THE UMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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It's all over till the next time.

(Seal.)

The man "who told you so" is again ready to enter the ring.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

ce and sworn to

HUNGATE. Notary Public.

Now what will Colonel Bryan spring next as the paramount issue?

Imagine, if you can, an election in the days before the electric telegraph.

Most of the ante-election predictions of the party managers look like last year's birds' nests.

How fortunate election day comes the first part of November to let the rooster in ahead of the turkey.

the campaign of 1902 hasn't revenled the Cuban department of state and chief much of the plot of the play.

The plethora of money in Uncle Sam's prosperity of its individual citizens.

Now why not get down to business and arbitrate the differences between the Union Pacific and the striking shopmen? Protraction of the strike means no good to Omaha.

feeding at the public crib.

by ex-Boss Croker indicates that he cessions from that government, even to doesn't expect ever to return to this the extent of requiring recognition of lature as against nine for the Omaha country to reassume Tammany lender the most favored nation principle. There district. The injustice of the disparity ship. Great is Tammany, but Croker is is, however, some reason to think that no longer its prophet.

to end with election day. It must go on lations and that this may complicate until substantial uniformity of tax as negotiations between Cuba and this sessments is achieved and the rank dis- country. The latest statement of the Kansas. The War department people crimination in favor of the great privi. Cuban minister at Washington in regard must be laboring under the delusion that leged corporations abolished

court for Illinois affirming property until there is something different derights in news should be applied in veloped this must be accepted as author-Omaha, the afternoon sheet that pirates itative. As to the feeling at Washingthe greater part of its contents, local, ton, it appears that the administration relegraph in Alaska and the Philippines, telegraph and editorial, would have to remains firmly committed to Cuban rego out of business.

To emphasize the fact that reform is it in his annual message. in the saddle under the Mercer-Baldwin-Broatch police commission, betting boards on the election are run wide open, just as the books on the races in the pool rooms of older days. There's nothing like spelling reform with a big R.

If this competition for suburban trolley franchises connecting Nebraska adjournment of the commission without to get to work to strike the compromise. towns keeps up, the point may be having settled any of the issues between reached where some one is willing to the United States and Canada. There is pay money for franchise privileges which up to this time have always been sideration of the boundary question may demanded as free gifts from the public. be renewed by the British and American

much of the enthusiasm formerly in- without increasing the danger of serious spired by participation in school board trouble growing out of it. As long as elections. Can it be that they are wak- this question remains unsettled really ing up to the fact that they have been friendly relations between the Dominion buncoed several times by wily politicians and this country are hardly possible. tisan business men?

President Palma expresses confidence tween Cuba and the United States withlators. The United States feels friendly zeasonable degree.

IRRIGATION KIGHTS.

The suit of Kansas against Colorado, over water rights in the Arkansas river, which flows through Colorado into Kansay presents some interesting questions. In the complaint filed against Colorado the state of Kansas asserts riparian rights and demands that Colorado permit the water of the Arkansas river to flow without interruption past her arid lands to the lands of Kansas. The answer of Colorado to the complaint has been filed in the supreme court of the United States and is a general denial of

the allegations of Kansas. The chief point in the answer, the decision as to which will be of most far-reaching importance, is the assertion that the right to irrigate takes prece-That question affects the whole of the arid west and the San Francisco Chronicle remarks that upon its rightful solutoday and many millions of that future day when the practice of a compreacres that are now untilled. "It is not solidly imbedded in our laws. Now come public welfare declare the need of adopting a new principle. It is another illustration of the old truth that a law which it is a source of irritation and an obstawould work harm in another. It is to be tween the two countries. hoped the case as presented between Kansas and Colorado will be sufficiently broad to determine the whole complex issue, so that there need be no further litigation on the subject, for the demand of irrigation is pressing and it is time that all law points concerning it be definitely settled." The decision of the questions involved in this suit will doubtless go far toward settling the law points that may arise in connection with a general system of irrigation, but it is to be apprehended that the courts will have much work in this direction before all possible questions requiring judicial determination are finally disposed of. It ingly. is not difficult to understand that in this matter there are possibilities of almost

endless litigation. SEEKING CUBAN COMMERCE.

According to reports from Havana, the diplomatic and consular representatives of the European powers interested in retaining a share of the Cuban trade for their respective countries are determined to defeat the projected reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States at all costs. It is said that to accomplish this end the majority of them are understood to have instructions to go to extremes. Indeed, says one correspondent, what they cannot accomplish through a strong personal lobby before the Cuban senate and house, supported by a few influential Havana newspapers now under their control, they hope to bring As a prelude to the campaign of 1904, about by direct diplomatic pressure upon executive, upon whom it is alleged notice has already been served that those European governments that recognized treasury is only confirmation of the fact Cuba's sovereignty and independence that prosperity of the nation follows promptly after the change of fiag in May last, will expect all the advantages of "the most favored nation" in whatever treaties may be made in the future.

