

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,  
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D. 1902.  
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

This is the time when rain counts for the farmer, and the more of it the better.

The city council and the city attorney seem to be playing ping pong with the Union Pacific foundry matter.

If our visiting photographers don't catch what they want with their cameras, all they have to do is ask for it.

That new market house has gotten to the stage where plans have been submitted to a council committee. This is progress.

Just to show that it is still in the business, Mount Vesuvius is giving an exhibition on a small scale of its old-time versatility.

The discussion of branch banks at the bankers' convention suggests this revised version: When bankers disagree who shall decide?

President Sam came to the conclusion as gracefully as possible that his room was preferred to his company. For this he deserves credit.

Having finished gassing over the gas assessment, the lawyers in the tax case will take to spouting when they get to the water works valuation.

Uncle Sam can feed the world, if necessary, to say nothing of feeding the victims of the volcanic destruction wrought in the West Indian Islands.

The recently broken flour trust has reorganized. It must have injected a supply of water and produced paste strong enough to stick it together again.

The Fair estate has finally been ordered to be distributed among the heirs. Dead millionaires' whose estates have been hung up in the courts may live in hope.

If the weather man's promise of more rain holds good that deficiency of rainfall registered during the dry spell of last month will yet be wiped out and a surplus recorded.

The two houses of the Danish legislature are in deadlock over the proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. American legislatures evidently have no monopoly on deadlock combinations.

In the work of beautifying Omaha the future as well as the present should be kept in view. Only if done right will that is done now endure for the greater Omaha of the future without having to be done over.

The federal grand jury in session in Indianapolis is busy itself with an inquiry into the methods of the beef packers at that point. The federal grand jury in session at Omaha prefers to devote itself to poor white men who give bad whisky to good Indians.

Peep throughout the whole civilized world will be glad to know that Queen Wilhelmina has progressed so far on the road to recovery from her recent illness that the health bulletins issued by her physicians have been discontinued. She will have the wishes of all for her speedy convalescence.

The constitution of Nebraska expressly provides that taxes shall be assessed in this state so that every person shall pay in proportion to his property and franchises, but the franchises of the railroads have never been taken into consideration by the state board in fixing the taxable valuation of their property. If a reform is ever to be inaugurated why not now?

## VOLCANOES AND THE CANAL.

The volcanic and seismic activity in the region through which it is proposed to construct an isthmian canal is naturally being referred to as showing the inexpediency of selecting that route and has undoubtedly very much strengthened the sentiment against the Nicaragua canal. The first evidence of these disturbances was several weeks ago, when an earthquake in Guatemala killed a number of people and destroyed a considerable amount of property. A late dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, reports the threatened eruption of the Colima volcano, the danger being regarded as so serious as to cause cessation of the work of constructing the extension of the Mexican Central railroad, the route of which will probably have to be changed.

There is a lesson in this which should not be lightly regarded in connection with the question of constructing an isthmian canal. The region in which this volcanic activity is observed is pre-eminently an area of crustal weakness and frequent earth movements and dislocations. Guatemala City was destroyed seven times, Cartago, in Costa Rica, four times, and Salvador, the capital of the like named republic, ten times in the course of the nineteenth century. The town of Rivas, situated at the precise location of the western outlet from Lake Nicaragua of the proposed canal, was demolished in 1844 by an earthquake, which also wrecked Greytown, at the proposed Atlantic entrance. The liability of this region to seismic disturbance is briefly considered in the report of the Isthmian Canal commission, but with less seriousness than is now given the matter by recent occurrences. In selecting a route the possible danger from earthquakes or volcanic eruptions should certainly be considered, and this must have great weight against the Nicaragua route.

## GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

The recent selection of national banks as depositories for government funds has caused some discussion as to the expediency of the policy of distributing these funds in a great number of small outlying banks of small capitalization. It appears that the secretary of the treasury has preferred those banks which have not been retreating circulation, as was done very largely while the government was buying bonds, with the result, of course, that the purpose of the treasury to assist the business interests of the country was to an extent nullified. Secretary Shaw has felt disposed to teach such banks a lesson and we are inclined to think that he is right in the matter and that the effect will be good. At all events we cannot see that any harm is likely to result from the course he has taken.

