

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The coronation festivities may now proceed in peace.

Johnny Maher ought not to ask impertinent questions.

Boer swords will be transformed again into Boer scythes.

Colonel Bryan says he would rather not be tempted with the title of governor.

When the local telephone company doubles its exchange, the exchange of talk will have no limits.

Lord Kitchener may file away his "I regret to report" blanks until required for use at some future time.

Why should the members of the London stock-exchange rejoice any more than their loyal British subjects?

Advocates of the Nicaragua route might even up matters by starting off a few volcanoes. In the path of the Panama highway.

South Omaha firemen should be rebuked for their selfishness in refusing to call in their Omaha brethren to help put-down the brewery.

Unless it does better in the way of making its meetings interesting, the Jacksonian club is likely to undo its own record so proudly achieved.

The latest wonder of the world—the success of the populist committee in finding 128 names to make up the list of delegates apportioned to this county.

These numerous church cornerstone layings and church dedications are also reminders that prosperity is still upon us. People do not build new churches in hard times.

Had Cecil Rhodes only lived to see the peace terms accepted and ratified his dreams of British empire in South Africa would have been even more consoling to his last days.

Chief McElphin has undoubtedly scored a triumph, but it is open to question whether the triumph consisted in getting up to Pelee's crater or in getting away from it in safety.

Before fixing the day of adjournment congress will have to persuade itself that the discomforts of hot weather at the national capital outweigh the attractions of horse racing and base ball.

If any loose planks got away from the Douglas county populists who have volunteered to draft the populist state platform in advance, they should sound the alarm at once and offer a reward for their return.

With more than half of the voting population of Omaha howling themselves hoarse over an unrighteous umpire's decision, the question of Sunday base ball may be considered settled for this town. It is not Sunday ball playing that bad Sunday ball playing that they object to.

The delegates who will represent Douglas county in the populist state convention and probably determine the complexion and makeup of the "reform" ticket have been named by a handful of men calling themselves a county committee. This is reform as is reform.

No caucuses, no primaries, no convention—nothing by which the people who are expected to furnish the votes are consulted in any way. Just imagine the cry of "machine" that would be raised if a republican committee undertook to commission arbitrarily the delegates to a republican state convention. Yet in the name of "reform" such high-handed usurpation goes as a matter of course.

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The ending of the war in South Africa, which for more than two and half years has commanded a large share of the world's attention and interest, will bring a universal sense of relief. However much the friends of human liberty may deplore the fact that the heroic Boers were unable to maintain their independence, all have long realized that the triumph of the British was inevitable and that to continue the conflict would simply mean the ultimate complete extirpation of the burghers. It has been one of the most costly and destructive wars of modern times, characterized by a courage and fortitude on the part of the Boers of which there are few parallels in history, as well as by military ability and skill that has surprised the world.

With an army ten times larger than that of the Boers, equipped with every appliance of modern warfare, the war has cost Great Britain in money more than £1,000,000,000, and tens of thousands of lives. It has also cost it heavily in a commercial way and laid upon the shoulders of its people a burden of taxation that will oppress them for a generation. It has to a great extent desolated the scene of conflict and it will take years to restore what has been destroyed. The widows and orphans of the Boers who gave their lives in defense of their country must become a charge upon the British government, at least until the conditions in South Africa are very greatly improved. For England there is no glory, no gain of prestige in the conquest of the Boers. It was overwhelming numbers and resources, nor the skill of its generals or the bravery of its soldiers, that won. So far as military prestige is concerned the Boers are far in advance. No British commander in South Africa has shown the ability in strategy of Cronje, Botha, Dewet and Delarey and greater bravery has never been shown than that of the burghers. They have necessarily carried on during most of the time a desultory warfare, striking where opportunity offered, but they have conducted it with extraordinary skill and always in accord with the rules of civilized warfare. They have been subdued, but they lay down their arms with honor, admired by the civilized world, including the conquerors.