It is by no means improbable that some of the European powers are exerting an influence against the proposed reciprocity between Cuba and the United States. It is quite conceivable Our blatant city comptroller has that they should desire to retain such ppened his mouth once more only to put | trade with the new republic as they now his foot in it. He can smell more smoke have and if possible increase it. But it without finding any fire than any officer is not likely that any of them will go so far as to make demands upon the goverpment of Cuba or attempt to exact state senate as against three for the The purchase of an estate in Ireland abything in the way of commercial con- Omaha district. It is also accorded five President Palma and his advisers are not beyond being influenced by foreign The campaign for equal taxation is not counsel in this matter of commercial reto the matter implies a still earnest desire on the part of his government to en- and that water is one of the necessaries If the recent decision of the federal ter into a reciprocal trade agreement and of life in that state.

A STILL VITAL QUESTION. Senator Lodge says of the Alaskan boundary question, that while it has dropped somewhat out of sight, it is still cite coal operators and as soon as the Canada in regard to it resulted in the the arbitration commission will be able no information as to when further congovernments, but it would seem that the Omaha club women seem to have lost matter cannot be much longer deferred line on a soak.

masquerading in the guise of nonpar- Late Washington advices are to the effect that this government adheres firmly to the position it announced at the outset of the controversy, that no conthat reciprocity will be arranged be cession will be made to Canada, that the boundary given in the treaty between out much more delay. The way to this Russia and Great British, which for goal however, is not by defiance and fifty years was undisputed, will be inthreats on the part of the Cuban legis- sisted upon and that there will be no surrender of territory. The present adto Cuba but it wants also to feel that ministration, it is stated, pays no attenits efforts on behalf of its neighbor's tion whatever to any proposition which welfare are appreciated in at least a contemplates moving the treaty bound-

mile line from tidewater. The United States paid Russia \$7,000,000 for that treaty as the title to Alaska and declines to entertain any proposition which aims

to modify its terms. There never was a more purely n. anufactured claim than that of Canada and no self-respecting nation could admit it. There was an offer, however, on the part of our government four years ago to settle the question and it was rejected by Canada. At that time our commissioners were ready to go much further than probably any administration will ever go again. Now we shall insist upon holding every foot of Alaskan territory that we claim under the treaty. As was said by Senator Lodge, the United States cannot go into an arbitration and no arbitration dence over the ancient riparian right. is possible if one side cannot possibly gain and may lose, and the other side cannot possibly lose and may gain. That Canada will finally have to abandon its tion depends the welfare of thousands preposterous claim there can be no doubt. The British government, it is safe to say, will not go to any extreme hensive system of irrigation shall have length in support of the Dominion in this redeemed from the desert the broad matter. It will not hazard the serious rupture of friendly relations with the to be expected that the solution will be United States by insisting that the maneasy," says that paper. "The water ufactured claim of Canada shall be alrights of riparian owners have long been lowed. It may not be necessary that our government should force this question to the irrigationists and in the name of a settlement, yet it is manifestly desirable that its removal from controversy shall not be unnecessarily deferred since may be just and fair in one country cle to the adjustment of other issues be-

> STUDYING AMERICAN METHODS. Another British commission, represent United States to investigate industrial and business methods, with a view to composed of practical men and it is contemplated to make their investigation as fully prepared reports, each member of the commission investigating from his own point of view and reporting accord-

Of course every reasonable facility will be given these investigators to learn what they may desire and there is no doubt that they will be able to acquire a good deal of knowledge, though whether it will prove of any real value to them is another matter. Studying our industrial and business methods by Britons has been going on for some time, but it does not appear that the information obtained has been practically applied to any great extent. British manufacturers and workingmen are generally so strongly wedded to the old methods that it will be a long time before any decided departure from them will be made. However, all investigators from abroad are welcome and Americans will be pleased if what they learn here shall be of benefit to the people they represent.

The registration of voters shows the ent of population in Omaha from the lower to the upper wards. When the townsite was originally laid out it was expected that all pusiness and most of the residence houses of the city would occupy the level plateau extending north and south. It has turned out, however, that both business and residence have made for the hills, where air is pure and sanitation is good. In a city like Omaha, where ground space is plentiful, there is no call for closely crowded tenements or congested flats.