There is noticed a disposition to criticize Secretary Shaw as being too much in sympathy with the ideas of those, as an eastern paper expresses it, who are disposed to antagonize the "financial interests" of the country to be able to lay their point of view wholly aside in his dealings with treasury problems. This simply means that the present secretary of the treasury is not in the control of the eastern bankers and is able to consider the general interest independent of what those bankers may think or desire, which is just the position that a secretary of the treasury should take. It will satisfy bankers whose influence at Washington is curtailed, but there is no danger that the interests of the public will suffer from it.

## AS TO BRANCH BANKS.

The divergent views on the question of providing for the establishment of branch banks were set forth at the opening session of the convention of bankers at Kansas City. Mr. Horace White of New York, arguing in favor of branch banks, said that the system would reduce the expense of banking, to the advantage of customers in the form of lower rates of interest, would tend to uniform interest rates, would extend to small places the security assured by the strength of the parent institution and would afford facilities for communicating knowledge of the relative needs of business in the different localities. Mr. Henry W. Yates opposed the establishment of branch banks, asserting that the proposed legislation for this purpose would result in the extinguishment of the existing national banking system and the creation in its place of another system. He regarded the American banking system, notwithstanding admitted imperfections, as the best in the world and expressed the opinion that if the proposed legislation should be adopted the harmonious relations that now exist in our banking world would be destroyed, the existence of our present organized banks threatened and the consequences would not only be disastrous to the banks, but a national calamity.

There is no doubt that Mr. Yates voiced the opinion of a large majority of national bankers throughout the country. It is predicted that at the approaching annual meeting of the American Bankers' association the sentiment of the members will be shown to be overwhelmingly against branch banks. This is fairly to be inferred from the expression of opinion at a recent meeting in New York of the council of the association, when a canvass of the bankers present revealed a large majority opposed to branch banking. Bankers generally realize that something should be done to secure a more elastic currency and especially to provide a safety valve in times of shock or panic, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to how it shall be brought about. The fact appears to be that the advocates of branch banks constitute a very small minority of bankers and so long as this is the case there will be little chance of legislation authorizing branch banks.

There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question and the argu-

ments in favor of branch banking, as assuring advantages to the public, must be admitted to have much force. There is, in the contention that under existing conditions the diffusion of capital and credit is not so free as it probably would be with branch banking. The claim that the public might be benefited in the matter of interest rates is also worthy of consideration, since this appears to have been the experience of other countries having branch banking. Canada in particular. If, however, these advantages are to be secured only through the practical extinguishment of the existing banking system, which has certainly done great service in promoting national progress and prosperity, the people will be slow to consent to the proposed change. The question is one of very considerable interest to the business public as well as to those engaged in banking and should receive careful consideration from commercial bodies.

## THREE-SHIFT POLICE ORGANIZATION.

Chief of Police Donahue has returned from the national convention of the chiefs of police enthusiastic in his advocacy of a reorganization of our police force on the three-shift plan, by which the patrolmen will relieve one another daily at the expiration of eight hours' duty. Chief Donahue advances various arguments in support of the proposed change, principally as viewed from the standpoint of the police, and these reasons carry more or less weight.

From the standpoint of the public, and especially of the taxpayers, however, the question of a three-shift police organization is chiefly one of finance. The question is simply, Can the change be made without additional expense? Or, if additional expense is involved, will it be justified by the improved efficiency of the service?

Another feature which must not be overlooked is the fact that the charter limits absolutely the amount of money which can be appropriated for police purposes each year, and the margin between that figure and the amounts appropriated during the last few years is comparatively small. So far as materially increasing the police fund levy is concerned, we do not believe the taxpayers who are now engaged in a determined fight to reduce the tax rate are disposed to encourage it.

Yet it is only fair to say that while Omaha spends a great deal more money on its fire department every year than it does on its police force, in almost all of the large cities of the country the conditions are completely reversed, with the police numbering half again as many as the firemen. A better balance between the two departments should unquestionably be struck in Omaha, but without increasing the burden on the taxpayers.

## WANTED—A JACKSONIAN SPOKESMAN.

The World-Herald comes to the front with a distinct disclaimer that the members of the Jacksonian club, who have put themselves vigorously upon record against further funeral rites over the corpse of free silver, are proper spokesmen for the club. It insists that the real sentiment of the Jacksonians is reflected by the office holders and ex-office holders, who still swear fealty to free coinage and favor flaunting the Kansas City platform plank at the front of every party declaration. The Jacksonians are indeed in a sorry plight, with a surplus of spokesmen, yet suffering from the fact that they are all discredited. Even the World-Herald, if we remember correctly, labors under the ban of a resolution once inscribed on the records of the club, denouncing that paper as undemocratic and denying to it the right to attempt to speak for democrats. Only one thing remains for the Jacksonians to set themselves right—they must create a new office of master of the megaphone and select some one with a stentorian voice to proclaim authoritatively to the world just where they are at.

