

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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For the wheat crop in this section the water cure seems to have proved eminently successful. We are assured that the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic has no design to set up a rival Steele trust.

The retirement of Nixon from the head of Tammany suggests that the braves need no prophet so long as there is no profit. When it comes to prompt and adequate response to the call for relief for suffering, Uncle Sam leads the international procession.

MacLay's book about the naval war with Spain will not be used in the Naval Academy. It will not be used anywhere except in collections of freak book publications.

All of us are awaiting in impatience the eruption of the special correspondents and magazine writers who have been surveying the field of the eruptions Pelee and Soufriere.

What a fortune could be made if one could buy Nebraska railroads at the values they are returned by their managers for assessment and sell them at the prices they command on the stock market.

Denmark will extend the option the United States has taken on its West Indian islands until another opportunity is had for ratification. No danger that any other purchaser will step in to raise the bid.

And now it is the Gould lines that are to be expanded into a vast transcontinental railway system joining Atlantic and Pacific. The vision of an ocean to ocean railroad will not dawn till it materializes.

Without professing to ability at mind reading we feel safe in saying that after viewing all the garden spots of Cuba, Colonel William Jennings Bryan is still of the opinion that Nebraska is the better place to live in.

While at the business, those volcanic disturbances could save lots of time, money and labor by cutting an isthmian canal through for us over night without waiting for the aid or consent of any one in the selection of the route.

Railroad property in Omaha has paid in actual money less taxes for city purposes each year since the tax commissioner system went into effect than it did the year before the separate municipal assessment roll was established. Where is the ideal equity in this?

Fifteen years ago Nebraska's state debt amounted to less than \$450,000. Today it exceeds \$2,000,000. In other words, during the last fifteen years the state debt has increased at the rate of \$100,000 a year notwithstanding the express provision of the constitution that limits the indebtedness of the state to \$100,000. It goes without saying that the state debt could have been wiped out long ago if the railroads had been compelled to pay their full share of the state taxes.

REMINISCENT MISINFORMATION. Coming events sometimes cast their shadows before, but the shadow of past events rarely ventures in front of anybody, not even a dark horse. The attempt to launch a gubernatorial boom for former Governor Crouse is perfectly legitimate, but the attempt of the Lincoln Journal to create a political sensation by coupling the Crouse boom with reminiscence of Crouse is a piece of inexcusable imposture. In this gem of fiction the Journal recalls the fact that ten years ago Lorenzo Crouse held a position of great honor and responsibility in the United States treasury and continues:

President Harrison was president and ambitious to succeed himself. Edward Rosewater was straining himself to break into the cabinet as postmaster general. He had presented a diagram of his modest ambition to President Harrison for the grand honor of that distinguished gentleman and official when he should come to make up his second term cabinet.

President Harrison evidently believed that it would be well to make this concession to Nebraska as the surest way of keeping the state loyal on the national issues, but was not disposed to allot so important a position to the state as long as Lorenzo Crouse held his also important place in the treasury. In order to gratify the ambition of Mr. Rosewater he would have to get rid of Mr. Crouse in some way.

One fact that might be a handicap to leading republicans in Omaha, given to inaugurate Dr. Mercer's boom for governor. That same night Hon. E. K. Valentine arrived in Omaha to see Mr. Rosewater. It was not because the ex-congressman was particularly partial to Mr. Rosewater as a friend or fellow republican. He came as an emissary of the president to suggest a way to get Crouse out of the treasury. The method proposed was to nominate him for governor. Mr. Valentine had to await Mr. Rosewater's return from the Mercer gubernatorial boom banquet that he might be the enterprise before him.

The effect was as pronounced as a work of magic. The next morning, so runs the tradition, The Bee showed that the banquet champagne had begun to sour by announcing in tones of unmistakable hostility that the nomination of Dr. Mercer would simply mean a "boodler" in the White House. Dr. Mercer got it where the pullet obstructed the cleaver—in the neck—in consequence of which he has never since been able to assimilate any Rosewater medicine.

Probably few people have ever imagined the governor Crouse was nominated for governor to advance the aspirations of Mr. Rosewater to shine as a member of the cabinet. It will be readily recalled, however, how the name of Lorenzo Crouse was borne abroad through the state as the modern Moses until he was nominated.