The British government, there is abundant indication, was not less desirous than the Boers to end the struggle. There seems to be no doubt that King Edward exerted a potent influence in behalf of peace. The terms show that the policy which the government announced more than a year ago, and Lord Salisbury recently reasserted was modified. It is most reasonable to assume that this was done at the instance of the king. At all events, there was not an unconditional surrender. Some concessions asked by the Boers were granted. On the whole the terms of peace must be regarded as fairly liberal. The provision to be made for restocking the Boer farms, the return of exiled prisoners without loss of property, the substitution of self-government for military rule as soon as possible, are generous conditions which were not to have been expected in view of the repeatedly proclaimed policy of the government. It will be to the interest of Great Britain to faithfully carry them out and to push the work of reconstructing its newly acquired South African territory as rapidly as possible.

ESSENCE OF MERCER'S DEFENSE.

The sum and substance of the defense made for David H. Mercer by his chosen champion in the recent debate boiled down is presented in the following questions and answers: Question—Will Mr. Mercer live in Omaha if he is not re-elected or will he locate permanently in Washington and resume his old business as a professional lobbyist? Answer—I am not a mind reader, but I feel sure Mercer will keep the army headquarters in the old postoffice building, unless they are moved into the new postoffice building.

Question—Is it true that Mercer is willing to live in Omaha two months out of every two years if he can keep his seat in congress for a sixth term, a seventh term and as many more terms as he is willing to serve? Answer—The people of this district need Mercer more than Mercer needs them. Mercer needs them only two months out of every two years, and they ought to be satisfied.

Question—Is it true that Mercer pockets the allowance of \$100 a month for clerk hire instead of giving some Nebraska boy or girl a chance to earn the salary, while the secretary of the public buildings committee is forced to do the extra work which the government pays for? Answer—I am not a mind reader, but I feel sure Mercer will keep the army headquarters in the old postoffice building, unless they are moved into the new postoffice building.

Question—Why does Mercer make political deals for West Point and Annapolis cadetships, while other congressmen leave these appointments open for competitive examination, so that every boy who aspires to such an education can have an equal chance? Answer—Do you expect Mercer to give away patronage to Tom, Dick and Harry? Was there anything wrong in sending Tom Blackburn's bright boy to Annapolis? Should Mercer go back on Blackburn just to please you?

Question—Why did Mercer pocket the quartermaster's supply bill two years ago after it had passed the senate, when he knew that it would be of immense benefit to Omaha? Answer—Don't you know that the passage of that bill would have lost the army headquarters to Omaha and taken them down to Kansas City?

Question—Why did Mercer displace two Nebraska Grand Army veterans who were employed in the capitol building and substitute for them two men who hailed from Minnesota? Answer—You ought to be ashamed of

yourself. A man who would ask such silly questions ought to wear wooden shoes, clothe himself in rags and retire to the woods for the balance of his life.

A KEYNOTE FOR NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

The St. Louis Republican club has formulated a declaration enunciating the attitude of the club upon the vital issues of the impending campaign in Missouri. These declarations strike the keynote not only for the rank and file of republicans in Missouri, but also apply with equal force to the conditions prevailing in Nebraska, for whose benefit they are herewith reproduced:

1. The need for united and determined work in the attempt to relieve the state from the burden of unfair legislation and corrupt lobby rule is self-evident. In this struggle the entire republican party must stand as one man and its platform must be broad enough to admit of the co-operation of all citizens who intend to register their protest against existing legislative abuses. Every legitimate plea for harmony within our ranks has our unreserved and enthusiastic support. But earnest as we are in the support of genuine harmony, looking to the promotion of the party's real purposes and interests, we are just as determined that this plea shall not be used as a mere pretense to fortify and to entrench those forces in our party that have in the immediate past managed to drag its fair name into the mire. We therefore protest that the plea of harmony shall not be used to foster the perpetuation and domination of the compromised and discredited politicians; that those official representatives whose reputations are tainted with the stain of boodles shall not, under the plea of harmony, be permitted to continue in their positions and to dictate the selection of delegates to approaching conventions; that any man, however prominent he may have been in our party's councils, who has failed to succeed upon the assistance of the lobby and to represent the party in any capacity.