In filling the vacant superintendency at the Kearney reform school Governor Savage should realize the importance of the position. This institution is entrusted with the care and safe keeping of a class of young boys whose future usefulness as citizens depends entirely upon the training they receive there. Having already manifested lawless tendencies, these boys must be set upon the path of rightdoing to prevent them from becoming pests of society. Many of them have had no home influence to guide them, but subject to proper restraining influences can be reformed from the influences of previous bad environments. Such work requires ability of a high order, which should be the first prerequisite to consideration by the governor.

Iowa will print in pamphlet form for general distribution the detailed returns of the Iowa railroads to the state board that fixes railway assessments so that the people of the state may study them and verify them. In Nebraska most of the railroads make no detailed statements at all, while those that are made are practically inaccessible to the public, the only figures printed in the auditor's reports being the totals of mileage and valuation distributed by counties, which affords no data for accurate comparison. If it pays Iowa to print all the returns upon which its railway assessments are made, it would also pay Nebraska to follow the same plan.

We are hardly willing to believe the report that former Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has purchased an interest in a gold mine in southern California. Pettigrew's devotion to free silver would never permit him to contaminate himself with an investment that might make him a goldbug.

People familiar with the growth of Omaha since its earlier days can see a noticeable trend of the center of business further westward. When the city was first laid out its founders had no idea that the business center would ever

reach out toward the hills that then surrounded it, but those hills have been razed to the ground and the busiest corners are now where the steepest hills used to be. The most sagacious observers, moreover, agree that the westward movement will continue for the retail trade, while the lower area will be given over more and more exclusively to the jobbing district.

It is stated that Judge Baker, who formerly presided over the criminal branch of the district court, disagrees with Judge Baxter, his successor on that bench, on the question of the legality of the indictments brought by the late grand jury. The grand jury was an expensive piece of machinery, and since there is a question as to the validity of its action, it is to be regretted that the point at issue was not taken up to the supreme court for a final ruling.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan is going to Spain to arrange details of his shipping combine and pick up any little bargains that may be lying around loose. The king of Spain will do well to nail down his crown.

## Exceptions to Every Rule.

Cleveland Leader.  
Because one in a thousand of the American soldiers may be brutal proves nothing. It is the army as a whole which should be considered.

## Your Uncle Is Housekeeper.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
Havana and Santiago are boasting that they are the cleanest and healthiest cities in the world. Uncle Sam has proved himself to be an excellent housekeeper.

## Notables Carrying the Banner.

Washington Post.  
President Jimenez Simon Sam has joined President Jimenez in carrying the banner and Hayti is now executive headless. Between the earthenware and the revolution the country to the south of us are having more than their usual amount of strenuousity.

## Here's Your Money.

Chicago Inter Ocean.  
There is a feeling down east that if Grover Cleveland's health should continue to improve at its present rate another opportunity will be afforded those who do not love him for the enemies he has made to discuss the third term question all over again.

## A Difference in the Morning.

Washington Star.  
It is now hinted that the coal operators resent Mr. Hanna's efforts to mediate as political interference with private business. Political interference is all right enough when it comes to twisting a tariff so as to give a particular branch of trade an undue advantage.

## Unnecessaries of Life.

Washington Star.  
Since the best food was organized scientists have insisted that meat is not essential to a healthful diet. If the laundry trust becomes aggressive it may become necessary to point out that the collar-and-cuffs habit is merely one of the decorative accoutrements of a highly developed civilization.

## Appalling Forces of Nature.

Indianapolis News.  
The whole world is awed by the tremendous disaster in the West Indies. Not since the earthquake that destroyed Lisbon in 1755 has the world known anything comparable to the Martinique horror. The suddenness and completeness of the havoc make it additionally impressive. In the presence of the forces of nature, how futile are all men's efforts and how weak and puny are their works. But the heart of the world is touched and aid to the survivors will be instant and generous.