The power that controls events is sometimes cruelly inconsiderate, and sometimes a mighty hand flung to a mighty good story. It is recalled and recounted as a conspicuous example of the irony of fate that Mr. Crouse was triumphantly elected governor of Nebraska, while Benjamin Harrison's pretensions in the direction of the presidency for the second term were shattered, and Mr. Rosewater's clinch on a cabinet position went with them.

This would be mighty interesting reading, if it were only true. As a matter of fact, Lorenzo Crouse occupied the highly honorable position of assistant secretary of the treasury, as he had other honorable and lucrative positions previously, through the influence and efforts exerted by The Bee and its editor. It is true that Benjamin Harrison was president ten years ago, but nobody ever solicited or suggested to him that Edward Rosewater be made a member of his cabinet. Rosewater never had any aspirations to be in Harrison's cabinet. McKinley's cabinet nor any presidential cabinet. Rosewater did not strain himself to break into the cabinet. He was at that time chained to his post as editor of the paper he had established and which he desired above all things to make a heritage for his children.

The truth is that Rosewater regarded Crouse as the only available man who, as the standard bearer of the republican party, could match Van Wyck, and the first suggestion, inviting Crouse to head the ticket, came from Rosewater. The assertion that E. K. Valentine was dispatched to Nebraska as special envoy from President Harrison is too absurd even to pass muster at a campfire meeting. There was no necessity for sending Valentine or any one else to communicate with Rosewater, who had talked the program over fully with Judge Crouse, and had his assurance that he would accept the nomination if it came without any effort on his part. The story about the Mercer boom is equally stupid, if not idiotic.

The irony of fate defeated Benjamin Harrison for president, while Lorenzo Crouse was elected governor of Nebraska, and the irony of fate that made Tom Majors lieutenant governor kept Crouse out of the senate. That part of it at least is historic. The political resurrectionists ought to keep within the narrow limits of truth.

nized and our interests protected everywhere and in order that this might be done have demanded concessions of the European governments. We have gone on firmly asserting the Monroe doctrine and wherever occasion seemed to require it have warned the European governments that they would not be permitted to violate that doctrine. We have shaped our foreign policies without fear and favor, treating all foreign governments with equal fairness and justice.

There has been no special courting of amity on our part, but a straightforward and honorable course at all times and in all circumstances, and doubtless this has had more to do than our success in war and our great development in financial and commercial power in winning the respect of other nations. Our diplomacy has been open and clear, our dealings with other nations honest and sincere. Therefore we have their confidence and shall retain it so long as we continue in the upright and honorable course that has so far been pursued.

The American people, however pleased and gratified they may be with these expressions of European friendship, will not permit themselves to be drawn thereby into any departure from the traditional principles of the republic. We shall have no favorite among the old-world powers, but will treat all with equal fairness and justice.

AMBASSADOR PAUNCEFOTE. The death of Lord Pauncefote removes from the diplomatic service of Great Britain one of its ablest and most distinguished representatives, who during the years that he had been accredited to the United States as minister and ambassador faithfully and ably served his government and was esteemed by our government as a high-minded and honorable diplomatist. Since Lord Pauncefote came to this country, in 1889, a number of important questions have been in controversy between Great Britain and the United States, in the consideration of which he had always shown a conciliatory spirit. It is said that he regarded the negotiation of the convention which disposed of the questions growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the greatest accomplishment of his diplomatic career and so undoubtedly it was. It was very largely due to the influence of Pauncefote that the British government was induced to accept the treaty and the British public was persuaded that it was best for the government to do so.

Secretary Hay says of Lord Pauncefote that "he was a good friend of ours." There is no doubt of this. He could have had other posts, but he liked the United States and its people and desired to remain here. While strictly observing all the social obligations of his position, Lord Pauncefote did not obtrude himself upon public attention and was little known outside of diplomatic and official circles in Washington, where, however, he was very popular, and highly esteemed for his personal qualities.

OUR COMMERCIAL POSITION. Will the United States retain the commanding position in the world's commerce which it has reached? The question is answered in the affirmative by Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, who points out that the United States is the world's largest producer of the chief requirements of man—food, clothing, heat, light and manufactures. This country produces more foodstuffs than any other, it produces more than three-fourths of the world's supply of cotton, it leads in the production of coal and petroleum, while in manufactures the United States is also the world's largest producer, the value of our manufactures being nearly double that of the United Kingdom and nearly equal to that of France, Germany and Russia combined.