2. We stand for clean politics, honest, clean and capable men in office, prosecution and punishment of the bribe-takers and bribe-takers, elimination from party committees, party control and party councils, as well as from elective or appointive office, of all lobbyists, their tools and servants, and also of all those who in the past have shown themselves corrupt, inefficient or dishonest.

3. We repudiate and denounce any political alliance with men recognized throughout this state as lobbyists and active in the control and management of the lobby in our general assemblies. We want none of the counsel nor aid of such; nor have we aught but condemnation for their brazen and unrighteous impudence in their use of power, in advance of the election of the members thereof; to settle the composition of our committee; and, in advance of the action of the convention itself, to determine what course the convention shall take on important matters which may come before it. We want "harmony" brought about by such influences—such harmony is a "peace of dishonor."

In advocating the adoption of this platform one of the leaders of the Republican club of St. Louis hit the nail on the head when he said: "No man is a firmer advocate of harmony than I. Life is made up of concessions. But I will not harmonize with wrong, and if a man is a crook he shall not call himself a republican in my presence."

Nebraska republicans who desire to keep the state in the republican columns must take up the watchword of the republicans of Missouri. Lobbyists, boodlers and crooks must be relegated to the rear and men of integrity and character brought to the front and placed at the head of the column.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The situation in the anthracite coal region is exceedingly acute and while there appears to be no imminent danger of serious trouble, it is plain that there are conditions which may at any time cause grave trouble. The order calling out the engineers, firemen and pumpmen yesterday was not generally obeyed, though according to the statement of the president of the Miners' union eighty per cent of those employees ceased work and he expected the number to be increased today. It appears that the operators are well prepared for this and have a sufficient number of nonunion men available to take the places of those who join the strikers, so that it is improbable that the mines will be damaged by flooding.

Both parties manifest the greatest determination to make a fight to the finish. The miners, according to all accounts, feel that the life of their organization is at stake, while it is said that the coal carrying, coal producing railroad companies which hold the anthracite fields within their grasp have decreed the end of organized labor among their employees and will stand together in their effort to accomplish this end. The Philadelphia Press of last Saturday said: "Evidence accumulates that many individual operators would prefer some concessions to prolonged controversy. The railroads stand in the way. They control all transportation. Directly or indirectly they own or mine an overwhelming share of the collieries. The railroads are the decisive factor in this strike." The Press goes on to say that a railroad is a public corporation, subject to public duties, and its managers, being under very serious public responsibilities, have no right in law or in morals to act in public issues as private owners might. "Railroad managers are bound to consider these public relations. Their sole duty is not to their stockholders, and bondholders. They owe a duty to the state. Of all men, they can not afford to take an uncompromising, unyielding position."

This and other newspaper comment upon the situation makes it perfectly plain that it is the anthracite railroads which are chiefly responsible for the situation and when this fact shall be generally understood there can be no doubt that public sentiment will be overwhelmingly on the side of the miners, who it is to be borne in mind have shown a willingness from the beginning of the controversy to submit the matter in issue to arbitration and undoubtedly are still disposed to do so. But the operators, chiefly the railroad companies, would not consider arbitration.

Meanwhile the strike is becoming a very serious matter for those industries that use anthracite coal, some of which will be compelled to shut down if there

is not a change in the situation within a short time. Thus far the miners have behaved admirably and it is to be hoped they will continue in this course, but there are conceivable circumstances that might provoke acts of violence which would have very grave consequences.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee has earned the distinction of drawing forth

blarney from the senate gallery—a feat rarely if ever performed by his associates or predecessors. The unusual character of the demonstration is eliciting no little comment, but in fact more frequent blarney would be welcome if it would serve to keep in bounds senators who have been overstepping proprieties altogether too frequently of late. If applause is a fitting stimulus for patriotic speeches, hisses may do some good in repressing the utterance of sentiments and insinuations too cowardly and base to be tolerated by a people that loves fair play.