## Mixing Historical Dates.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
It is rather odd that Senator Vest as well as Senator Tillman put that Lincoln Stephens Hampton roads peace conference in 1864, as the report of their speeches in the Congressional Record does. It took place in February, 1865, which makes the stupidity of Jefferson Davis in standing out for the recognition of the confederacy by Lincoln all the more marked. Appomattox was only a little over two months away, but the date is so important in the history of the nation that it is a pity that it should be so carelessly mixed up with the date of the surrender of Lee's army. The date of the surrender of Lee's army is a date of great importance in the history of the nation and it is a pity that it should be so carelessly mixed up with the date of the peace conference.

## Beginnings of Arbor Day.

New York Mail and Express.  
Now comes the Country Gentleman, the best and most interesting of the agricultural weeklies, and bows over the accepted account of the late J. Sterling Morton's invention of Arbor day. The Country Gentleman calls attention to the fact that it proposed an Arbor day in 1854 and urged the adoption of it by the state of Nebraska. Whereas Mr. Morton never interested himself in the matter until 1872. It is admitted, however, that he did more than any other man or agency to bring about the actual observance of the day. He may truly be said to have been the father of Arbor day, though the Country Gentleman seems to have a perfectly valid claim to being its grandfather. Morton did an excellent work in this matter. There is glory enough in it for both the Nebraska and our venerable and dignified agricultural contemporary of Albany.

## ENLARGING NATIONAL PARK.

Proposed Extension of the Boundaries of Yellowstone.  
Minneapolis Journal.

The proposition to extend the limits of Yellowstone National park to such an extent as nearly to double the area of the park should be enacted into law without delay. The area of the park is now 3,313 square miles and the proposed additions comprise 3,254 square miles. With the exception of a small piece that is desired by the state of Montana, the park in Montana, and a still smaller piece to be taken from Idaho, all of the required land, both on the south and west, lies in Wyoming. Fortunately, all except the Montana piece is within forest reservations, so that, with the exception of a few claims, the government has the title to the land. Moreover, the organic act of Wyoming reserved the right of the federal government to enlarge Yellowstone park, so that there will be no question of conflict of state and national sovereignty. The stripe of land required is those to which the game protected in the park drifts, at certain seasons of the year, and is killed in great numbers by poachers, who pay no respect to state game laws. It is asserted that unless the limits of the park are extended to enclose these feeding grounds it is only a question of a few years when the park will no longer have buffaloes, elk or moose.

## Live Nebraska Towns

WAHOO—Thrifty and Patriotic.

Natural location has much to do with directing attention to a city, and when coupled with an energetic class of citizens such place is a desirable one in which to live. That is the condition of Wahoo, the county seat of Saunders, a progressive city that has passed the 2,000 mark in population. The many beautiful homes with well-kept lawns and numerous shade trees cannot be excelled by any city of the same size in the state. Fine store buildings, with tastefully arranged show windows, cement crossings and blocks of cement walks give the business portion of Wahoo an up-to-date appearance. An imposing opera house that would do credit to a place twice the size of Wahoo, a fine city hall building, in which is located the council chamber, police judge's office, an elegantly furnished hall for the fire boys, room for hook and ladder, two horse cars and a lock-up. We have a splendid system of water works and an electric light plant.

The school advantages of Wahoo are excellent. We have 112 children enrolled and fourteen teachers employed. The schools are very ably conducted and our citizens take a great pride in everything connected with them. In addition to our public schools have located here the Luther academy, a Christian institution owned and controlled by the Nebraska conference of the Augustan synod. It is ably managed and has an attendance of about 125 students from various parts of Nebraska and Iowa. The conference has decided to complete the main building at a cost of

## PERSONAL NOTES.

If Senator Tillman wishes a democratic audience he should deliver his next oration in the cloak room.

Congressman Sulzer was busy writing at his desk the other day when a republican colleague came over and asked him to go to the ball game. "Sorry I can't join you. I'm too busy playing the other national game."

Charles Uthoff, one of the eleven men who survived the massacre of Company C, Ninth United States Infantry, in the Philippine Islands, has reached his St. Louis home. He was stabbed seven times, and has a hole knife which was run through his shoulder as a souvenir of the occasion.

A small boy went to church alone last Sunday and heard a sermon on the character and deeds of the strong man of Israel. He came home much disgusted. "I didn't like the sermon for a cent," he said. "It was all about Samson, not a word about Dewey or Roosevelt or Fustion or Bob Evans or any of the other fellows."

