Colorado answered that the supreme court has just overruled the demurrer. The case must, therefore, go to issue and proofs before final decision.

Kansas stands on the ground of the individual riparian owner, and invokes the rule of the common law that owners of lands on the banks of a river are entitled to the continual flow of the stream. It contends that Colorado is violating the fundamental principle that one must use his own soil so as not to destroy the legal rights of another.

Colorado contends that as a sovereign and independent state it is justified, if its geographical situation and material welfare demand it, in consuming for beneficial purposes all the waters within its boundaries, even to the extent of wholly depriving Kansas of any use of or share in the waters of the Arkansas. Colorado claims that it and Kansas are toward each other as foreign states, and that Kansas possesses no sovereignty which entitles it to bring such a suit as that under discussion.

Quite naturally the supreme court asks at the juncture: "If a state of this union deprives another of its rights in a navigable stream, and congress has not regulated the subject, as no treaty can be made between them, how is the matter to be adjusted?" Or in plain English, can one state of this union advance its own interests at the expense of another state?

The outcome of this case will be awaited with the keenest interest. It involves, as Chief Justice Fuller has intimated, the application of federal law, state law and international law.

Live Nebraska Towns

Kearney—Tried and Triumphant.

Kearney will outrank Kalamazoo. The dairy industry, revolutionized by the hand separator, is lighting the lamp of Auldin on every farmstead. The stock industry is growing with leaps and bounds. Inevitably the great central creamery must contain nearly 6,000 people, even a trifle more. Racked by the tempests of panic and financial depression, Kearney was far from wrecked. Beset by many trials, Kearney has most grandly triumphed.

The dream of a manufacturing city has passed.

Most of the manufacturers that we had here, but the soil is still here and with it the water and the sunshine that make central Nebraska famous. But the soil: There is the foundation of our wealth. Drouth has no sting and the grave no victory for alfalfa is the "crowned head," even though corn be king. The soil is fitted for alfalfa and as a proposition for the agriculturist and stock-raiser that proposition simply surpasses the dreams of avarice. The alfalfa industry of central Nebraska must contain a block of counties in central Nebraska, none of them surpassing the county of Buffalo, none so well watered, none with such promising agricultural resources, for alfalfa comes the sugar beet, and its home is here. The great celery industry of

FOR THE STATE TICKET.

Norfolk News: Among the numerous suggestions of candidates for state office in the republican ticket is the name of H. S. Beck of Pierce. The Plainville Republican thinks that Mr. Beck would fit into the state treasurer's office nicely.

Wayne Republican: Wayne county would certainly join Stanton in a good, full delegation for a state treasurer of the Allen caliber. We don't want to have to apologize for any one of the nominees the fall and with Axen on the ticket one of the two important places will be provided for. Count on twenty counties of this part of the state solid for Axen.

Wausa Eagle-Herald: S. Saunders of Bloomfield has many friends in this part of the country who are urging him to be made a candidate for the republican nomination of state treasurer. Mr. Saunders represented this district in the state senate in the winter of 1895-6 and to say the least he done honor to himself and his constituents. Mr. Saunders will be a strong advocate and we should be pleased to see him receive the nomination.

St. Paul Republican: The Burwell Tribune presents the name of Peter Mortensen of Ord for state treasurer. Mr. Mortensen made the race in 1898, running well with his ticket, but sharing the general defeat of republican candidates. He is well known to many Howard county Danish-Americans, with whom he shared the hardships of pioneer life, and is universally esteemed by them as an honest, able man. His nomination would be in strict harmony with the general desire for a ticket composed of practical men.

Fender Times: The Times believes that the present state superintendent of public instruction, Mr. William K. Fowler—yes, a republican—is the right man in the right place. He is a thorough school man and seems to have the ability to fill the responsible position he holds as did none of his immediate predecessors. It is a disgrace that politics should enter into the selection of school officers, whether it be a member of the local board or the state superintendent. Men should get those positions on their worth and not their ability to carry votes.

Stanton Picket: The Wayne Republican insists that Agge Axen is a candidate for state treasurer. Perhaps he is. We have heard the statement made before, but have no direct knowledge of his being a candidate. This is probably due to the fact that Mr. Picket has been stated by Mr. Axen shortly after his first election as county treasurer, that he did not think much of newspaper notoriety and that "the Picket did not elect him. I elected myself." Let this be as it may. Mr. Axen made an acceptable county treasurer in a home market for these reasons if for none other the Picket believes the delegation from the county should be instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Osmond Republican: It is with great pleasure that we hear the name of Hon. H. S. Beck of Pierce mentioned in connection with the office of state treasurer. If the republican party of the state of Nebraska desires a candidate for treasurer who can be elected and one who is entirely worthy of the honor it can do no wiser thing than name Mr. Beck as its choice. Years of experience in practical banking and close study of public finances have made Mr. Beck master of his class in the roll of men able to assume the trust and perform the duties of any public office. We think Mr. Beck is peculiarly fitted for the high office and we feel assured that should his party name him as its candidate his campaign would be a strong one. His business ability, coupled with his pleasant manner, would make him a popular candidate. The republican will gladly support his candidacy.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The most famous criminal in New York is John Doe.

Mulhall, the great statistician, devoted nearly thirty years to the preparation of his "Dictionary of Statistics."

Captain Fritz Hoop, the noted German writer on military affairs, is dead. His best known books are "History of Oliver Cromwell," "Two Brigades" and "War of Nations on the Loire."

Governor Crane of Massachusetts has signed the bill awarding a medal to every man from his state who went out in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops. The men with which he signed the bill has been presented to President Pierce of the "minute men of '61."