Our power of production not only shows no signs of abatement, but it is reasonable to expect that the development of science and invention and the application of American energy will still further reduce the cost of production and transportation. In the opinion of Mr. Austin, this high standing of the United States as an exporting nation will be welcomed by the commercial world rather than antagonized, as has been intimated and feared in certain quarters. He thinks the suggestions of the exclusion of American products of the field and factory not likely to be realized. The commercial world buys the products of our fields and factories because it requires them for daily use and because it can obtain them more readily and cheaply from this country than from any other part of the world.

Refusal of Europe to purchase from the United States any of the great articles of which we furnish so large a proportion of the world's supply would be to cause an advance in the price of those articles in other parts of the world. As this country supplies one-fifth of the wheat entering into international commerce, three-fourths of the cotton, practically all of the corn and a large proportion of the meat supplies of Europe, it can readily be understood that the effect would be of eliminating our production of these articles from the world's supply. Hence it is to be expected that the demand for these natural products will continue indefinitely, while we should be able to at least retain for our manufactures the markets that have been acquired.

In respect, however, to manufactures, a more vigorous competition in the future is to be looked for. The manufacturing countries will improve their methods, shaping them as nearly as possible to the American system, and when this is accomplished we shall not find it so easy to invade their markets and capture their trade. It is also quite possible that some of those countries will endeavor to better protect themselves, through tariff discrimination, from the competition of our manufactures, unless we shall make more liberal trade arrangements with them. This is what McKinley had in mind when he said that "We must not repose in fan-

cy security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing." The commanding commercial position of the United States seems secure, but in order to retain and strengthen it a broad and enlightened policy in regard to our trade relations is necessary.

NEBRASKA'S FREEDOM FROM CRIME. According to returns compiled by the state labor bureau, only 175 prisoners are confined in county jails, while in forty-five counties the jails are unoccupied for lack of inmates. Keeping in view the fact that Nebraska is a commonwealth of nearly 1,100,000 population, this is a most remarkable exhibit, arguing in strongest possible terms for the good behavior and law-abiding character of its people. Add to this the fact that the state penitentiary contains today fewer convicts than it did when the population was a third again smaller, and the high rank taken by our state in point of freedom from crime and criminals is still more forcibly emphasized.

What this gratifying condition means for Nebraska is seen when the benefits are computed. Jails are always costly luxuries and jails full of prisoners most expensive. But twelve of the ninety Nebraska counties have not yet felt it necessary to erect any jail at all, while in most of the remaining counties the jailers are working at less than half time. Absence of the criminal element means relief from expensive criminal prosecutions and expensive custody of criminals, both before and after conviction. It means that the great mass of the people are honest and industrious producers, while the proportion living by preying upon the others is reduced to the minimum.

A great state almost entirely freed from the heavy drag of crime cannot fail to go forward with steady stride. REBATE OR RECIPROcity. Senator Spooner is reported to be preparing a substitute for the Cuban bill, proposing to pay to the government of Cuba 25 per cent of the duties collected on Cuban products, as was done with Porto Rico, Cuba in return to make a 25 per cent reduction on products coming from the United States. It is said that Senator Allison and some others look favorably upon this plan, which was suggested early in the discussion of proposed reciprocity with Cuba. The plan was unfavorably regarded by the house republican leaders, chiefly on the ground that there is no constitutional authority for such a course, and it is not improbable that a like view will prevail in the senate. The rebate on imports from Porto Rico is obviously not a precedent, for the reason that that island was United States territory, while Cuba is foreign territory.

If there is no constitutional obstacle to a rebate, however, there is no doubt that it is preferable to a direct tariff reduction, as provided for in the house bill now in the senate. As heretofore pointed out it would afford relief both to the government and the people of Cuba, make certain that Cuba and her people alone would be the beneficiaries, secure reciprocal trade concessions from the Cuban government and discharge every obligation assumed by this country toward the island.

A rebate would not injure or discourage any domestic industry or prevent its further development, as it is reasonably believed a reduction in the tariff would do. It would place in the hands of the Cuban government an annual income of several millions of dollars, the expenditure of which in public improvements and the support of schools would be of great benefit to the Cuban people as a whole, whereas a tariff concession of 20 or 25 per cent would be an advantage mainly to the sugar and tobacco growers and of little if any benefit to the masses of the people. It is argued against a rebate that we have no responsibility for the finances of the Cuban republic, whose government can raise whatever revenue it needs by taxation, therefore there is no necessity for our voting money to that government. Our obligations, it is urged, are to the people of Cuba who are mainly dependent upon the markets of the United States for their sugar and tobacco. Grant this and still it is to be said that more of the people of Cuba would undoubtedly be benefited by turning over several millions of dollars annually to the government of the island than by the proposed reciprocity plan.