The city of Lincoln has twenty polling places, while the city of Omaha has seventy-six. The Lincoln district, however, is accorded two members of the members of the lower house of the legiscould not be more strikingly illustrated.

A board of military officers has been appointed by the War department to in vestigate and report on the water sup ply at the post at Fort Leavenworth, prohibition in Kansas really prohibits

If the signal service of the army can Diphtheria and pneumonia are spreading build and operate miles upon miles of It is time for the exercise of care in the what is to prevent Uncle Sam from ciprocity, it being understood that Presi- taking over the whole telegraph system dent Roosevelt will again strongly urge of the country and running it as part of the postoffice department? The postal telegraph is bound to come in time.

The mine workers have stated ex plicitly what they expect of the authraas vital as when it was before the joint operators will state with equal definite high commissions and the claim of ness what points they refuse to yield

> Washington Post. Kentucky railroad commission

Limitations to Patience.

little water on the side, but it draws the Difference in the Bills. Saturday Evening Post. 'Let me know what a man cats and I wil tell you what he is," said one of our great scientists. But he cannot do it now. About

all he could do would be to tell how much the man was worth. Sobriety Demanded Nowadays.

Indianapolis News. In this day sobriety has come pretty nearly to mean total abstinence. As a cold proposition, great corporations and private firms are enforcing practical abstinence. They demand such a condition of their employes that practically any drink at all becomes too much drink. Science has come from another direction to support the same end. The old idea of the efficacy of their clothing to encounter the lower outmoderate drinking finds no support in mod-ern medical science. "A man is as old as In that way they will avoid many "colds" moderate drinking finds no support in modhis arteries" is a saying well known in and minimize the peril of more dangerou ary one way or another from the thirty- medicine. When the arteries take on the respiratory disorders.

ossified character the end is at hand. Now modern science shed that frequent indulgence in alcohol tends to produce arterial ossification.

Truth Has a Knocker

Baltimore American. The latest theory is that lying is th result of indigention. It will soon be for lowed by the announcement that all vice is merely an acute form of gastritis, and the convict of the future will be reformed scientific cookery.

Philadelphia Record. The Lipton "defi" has been answered by an American yachting syndicate of almost unbounded resources, and Shamrock III will machine win. Unsolved Problems.

Answering Lipton's Deft.

Chicago Chronicle,

The world's greatest thinkers have solved many problems, but they still have to figure out whether college hazing is a training for foot ball or whether foot ball is a preparative for hazing. It is the old question respecting the priority of the egg or the chicken over again.

Important Precedents Established.

Indianapolis Journal. The anthracite coal commission will es tablish several precedents. To begin with, has ever declined the proffer of a free train train."

Higher Life Insurance Rates. New York Times,

of the ablest and most influential insurance presidents, head of one of the most prosperous companies in this country, makes the surprising statement in a care ing various industries, is coming to the fully prepared address that an increase in mortality rates is probable. He declares that "the influence of modern science in the direction of prolonging life endeavoring to improve conditions in seems to be more than offset by the untheir own country. This commission is favorable influence of modern modes of life." Such an assertion from such a furnishes abundant food for thought. Nevertheless, many physicians thorough as possible and to place the and recorders of vital statistics will not results before the British people in care- be inclined to accept so pessimistic a

A Man to Be Reckoned With.

- Philadelphia Ledger. Whatever great or good qualities may b denied John Mitchell by his opponents, they and all men must admit that a man who has contended so long and so well against such powerful forces as he encountered in field and council is one who, as an influence and a factor in our economic and social life, must be reckoned with. A man who can win and hold the confidence, admiration and gratitude of vast armies of men, such as the 400,000 mine workers of our bituminou and anthracite coal fields, is not of ordinary mold. President Mitchell has proved himself to be a man of extraordinary force of character, will and power, and as such he must be carefully considered and respected in all movements in which he may either lead or play a part.

SOME MONSTROUS FIGURES.

Including Not Less Than 14,000 Miles of Continuous Rolling Stock.