This is a recently expressed opinion of Congressman Littlefield of Maine: "If it were not for the newspapers the jobs which would go through congress are terrible to contemplate. If there were no newspapers at all I don't believe I would be willing to trust myself alone in the house of representatives for fifteen minutes."

The friends of Bronson Howard, the playwright, are much concerned over his condition. He is now in the south of France with his wife and is nearly helpless from a nervous disease, which first came upon him last winter while he was in Egypt. Though his mind and his body, otherwise healthy, are sound, the nervous affliction keeps him confined to his room and much of the time to his bed. Mr. Howard is the author of a long list of plays.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is believed to be worth about \$250,000 and it is understood that he does not want any money, though, being an able corporation lawyer, he could easily make a handsome income and leave his present capital to accumulate. The senator says that if he should pile up a fortune for his sons, who are steady, industrious, ambitious young men, they might be spoiled by a desire to spend it, so he prefers things as they are.

## "LET US FORGET."

Deserved Tribute to a Gallant and Patriotic French General.  
Chicago Tribune.  
By the end of this month the city of Washington will have a statue of Jean Baptiste Rochambeau. When that statue is unveiled the American nation, acting through its government, will be present to acknowledge its obligations to the gallant French general and to pay part of his debt of gratitude. It is a most commendable characteristic of the people of this country that they have always been willing to acknowledge such obligations and to pay such debts to the last farthing. Seldom does one hear any attempt to depreciate the services of those European allies by whom we have been saved, and who have shouldered to shoulder with the continentals. Steuben, Kościuszko, De Kalb, Lafayette, Rochambeau and the rest of that glorious company of strangers have had no reason to complain of the forgetfulness of republicans.

The United States will never cease to bear it clearly in mind that there were Frenchmen under Rochambeau as well as Americans under Washington at the surrender of Yorktown in 1781, and that Cornwallis yielded to the allied arms of France and the revolted colonies. In fact, the history of the whole Yorktown campaign is bound up inextricably with the exploits of the foreign commanders. It was Lafayette, "that boy," as Cornwallis called him, who led the British general a merry dance across the rivers and through the marshes of Virginia. The invading troops were ready to rest their weary virtue on that tongue of land which they left only as prisoners. It was Rochambeau whose troops made it possible for Washington to keep Cornwallis cooped up. Finally, it was De Grasse who beat off the British fleet under Graves and prevented the escape of the British army by water. It is true, of course, that what De Grasse did he did in the ordinary execution of his ordinary duties. He was not a volunteer. He was ordered by his government to proceed to America and to assist the armies of Washington and Rochambeau in every way possible. It may be said, therefore, that with him it was all in the day's work. It must not be forgotten, however, that it was a move of his which perhaps made Yorktown inevitable. While Washington and Rochambeau were sparing with Clinton in the country about New York, he sent them a letter in which he said he was going down to the Chesapeake, and hoped that they would be able to use him at once. After this letter the march to Yorktown could hardly be deferred. It began immediately. Its result was independence.

If, therefore, there is to be a monument to Rochambeau, might it not be well to honor De Grasse in the same way? It was the French army and the French navy together that assisted Washington. The one without the other might have been useless. Their commanders deserve an equal measure of praise. And in these days, when in the United States things are so large as to suggest a possible danger of national hysteria, there could be no better discipline than a glance back upon the days when things were exceedingly small, and when the help of foreign countries was by no means to be despised.

from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and the money for that purpose is now being raised by the young, energetic president, Rev. O. J. Johnson. The religious denominations are represented by the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Catholic, Reformed, Presbyterian and Free Methodist societies. The civic societies are numerous and all seem to be flourishing. Company I, First regiment of Nebraska National Guard, is located here.

Wahoo has branches of three railroads, the B. & M., Union Pacific and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley. With eight passenger and six freight trains daily, affording excellent accommodations. Residence Wahoo there are fifteen towns in the county, all having direct railroad connections with the county seat.

The Bell Telephone company has been in operation here for several years, maintaining an exchange with over 100 patrons, with connections with all the towns in the county. An independent company has recently been organized here under the name of the Golden Rod Telephone company and will be in operation in a few days, starting with over 100 subscribers. It is the intention of this company to connect with the farmers of the county. It charges \$1 for residence phone and \$1.50 for business phone.

The citizens of Wahoo are an enterprising, progressive class and believe in patronizing home institutions.  
T. J. PICKETT.

## ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A little "shop talk" is relished now and then, especially when it relates to some thing in which the uninitiated manner in which reporters work up hair-raising stories without a fact to blithely on a source of wonderment. But there are tricks in this craft as in others, which have their greatest development in New York. Some weeks ago a reporter was handed \$10 by a managing editor with instructions to find and give it to a man generally known in the city as "the man who" and to write up the incident on a "four slug" basis. It was not an uncommon assignment, as every reporter knows, excepting in this case the bill given the reporter was about one-half the size of what managing editors usually peel off their robust rolls and toss to the unfortunate. The reporter found the task a difficult one. He could not find any one genuinely in need of \$10, leaving himself out of the running. He did not dare return to the shop and confess failure. In his perplexity he bumped against a friend and inquired him to hold the money. Back to the office he dashed and wrote up a story of a man in pitiful need. It was a charming social study, but very sad. The city editor next afternoon praised him; it was "the finest story of the day." He added: "Already several men have stopped in to leave checks and here is a \$50 bill the chief himself just dropped on my desk for the poor man. You cash these checks and take all the money to him and write something about the relief it will afford to him. Wait a moment—here's another \$25—wait, it's from the chief again. You see what an impression you've made!" Taking the money, the young reporter hesitated, fumbled it. "Well!" inquired the city editor.

Then the young reporter had to give the account of the hunt for a needy man. After looking up the window a long time the city editor said:

"Of course, you are indefinitely suspended. I ought to devise some torture for you also. You might," he concluded, raising, "picture to yourself what feelings the old man will have—that kind of old chief, to whom I must return this \$25—when he hears that he was cheated by a fake in his own newspaper!"

Broadway at noon, in the lower section, relates the Evening Post, reminds one of a country town at circus time. People are out for a brief stroll, and the smallest features of the promenade interest them. One day last week it was a tribe of Indians, freshly and elaborately painted, from the departing Wild West show. A whole electric car was chartered for them and the promoters were shaken about to see them get aboard, and to think over the strange juxtaposition—Indian in war paint and feathers and deer-skin in a yellow Broadway car. Of course the bucks were first to enter; they took all the seats, and the usual halloo and cheer were shaken about to see them get aboard, and to think over the strange juxtaposition—Indian in war paint and feathers and deer-skin in a yellow Broadway car. Of course the bucks were first to enter; they took all the seats, and the usual halloo and cheer were shaken about to see them get aboard, and to think over the strange juxtaposition—Indian in war paint and feathers and deer-skin in a yellow Broadway car.

Washington Star: "Do you think that titled suitcases are more numerous?" "Yes," answered Mr. "I remember some extent his affections are undoubtedly sincere. I never knew a man who loved money more devotedly than he does."

Philadelphia Record: "Do you see the tall one in the crowd? Well, he has turned many a girl's head." "But he is neither handsome nor rich." "I know that." "Then how did he turn a girl's head?" "With his preparations. He manufactures hair bleach."

## THE SNOWS OF YESTERDAY.

Justin Huntly McCarthy's Translation of Francis Villon's Poem, "If I Were King." I wonder in what Isle of Bibles Apollo breathes ambrosial air. In what green valley Aristotle For young Endymion spreads the anare. Where Venus lingers debonaire. The wind has blown them all away. And Pan lies piping in his lair—Where are the gods of yesterday?

Say where the great Semiramis sleeps in a rose-tree tomb, where The precious dust of Caesar is. Cleopatra's yellow hair. Where Alexander lies and there. The wind has blown them all away. And Redoubt of the Iron chair. Where are the Queens of yesterday?

Where does the dream of Herod kiss, Or Phryne in her beauty bare? With Rhodope and Tomyris, And Sappho and Campaspe fare. Where Guinevere, the world's despair, The wind has blown them all away. And Helen, fairest of the fair. Where are the girls of yesterday?

Alas! for lovers; pair by pair. The wind has blown them all away. In vain we seek them in the air. Where are the snows of yesterday?

30 'PHONES. RING UP 137. WHERE QUALITY AND PRICE COUNT WE WIN

16 & HARNEY STS. OMAHA.

Thursday Morning Sales

MAIN FLOOR.

Wash Dress Goods

French Lawns, fancy colors handsome designs, 20c goods, per yard, at.....

White Lawns

India Linen and Dimity Remnants; values 18c to 25c per yard, at.....

Short Calico Remnants

A mountain of them, at, per yard.....

Women's Wash Waists

300 dozen just from the factory, worth 60c, help yourself at, each.....