It will probably be several weeks before the Cuban bill is taken up in the senate and its fate in that body is uncertain. It is intimated that a filibuster will be inaugurated to prevent a vote on the measure, but it is doubtful if the opposition will take this course. In the meantime something may be done by the Cuban government looking to reciprocity negotiations.

In a paper read before the Illinois State Medical society last week one of the most prominent members of the profession renewed the plea for a more liberal view of the relationship between the practitioner and the press as the bridge between medical science and the public. The speaker asked the pointed question: "Is it not a wrong application of a correct principle when we make it unethical for a physician to discuss medical topics in the secular press or cast suspicion upon him because his name happens to appear in a newspaper column?" But answering, he says:

We deprecate the ignorance and duplicity of the public in being fleeced by quacks, doing themselves with useless and injurious patent nostrums, and rallying to the support of irrational medical fads. We complain of the secular press for inserting patent medicine and quack advertisements, for giving publicity to medical fads, for availing themselves of the same agency for the dissemination of the truth, without money and without price, because of an unreasonable prejudice. This is the same old story to which The Bee has often called attention. It

is unethical and suspicious according to the medical code for a physician to advertise in the newspapers and pay for his advertising, but if he can work his name into a published account of an accident or noted case of illness, "without money and without price," the breach of the code will be overlooked. The unethical offense in a word lies not in referring to newspaper advertising, but in paying for it as for other things of value.

In a footnote to his new book, Herbert Spencer, apropos of the repeated excuse offered by the British that the Boers commenced the war, informs his readers that "in the far west of the United States where every man carries his life in his hand and the usages of fighting are well understood, it is held that he is the aggressor who first moves his hand toward his weapon." The great English philosopher must have been reverencing some ancient yellowback literature portraying the imaginary attractions of the '49 mining camp and concluded that the picture holds good today. We fear his westward journey would never end if he should set out to find "the far west of the United States," that conforms to his citation.

The fatal termination of a "glove contest" in Boston might be taken as an object lesson for some of the over-enthusiastic devotees of the manly art in this vicinity. Prize fighting is a dangerous recreation, no matter under what polite name it may be disguised. A Soothing Politic. When in doubt try to calculate how much greater the other fellow's troubles are than your own.

Old Theory Blown Up. Philadelphia Record. One of the very few who escaped death in St. Pierre was a waxing confectioner for a merchant, who was awaiting execution in a subterranean prison cell. He had a trick for the big city that has attributed this dreadful calamity to a judgment for sin. But perhaps this man was innocent. Mortal Peril of Flying. Portland Oregonian. "It ain't such a thundering sight of fun when you come to light," says Darius Green's only objection to flying, and the pertinence of the observation has never been surpassed even in these days of airships. The one unconquerable thing that stands in the way of aerial navigation is the mortal peril of the occasional accident.

Give the Child a Chance. Chicago Post. It is proposed to have the age limit of pupils in our public schools changed from 6 to 4 years. The next suggestion will probably be that the children be permitted to be born in school. Is a child to have no time to be a child? Is his formal education everything. The real trouble is that most children are sent to the public schools too soon. Cuba's Grand Start. Philadelphia Record. Probably no republic ever started under such favorable conditions as those which the United States created for Cuba. Two years ago an attempt to establish an independent Cuban government would have been obstructed by ambitious demagogues, with a following of reckless and unscrupulous laborers of America's representatives on the island, President Palma has entered upon his duties free from party opposition.

Value of the Sunday Rest. Duluth Herald. An important contribution to scientific data bearing on the necessity of Sunday rest from labor has been made by a Pennsylvania railroad official. He selected two groups of laborers from the working force of a certain freight house controlled by his road. He measured the working capacity of each group in terms of tons handled daily for a week. On Sunday one group rested; the other worked as usual. On the following Monday the men who had been continuously at service showed a decrease of 10 per cent in efficiency as compared with the previous Monday, and each day after their comparative delinquency became greater. The men who had their Sunday respite, on the other hand, were as valuable to the company the second week as the first.