Hartford Courant. "Poor's Manual," the great authority on railroads, has now been printed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, and the advance sheets of the introduction are replete handbook of the railroad interest of the United States and the introduction is roads in this country increased by 4,453.71 miles and foots up over 198,000 miles or almost eight times around the round world. About 195,000 miles report business. These show gross earnings of \$1,092,154,099. The net earnings, including miscellaneous celots, were over \$588,000,000. These are almost incredibly large figures and it is to be remembered that they represent what is paid simply for carrying people and things, and not for producing anything at all-just for overcoming natural obstacles to trade. There are 39,729 engines, 27,144 passenger cars, 8,677 mail and express cars

and 1,409,472 freight care. If these average fifty feet each in length they would make altogether, if set in a row, about 14,000 miles of continuous rolling stock. The growth of the system is suggested by these comparisons

The total amount of stocks, bonds and unfunded debt is \$13,326,491,526. The average interest paid on railroad bonds was in 1892, 4.76 per cent, and the average dividend was 2.92 per cent. In 1902 these were respectively 4:21 and 2:62 per cent.

DON'T OVERHEAT THE HOUSE.

Seasonable Advice for the Chief Stoker. Chicago Chronicle

As the city health department points out, this is the season when diseases of the respiratory tract are to be expected matter of keeping, the feet dry and of wearing proper glothing.

There is one very fruitful source throat and lung trouble which is worth especial notice. That is the overheating of schools, residences and offices. Nine houses in ten are kept at a temperature which invites throat trouble. The same thing can be said of most offices and publie halls and churches. As soon as there is a faint chill in the air steam is turned on or furnaces fired up and people sizzle in an atmosphere heated to 80 degrees of thereabouts.

Such a temperature is an invitation to the bacilli which make trouble in the air It congests the mucous membrane and prepares a field for the operations of the microbes which produce pneumonia, diphtheria and kindred diseases. Those micro-organisms are innocuous so long as the tissues are in normal condistriving to prevent the watering of railroad tion. It is only when the linings of the stocks. It would probably not object to a air passages are irritated and inflamed by excessive artificial heat or other cause

that they produce disease. Few "bad colds" are the result of lov temperatures. They almost invariably occur as the sequence of perspirationsonsible or insensible-suddenly checked. A man wearing his winter clothing will sit in an office heated to a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees. He will perspire more or less inevitably. Then he will go out on the street and to cool off he will throw open his coat and the next morning he has a "cold" without knowing how he got it. If his throat is inflamed he may have

tonsilitis or he may go down with pneu-The fault is not with the low temperaure outside, but with the high tempera ture indoors. People should regulate the ndoor heat to the weight of their winte lothing, just as they adjust the weight of

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. W. Byrd Raymond, a chauffeur who parted

his name in the middle, sported long hatr and flerce mustachies, has been shorn of much of his glory and humiliated before scoffing men by cruel minions of the law. Mr. Raymond while operating a speedy automobile in the suburbs of New York ran away from a trolley car and pirquetted said to have been \$25,006. across the tracks just to show the motorman he was not in the race. But he was, The chauffeur crossed the track once too often and was tossed into the ditch by the trolley. Twenty of the latter's passengers were injured by the collision. Six months have to sail against the stiffest proposition in jail was the penalty imposed on the in the way of a fast cutter that American winged Byrd. As soon as he reached the ingenuity can devise. May the best racing prison the officials cut off his waving locks and mustachlos, stripped off his clothes and robed him with a striped suit. Now the Automobile Club of America and the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will investigate the circumstances which have resulted in this drastic dose of justice.

W. W. Denslow, the artist, formerly of Chicago, but now of New York, was recently on his way to a railway station in a cab when he became involved in a blockade. horse just behind it edged closer and began to munch it with relish. A look of conscious pride of his guilt was very evident it is the first commission of the kind ever in his equine physiognomy. Denslow sigappointed, it is the first commission that naled the cabby to stop. "We'll miss the ond Illinois cavalry at Quincy, Ill. "Trains happen right often; this to travel m, and it is the first time a doesn't." Then the recreator of the 'Night United States judge has ever gone down a Before Christmas' settled back to enjoy and coal shaft wearing overalls and a miner's study the varying expressions of the thiev- at the battle of Holly Springs. ing horse. The driver of the beast winked slowly and as solemnly Denslow-winked back. They alone, of all in the crowded street, understood. But let Denslow draw that horse as it appeared to him and all who see it will laugh with the humor of it. Denslow turned to his companion with that portion of Kipling's "Loot" that runs; "If you ever stole a pheasant's egg be'ind the keeper's back,

If you've ever snigged the washin' from the line. If you've ever crammed a gander in your bloomin' 'aversack, You will understand this 'short delay' of

In order to make certain that disease shall not be transmitted by means of telephones Commissioner Homer Folks of the Charities department has issued an order that all the telephones used by employes must be disinfected every week.