Apparently the only way to satisfy the narrow-minded members of the house minority who voted against extending the customary thanks to Secretary Hay for his brilliant memorial address upon McKinley will be to give them censorship powers to pass upon all such eulogies in advance and expurgate passages that may grate upon their tender sensibilities.

Peeping Into Pelea.

Washington Star. In connection with Mount Pelea, the geologists have managed to find out a great deal that does not make any practical difference.

Amputation for the Enemy.

Detroit Free Press. The republican senators are not obliged to discuss the merits of the Philippine bill. They have something better in calling attention to all the foolish things the democratic senators have said about the measure.

Flaming Laurels of Pelea.

New York Tribune. Mont Pelea henceforth takes rank as second to only Krakatoa in eruptive magnitude, and surpasses even it in destructiveness to man and beast, to forests and Aetna may pale their ineffectual fumes, and even Mauna Loa and Kiluaea give precedence to this monster of the Antilles.

The Heroic in War.

Washington Post. The Order of the Garter has been conferred upon the duke of Marlborough. It will be recalled that the duke won much distinction in the South African campaign by rolling down the side of a kopje with his light housekeeping outfit and scaring the Boers into a flight, they being under the impression that the earthquake season had opened.

Delay that Would Be Costly.

Kearney Hub. The Bee is correctly of the opinion that the five more years' delay in securing constitutional reform in Nebraska will be of incalculable cost to the state and its institutions. The people began to understand this fully some time since, but the politicians for reasons peculiar to the politicians are not disposed to make constitutional revision possible. The Bee insists that it is the duty of the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to deal with this problem, and the Bee is right. If Governor Savage would do this one thing much else would be forgiven.

MORE POETRY BY THURSTON.

Breaks Into Patriotic Song in Honor of Cuba. Washington Post, May 30.

If anyone thinks that the former senator from Nebraska, Hon. John M. Thurston, hasn't published any poetry within the last two weeks, that person can place his money with the Post and get quick action. This is not to assert that verses bearing his name have found their way into print. We have seen none and we are not betting on uncertainties. Mr. Thurston has published an extra session of the legislature and prepared to prove. He has gone further; he has woven fiction into that poetry and made it doubly fascinating.

Thurston was in Havana on the 20th inst., when General Wood turned over the government to the Cubans. He went there as a member of the senate committee on a second expedition in four years—to certify to the birth of the new republic and to deck its cradle, by telegraph, with a flow of language. As we all know now, the ceremonies came off on schedule time. Everything was lovely. General Wood, "calm, confident and commanding," presided over the recessional. Our flag didn't "stay put." On the contrary, it came down, and in its place the Cuban ensign gave its glory to the trade-wind. The feverish populace threw fits of ecstasy and screamed aloud for good measure. And then it was that Thurston, with his hand on his sword, all his strings with might—smote the chord of halcyon, gave us music out of sight:

"Out of the birth pangs of conflict and the travail of sacrifice and suffering a new-born to the world. Over its cradle has been sung the lullaby of the mother republic under the fostering breeze of the sea, the Cuban flag broke out its virgin folds to greet the thunder salute of cannon the glad acclaim of gathered thousands."

"Who will recall that 'rose, oh, rose,' etc., after a very successful and beautiful thought, no doubt—having a rose sleep on his breast while he slept on his back, with the usual result—but think of the sacrifice and the suffering of the martyrs, of the mother republic's lullaby! Think of Gomez in his lonely hammock among the desolate Saca Clara hills; of the long agony of Estrada-Palms, Quesada, Rubens & Co., with no refuge but an apartment at the Raleigh hotel and nothing to eat and drink except the best! What is a fading rose to these great things? What is a whole bouquet, or a dozen of them, if you come to that? This is poetry, indeed."