While visiting Goslar, in the Hartz mountains, recently the crown prince of Germany was bombarded with snowballs by a band of women and practically mobbed by school children. Before leaving the town the prince scattered a plentiful largess of sweets among his small admirers.

Jerome Tyler Richter of Indianapolis and Napoleon Harrison Richter of Fairland, Ind., are believed to be the only twins in the Grand Army of the Republic. They were in Company D, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, during the war and were born in Wayne county, that state, sixty-two years ago.

Already a movement has been started in South Carolina for the erection of a monument to the late Wade Hampton. Several liberal subscriptions have been tendered. There is a strong preference for an equestrian statue with the figure of the heroic Hampton as he appeared in Confederate ranks commanding the cavalry of the confederate army of northern Virginia.

Senatorial elections will be held in a number of states this year and next, the terms expiring in March, 1903, including those of "Bully" Mason of Illinois, Senator Platt of New York, Jones of Arkansas, Teller of Colorado, Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Fairbanks of Indiana, Allison of Iowa, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Penrose of Pennsylvania, McLaurin of South Carolina and Spooner of Wisconsin.

Aftermath of Bryanism.

OMAHA, April 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee is entitled to the thanks of the people for its exposure of the senseless hue and cry about the latest myth of the socialist agitators, which they call the "Beef trust." If there is a beef trust it is a trust in the public school system, the farm-originate and cattle raisers of this and other states, with steers on the hoof bringing in the open markets of Chicago and Omaha from 7 to 8 cents per pound, it is plain enough that the rich gains from the advance in the price of beef goes to the men who produce and sell steers and not to the packers. Beef is high because fattened steers are scarce and corn and other cattle foods are high.

But I wish to say in The Bee that the outcry about the Beef trust marks only one more phase of the aftermath of all those financial and economic fallacies and false teachings which may be grouped under the head of Bryanism. It shows, as nothing else could show, the malign influence which Mr. Bryan's bare-brained declarations have wrought upon all financial, commercial and economic subjects. On the money question he was always wrong and always right. Every prediction he ever made about the relations of prices and values to the world's sound money standard has been overthrown and made ridiculous by events, and the claim of his absurdities as a leader of the party which he has well-nigh destroyed is seen in his acrobatic performance on the Spanish war and the treaty of Paris, in which he deliberately butchers every issue upon which the national democracy could make a consistent stand against a colonial policy.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Hartford Free Press: Mr. Slowly—Ah! What kind of a man exists this, Mrs. Harduppe? It seems very scarce.

Mrs. Harduppe—Short cake.

Philadelphia Press: "Well, I've lost the job," he said. "There anything for you to fall back on?"

"No, unless somebody digs a hole under me. I'm flat now."

Chicago Tribune: "I wish I never had overworked my eyes!" sighed the illustrious sage.

"Your wish is granted," said his fairy godmother, suddenly appearing.

"Well, you may be," commented the honest rustic, who views his wife with some interest, "but when did your plowin' for me get any better?"

Washington Star: "Does Miss Billions think a great deal of the nobleman she married?" said one young woman.

"Yes," answered the other, "she is as proud of him as she can be. She says he was such a bargain."

Baltimore American: "Whoop!" announces the fellow who has crept from the door of the barroom, "I am swain my wife!"

"Well, you may be," commented the honest rustic, who views his wife with some interest, "but when did your plowin' for me get any better?"

Chicago Record-Herald: "It seems to make Sanddington's wife as mad as a hornet every time he boasts that he began at the foot of the mountain." "Well, he started in as a bootblack, you know."

New York Sun: "I understand that they fought to a draw," said the man who drew \$400 in prize money and gate receipts.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "That bill to locate cats has defeated in the Massachusetts legislature."

"What will the cats do now?"

"Everything that's in the old category, I suppose."

DAFFODILS.

Golden chalice of gladness gleaming in the woodland ways, Exceeding white, with yellow centers, Pledge of promised golden days—Hope awakens, sweet daffodils, When ye shine upon the hills.

Sure I am some spell is hidden in the flowers of lowly turf—Lifting thy glad face unbidden, Of the joy you're stirring earth. Ere spring comes, you'll move All that see thee, then to love.

Not alone the pale gold raysing Round the deep gold heart between, Nor thy slender form and slender, Midst thy bodyguard in green, Something in thee more than this, Fills the singer's heart with bliss.

In the tale swift memory bringing Does thy fascination lie, How of old, amid their singing, Poets loved to see thee grow, And how they would fain rehearse Thy delights in deathless verse?

He, in savage Devon dwelling, Beauty loving, loved lowly turf—Of thee the quaint fancies telling—Of thy stingers not the least—Stung to great thee by way As by duty passed to pray.

And a greater bard once wandering Thoughtful over vales and hills, Sudden ceased his pensive pondering As a host of daffodils, Flashed upon his sight a joy Time nor care could ever destroy.

Many another has extolled thee, Daffodil, since thou wast born, Glories of great song unfold thee, Favored children of the sun! 'Tis not the poet's art Gives thee power to touch the heart.

'Tis the subtle recollection Thou canst wake of Springs long past, Childhood's playtime, youth's affection, Joys foregone, with the linked fast—'Tis thou, O daffodil, art here In the Springtime every year.

Advertisement for 'Help Others' medicine. Text: 'Help them to help themselves. What better deed? Then why not tell your friend who is ill just what Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done for you? When you see a person weak and pale, nervous and debilitated, just recommend our Sarsaparilla. If in doubt about this, ask your doctor if he knows of anything better.' Includes an illustration of a medicine bottle and a person.