A PREACHMENT ON LILACS. Some Reflections on a Flower Whose Season is On. Boston Transcript. One of the most delightful among the flower festivals of the year is that of the lilac; it is also one of the earliest. This old favorite, beloved of our grandmothers, has not only lost none of its ancient charm, but in these latter days develops from time to time new abilities to delight, as hitherto little known species are brought forward and new varieties are produced by the hybridizers. The old limits of its flowering period have also been very greatly extended by the same means. No other flowering shrub except the rose is such a universal favorite and lies so near to our hearts; it is the flower of rich and poor alike, for it grows stoutly everywhere with only the least encouragement, and is so thoroughly hardy that even in the most severe seasons when many other of our most reliable plants have succumbed to the rigors of winter, it never fails to cover itself in the flowering season with loads of fragrant bloom.

Though probably of Oriental origin the lilac has had a long history in Europe. The eminent botanist, Franchet, in an article quoted at length in Garden and Forest from the Revue Horticole, says it was brought into western Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century. Pierre Belon, the interesting old French naturalist, saw it about 1548 in the gardens of Constantine; the first exact information, however, dates from 1578 when an excellent figure of the plant under the name of lilac appeared in Mattioli's "Commentaries of Dioscorides," which was made from a painting brought from Constantinople by Busbecq, the ambassador of Ferdinand I, who lived several years in the city. Busbecq is generally supposed to have introduced the lilac into Europe, probably first into Italy. Mattioli, who had not seen the living plant when the first edition of his commentaries was published, relates in a later one that he had received before 1570 flowering and fruiting branches from the Botanical garden of Padua.

The lilac soon thereafter became popular in western and central Europe, and is spoken of in 1601 as common in the gardens of Belgium and Germany, appearing at the same time under the same name in the neighborhood of Paris, though twenty years later it is called in Morin's catalogue Siringa Corrusca Lusitania. It is generally supposed that the lilac is of Asiatic origin, and though found growing naturally in the Danubian region and claimed by some as an indigenous growth there, this seems to be doubted by some careful botanists.

BLASTS FROM HAM'S HORN. If you dwarf the boy you cannot develop the man. Practice builds on the plans laid down by principle. To put out another's sun will not increase your own. The steeple will last no longer than the foundation. An iceberg in the pulpit cannot kindle a fire in the pews. God's estimate of us will not be influenced by our advertising. The Christian who borrows religion will never have any to return. It is safer to throw back the switch than to pray God to save the train. Satan baited his first pitfall with an apple, his chief bait now is gold.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. People in the west have no kick coming on the water cure. According to a Chicago court the French author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" loses his case by a nose. Cincinnati and its environs received and shed a shocking deluge of water the other day. The operation was extremely painful. Since Mrs. Hetty Green discarded her husband public curiosity as to where she carries her pistol has reached an acute phase. Russell Sage has had the rent of his home advanced 50 per cent and gave up gracefully. The landlord who did the job deserves a place among the immortals. Rhode Island has raised the legal limit of residence for divorce to two years. Little Rhody cherishes the notion that time in large doses has a soothing effect on hot blood. Seventeen-year locusts have started a musical soiree in Pennsylvania. As a trouble brewer the Keystone state threatens to yank the laurels from the brow of Kansas. An eminent scientific authority declares that the people of Mars are looking at New York City. This lends a shade of truth to the assertions of moralists that the town "smells to heaven."

Sir Robert Ball says that the reports of the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883 were heard 3,000 miles. This happened a few years before golf suits made their appearance on the western hemisphere. People who have struggled to assimilate some of the freakish names of our Oriental possessions can take a day off and wrap their vocal chords around a Massachusetts grape plant, Lake Chamboaugamaug, which nestles in the foothills of Akeebungit. Judge C. C. Goodwin of Salt Lake, formerly editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, has again donned the harness and launched the Goodwin Weekly, modeled after J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. The people of the west, with whom the judge has camped since Comstock days, will welcome his return to the profession he has long honored and adorned.