And now a touch of fiction in its most alluring form: " * * * and there, too, the observed of all eyes, the hero of the great and the two successful revolutions, General Gomez. This old veteran of innumerable campaigns, his black-coated, his sword at his side, holding no office and refusing all place—is today the most potential force in the republic. His dress of olive drab has come true, and how sweet it is to see the old hero, the hero of the battle from which the bloody Weyler sent forth his edicts of slaughter and witness the birth of Cuban independence!"

The grand old hero of two successful revolutions—this veteran of innumerable campaigns: Shall we pause to ask Thurston an embarrassing question? Shall we break in upon his reverent reveries with the query: "Which two successful revolutions? Nay, nay; that were impious. As we inquire why this 'lean, grizzled and alert' old hero, who holds no office and refuses all place, has been receiving some hundreds of dollars annually from the treasury of the United States, may, nay, nay; let us take this piece of poetry untwined with fiction and make a wreath of it and put it on our breasts tonight and sleep as sweetly as we can."

What the Boer War Cost

A Parliamentary paper recently issued sets forth in detail what the crushing out of the South African republics cost Great Britain in cold cash. The figures cover the cost up to the close of March last, leaving the expenses for April and May to be filled after the tumult of peace subsides. The total is £222,974,000, or \$1,134,370,000. The huge sum which the Boer war cost has cost England is divided in the following way: In 1899-1900 the total charges (interest on war debt, original and supplementary appropriations for the army, the military civil list) amounted to £23,217,000; in 1900-1901 this sum was almost trebled, the total being £65,120,000; in 1901-1902 this was further increased to £11,037,000; and for the present year the estimate is £63,600,000. To meet this great expenditure in addition to ordinary disbursements of the government money has had to be raised by extra taxation and by loans. The total ordinary expenditure for the four years in question (exclusive of interest on the war debt) is estimated at £488,190,000, and the ordinary revenue in that time (exclusive of the yield of taxation imposed since 1899-1900) has been £479,123,000, leaving a deficit of £16,067,000. The total proceeds from the new taxation are estimated at £76,025,000, divided as follows: For 1900-1901, £14,955,000; for 1901-1902, £27,775,000; for 1902-1903, £34,175,000. The total revenue of the government since 1899-1900 has been £1,345,000,000 of revenue set free by the suspension of the sinking fund have left a total balance of

revenue available for war charges of £73,830,000; this in turn leaving £155,145,000 as the total balance of war expenditure to be charged to the capital account. To meet this balance a total of £155,000,000 debt has been incurred, which resulted in cash a total of £152,415,000 comprising two issues of treasury bills for £8,000,000 and £6,000,000 respectively; three issues of exchequer bills for £10,000,000; £2,000,000 and £11,000,000 respectively; one war loan (stock and bonds) of £20,000,000, and two issues of consols for £60,000,000, and £2,000,000 respectively.

With a total expenditure of almost £223,000,000, England will have spent in these two campaigns (South Africa and China) about \$300,000,000 more than Germany received from France in the shape of war indemnity. Strictly speaking, Germany received as indemnity only five milliards of francs, or \$10,000,000,000, but it got about \$115,000,000 more in the form of a special contribution from the city of Paris, special taxes and interest on the chief indemnity. Out of this total sum Germany paid the entire expenses of the war, established a pension fund of \$10,000,000, which resulted, spent \$80,000,000 on army reorganization, \$30,000,000 on fortresses, \$42,500,000 on strategic railways and set aside \$5,000,000 in gold as an imperial war chest in case of emergencies, which sum is still lying in the vaults of the Julius tower in the fortress of Spandau.

Trusts and Overproduction

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The president of the United States Rubber company of recent date made the statement in his annual report to the stockholders that the policy of imposing monopoly prices had proved a mistaken one, as it had stimulated much new and competing investment in the industry. The United States census bureau has just published a bulletin of statistics of the rubber industry, which confirms what the president of the trust says regarding the effects of the high-price policy. The two items which can be most fairly compared to the past three census years are the number of establishments and value of product, and they stand as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Establishments, Value of Product. Rows for 1900, 1901, 1902.

The trust or combination movement in this industry is confined to the last decade, the United States Rubber company being organized in 1892 to take over concerns controlling something like 80 or 90 per cent of the rubber boot and shoe output of the country.

The census meaning of the "establishment" in manufactures is not comprehensive of all plants owned by a single company or individual unless they all are located in the same city or county. Hence the United States Rubber company's constituent concerns figure as more than one in the total of twenty-two establishments reported in 1900. If they counted as only one the growth in number of plants in this manufacture during the past ten years is not to be underestimated. The combination, which was a cause of it; but the presumption most decidedly is that such is the case. The increase of capital invested—real, not nominal—between 1890 and 1900 was 45 per cent, and between 1890 and 1900 it was over 88 per cent. The increase in product in the earlier decade was 92 per cent, and in the latter, or the trust period it was 120 per cent. And it is to be remembered that the starting of new concerns in competition with the trust was by no means ended when the census of 1900 was taken. The present situation is unquestionably much worse for the industry than the way of excessive investment and production than it was at the time of the last census two years ago.

The lesson of it all is that the trust, which starts off with a greatly augmented capital, is doomed wherever competition is possible, and in undertaking, as it always will, to earn dividends for its stockholders as well as the substance, it invariably attracts much new capital into the field and makes far worse that condition of congestion which it set out to overcome.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana, who is giving John D. Rockefeller a hot run for the richest man-in-the-world belt, kicked up a tremendous row in a Washington art gallery recently over the loss of a mealy overcoat valued at \$100. When the plans for beautifying Washington were exhibited in the Corcoran art gallery, Senator Clark was one of the first to make an examination of the display. The Montana man likes to patronize art, literature and music when his mind gets out of the tangle of mining, railroad and other interests which roll up his immense income. On this occasion his interest was enhanced because he is a member of the senate committee which has in charge the affairs of the District of Columbia. The senator, on entering the gallery, took off his coat to the work before him. Then he put in two good hours reveling in the designs and models of beautified Washington. When he was ready to depart he found his own coat gone, and a very poor substitute left in its place. Mr. Clark went off in high dudgeon to Major Sylvester, the chief of police. The restoration of the coat was demanded. The garment was valued at \$100, the senator said. Major Sylvester was in despair. Every man who was present to have been in the gallery on the day of the disappearance of Mr. Clark's coat was questioned, but no information was gained regarding the garment. Finally, in order to stop the row, one of the rich men interested in the art gallery contributed \$50 toward making good the senator's loss. Major Sylvester made up the \$100 out of his own pocket and sent the money to the millionaire, who is said to have pocketed it.

There was the worst kind of a mixup while the military which had been reviewed by the president at the Rochambeau monument ceremonies was marching down Pennsylvania avenue and the return to the Marine band swinging along at the regulation American step of thirty-three inches and 120 steps to the minute. Behind it came the French band and after them Gaidier. The Frenchmen took about a step and half to one taken by the Americans and they had a tough time while the Marine band was marking the cadence. When the French band began to play, however, the Americans were put out of business. The stride of the French military is about twenty-eight inches and they take 180 steps to a minute. The French band marked such a step and the American strikers were taken clear off their feet. They did not get straightened out until the French musicians became silent. There were other things queer to the Americans about the French band. They were playing the march, but no attempt to preserve their formation, but huddled about the leader like a lot of chickens around an old hen in a rainstorm. In the first rank of the French band there were four trumpeters. Then came the drums and reed instruments and the brass band with the cornets, the last file being all up by the basses and the trombones.

There are quite a number of senators with bald heads, observes the Washington Post. Senator Stewart is among the number. And Mr. Stewart says that it does not pay to make a man of man who has bald hair on the top of his head. He says the place where the hair ought to grow, as the old song says. In proof of which he tells an interesting story on how Hannibal Hamlin was defeated for the senate.

"Up in Maine," says Mr. Stewart, "there

PERSONAL NOTES.

A. S. Cook, the Boston merchant, is the king of Maine camp owners. He now controls 400 square miles of sporting territory in that state.