YOUNG MAN'S FANCY. Seasonable Remarks on the Customary Jokes on Graduation. Saturday Evening Post. The school graduation essay is at our doors. Worse than this, the joke of the newspaper humorist concerning the school graduation essay is already beginning to be sounded. The burden of the humorist's complaint is that the young men and women in their essays attack problems which are beyond them. True, but it is well to attack problems which are beyond us. Aim high, says the seer. Hitch your wagon to a star, says the other seer. The strutting young man who writes of the Mystery of Human Existence need not be made the subject of ridicule, even though he may not entirely clear up the mystery. Would the humorist have him write on Truck Farming as a Money-making Investment? Return to humorist, to your plumber's-bill pleasantries and your lost-umbrella joke. The world is too much with us; getting and spending we lay waste our powers. To the thoughtful observer the subject chosen by the young man leaving the High school or academy seems of much less importance than the way he handles it. If he puts his thoughts in good English, and delivers them clearly and frankly, let us not inquire too closely as to the newness or the strict value of the ideas. He stands a better chance after he leaves school of acquiring the ideas of worth than of picking up a flexible command of his mother tongue.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Somerville Journal: The New Jersey minister who says that all the women will go to heaven and all the men to the other place is a man, isn't he? St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Notwithstanding the troubles in China and the kidnapping of Miss Stone, the Presbyterian Board of Missions collected more money last year than ever before. St. Louis Post: The opinion of a clergyman that the earthquake are the death throes of sin is encouraging. It is to be regretted, however, that the old rebel has been so long dying. Earthquakes have been known for thousands of years. Washington Post: We all along felt that the Southern Methodists would effect some arrangement with their consciences which would enable them to accept the money which was secured from the government by the aid of professional lobbyists and rather worldly methods. Baltimore American: The death of the young theological student who was refused a license to preach because he cast doubt on the authenticity of Adam and Eve, and was said to have had his end hastened by worry in consequence, shows that the capacity of our first parents for trouble-making was not buried with them. Boston Transcript: It is made a matter of news that two pews in one of the most fashionable and wealthy Washington churches were recently sold for \$2,750 and \$1,600, respectively. When we compare this with the \$75,000 paid for a seat in the New York Stock exchange it shows where the most people are looking for their treasure. Chicago Chronicle: Is there any fabrication so silly that it will not be believed by someone? Here we have a clergyman of Pontiac, Ill., assuring the Presbyterian general assembly that Chicago saloon keepers maintain a sort of alcoholic kindergarten where children are fed "doctored" candy so that they may acquire a taste for liquor. What must be the intelligence of a man who will credit such a story and who will assume responsibility for it by retelling it before a distinguished gathering?

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. Detroit Free Press: R. U. Wright—They say Miss Antique has a past. She—Oh, it often happens that way. Brooklyn Life: He—it seems strange I should be so much in love with you, when three weeks ago we hadn't met. She—Oh, it often happens that way. Philadelphia Press: Mother—How often have I told you not to allow that young man to kiss you? Daughter—I don't know, ma, but certainly not as often as he has kissed me. Somerville Journal: Kate—Dolly says Jack kissed her last night. Laura—She does, does she? Well, she must have asked him to. Chicago Post: "I want your daughter," said the young man aggressively. "The old man was ahead." "Have you got her yet?" he asked. "I have." "Then take her."

Washington Star: "Suppose I were an absolutely perfect woman," she remarked sharply. "Do you know what you'd do then?" "No," answered her husband. "What?" "I'd growl because you had nothing to growl about."

Philadelphia Catholic Standard: "Want to marry my daughter, eh?" said the old gentleman. "Aren't you a fellow that was talking of going on the stage?" "Well, yes, I did think of appearing before the footlights if—"

"Young man," said the old gentleman, rising menacingly, "you'd better start disappearing before the first light."

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Mack—If I find an eligible young man what shall I tell him about you, Miss Amy? Miss Amy—Oh, tell him I'm very accomplished and agreeable—tell him you saw me running a lawn mower.

STILL ANOTHER CUT ALL THIS WEEK 55c on the 1.00 Notice These Prices. Every Pair as Advertised. \$6.00 Men's and Women's Patent Leathers, Vici Kids, Box Calif, all new styles and shapes. 3.30 \$5.00 Men's and Women's shoes in all leathers, hand welts and turns, all new shapes, go at 2.75 \$4.00 Men's and Women's shoes go at 2.20 \$3.50 Men's and women's shoes go at 1.93 \$3.00 Men's and Women's shoes go at 1.65 \$2.50 Misses' shoes in Patent Leathers, Vici Kid, including all of Jenness Miller goods 1.37 \$2.00 Misses' and Children's shoes, entire line goes at 1.10 Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity NOW. A few more weeks winds up this sale and store. ...WE QUIT BUSINESS... The Rochester Shoe Co., 1515 Douglas Street.