H. H. D. Pierce, the third assistant secretary of the war, will have charge of the Russian grand duke during his coming tour of the United States.

Rear Admiral Wesson, Whitehall Reid and General Wilson, the special embassy to represent this country at King Edward's coronation, will sail on St. Paul, June 4.

Dr. Francisco Do Paula Rodrigues Alves, recently elected president of Brazil, is a lawyer and has occupied a leading place at the bar. He will be inaugurated November 15, the anniversary of the proclamation of Brazil's independence.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., is personally conducting the business connected with the construction of a building for outside patients at the Newport hospital. The specifications call for a structure of much beauty, to cost \$250,000. It will be a memorial to her husband.

James Haworth, aged 81 years, intends to pull the bell rope in St. Paul's cathedral on coronation day. He rang the bells for the death of William IV, for the accession of Queen Victoria, the birth of all her children and her two jubilees and for the accession of Edward VII.

Rev. James D. Corrothers of Red Bank, N. J., is a rising young poet whose verse resembles that of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. His ancestors were Indian, negro and Anglo-Saxon. He was blacking shoes in Chicago when he discovered by Henry Demarest Lloyd, who helped him to an education.

SMILING LINES.

Chicago Post: "Is he honest?" "Honest? Why, if I don't believe that man would cheat an Indian out of his reservation if he had the chance."

Philadelphia Press: Hotelman—Why didn't you demand payment in advance for that couple? They didn't have any baggage.

Clerk—Oh, he's got barrels of money. The old man, you know, he's got a lot of children and her two jubilees and for the accession of Edward VII.

Chicago Tribune: The Dog-faced Man—How did the giants eat when you chucked her, and she was so fat?

New York Tribune: Woman (to dry goods clerk who had been showing blankets for half an hour)—I really didn't intend to buy anything. I'm looking for a friend.

Chicago Tribune: The Dog-faced Man—How did the giants eat when you chucked her, and she was so fat?

Detroit Free Press: "Miss Amy," said Goin, trying to be tender, "you are always in my mind, don't you know?" "Indeed, replied the girl, "I've often wondered why I felt so lonely."

Philadelphia Catholic Standard: "I wouldn't be surprised," said the Arctic explorer, "to see the automobile introduced here soon."

"Don't you believe it," replied the wise native, "the faithful dog of these parts will continue to be the Eskimolar."

Chicago Post: "I understand Brown took the thirty-third degree at the lodge last night."

"No, only the thirty-second at the lodge, but he informed me confidentially that his wife gave him the thirty-third when he got home."

Philadelphia Press: Tess—If you really love him why did you refuse him? Jess—Goodness you don't suppose I'd be so uncharitable as to accept him the first time.

Tess—But he declares he'll never propose to another girl as long as he lives.

Jess—Of course, I'm not "another girl."

OUR GREAT AND GOOD FRIENDS.

Baltimore American. They're coming with the statues now, from almost every land; the Arctic explorer, the Indian's coral sand, the Arctic explorer, the Indian's coral sand, the Arctic explorer, the Indian's coral sand.

The emperor of China sends a shaft that's sure to please— The grand old ruler Yun Shi Lung, whose might can't be broken, And like the statue-giving heads of all the other powers, He vows the Wun Shi Lung was once a great big friend of ours.

Good Abdul Hamid orders that his sculptor should carve a festival and grind them to a pulp; He thinks he'll send a dainty thing—a home-and-foreign group Of ten or fifteen wives of his, preparing Turkish soup.

The label on the soup-can shows Chicago's streets and towers, And proves that Abdul Hamid always will be a friend of ours.

The king of Patagonia, and sultan of Sulu Have bored some statues and things from almost every land; The brigands of Bulgaria show how their love has grown By ordering the monument—if we will send the Stone.

And all the big and little kings, and heads Are shipping sculptured things to show that they are friends of ours!

A \$5 OPPORTUNITY

Our children's department for a few days will be the scene of some remarkable values. We soon