Last summer, when one of the physicians connected with the department came back rom Europe the matter of infection by telephone was under consideration. He pointed out the fact that in the German hospitals the mouthpieces were regularly removed and cleansed. Doctor L. L. Waters of the general drug department at Bellevue hospital was directed by Commissioner Folks to look into the matter. His report to Commissioner Folks contained this para-

"It is pretty generally admitted at the present time that the simple exhalations of persons infected with a disease of the nose and throat need not necessarily carry the germs of that disease, but in the process of speaking into a telephone receiver held within an inch or two of the mouth irregular sprays of saliva and other, mucus might easily be and no doubt are ejected into the mouthpiece and the lips or mouth of the second person coming into contact with this matter or the drying up and subsequent blowing about of such particles so ejected might cause infection. But irrespective of all this, the desire for cleanliness alone is sufficient to demand the frequent and thorough cleaning of the telephone receiver mouthpiece, since that is easily done and

requires but a few moments' time." Dr. Waters recom and in accordance with the letter Commissioner Folks recently issued an order that full of suggestive figures. The mileage of every telephone in use by the entire department must be disinfected in the manner suggested by Dr. Waters every week, The mouthpiece is unscrewed and scrubbed clean, then immersed for a few moments in what is now known at the hospitals as the 'telephone solution" (using a pair of sterilized tongs for handling the mouthpiece) and finally dried with antiseptic gauze.

> The last session of the German House wives society presented an interesting sight. women of varying ages, whose names had been read from a list, stepped to the front. To each of these was handed a neat little white box and in each box was a \$10 goldpiece. With the box and the money also went a bouquet of flowers and a card on which it was announced that the bearer had given two years of continuous service in one family and that she had been rewarded for that service. Then the twenty-eight women were marched to a nearby restaurant and served with refreshments. When they departed for home six were named as a special honor class, in recognition of the fact that this was the second time that they had taken these prizes.

which the German Housewives' society was founded-to encourage women to become good servants and to discourage their frequent changes from one place to another. It has been in existence for seven years. Its foundation stone is described in this phrase: "To guard the interests of household employer and employe,"

> Annual Output of Coal. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It seems strange that there should have een almost a national panic on the coal supply in the United States, when no longer ago than last January the geological survey pointed out that more coal is mined in the United States than in any other country our production in 1900 reaching 269,000,000 short tons, valued at \$306,000,000, an increase in a single year of 7 per cent in the output, "thus fixing," the geological department asserted, "the United States firmly in the first place among the world's producers." The report went on to say that the value of all the mineral products in the United States in 1900 passed the billiondollar mark for the first time. But to what extent are squeezes in this mineral wealth to be the rule for the future? In this ques tion the American people are as deeply teresetd as in the vast yield set forth.

An Admirable Selection.

Philadelphia Ledger The appointment of Carroll D. Wright as member of the Anthracite Strike comnission is admirable in every way. Both miners and operators agreed without hesi tation to accept Colonel Wright, who make the seventh member, preventing a tie vote. No one in America is better qualified to sit as arbitrator on labor disputes than Colone Wright. He has full knowledge, is it sympathy with labor, and at the same time is courageous, fair and just. The whole ommission inspires confidence, and we have no doubt that its conclusions will be so admirable and reasonable as to give an impetus to arbitration which will mark a new and happier era.

Palm Sugar Without an Owner.

Philadelphia Record. One of the exhibits in the trial of the St Louis bribery cases was a package of \$75,-000 deposited with a trust company as pay ment for desired legislation. The solidity and awkwardness of this form of financial testimony in the case are equally apparent. Dealers in legislation manage things more dexterously in Philadelphia.

PERSONAL NOTES.

mly sick man of Europe. The latest newspaper comment on Presi

The sultan of Turkey has issued an edict forbidding the publication of books in his

realm. The reason is said to be that he is going to publish a book himself and wants a clear field for it. Mr. Dinwiddle, formerly a New York newspaper correspondent, and recently editor of the "Cable News," of Manila, Phil-

of the province of Isabella. "Tim" Woodruff offered to supply Brook lyn with coal at \$6 a ton, but when his offer was taken up he found he could get none for less than 17. Mr. Woodruff will let his loud vests do his talking hereafter.

ippine Islands, has been appointed Governor

Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist, who recently received a magnificent property from his countrymen as a national present in recognition of his genius, has been offered nearly \$5,000 by a Warsaw firm for a ferru-A load of hay blocked the way. A well fed ginous spring that has been discovered on demand it. It is the veriest truism that his new estate.

Captain J. H. McDowell of Nashville. at the banquet of the survivors of the Secwas a confederate soldier and on the occasion of the banquet he returned a carbine which he took from a soldier of the cavalry

Postmaster General Payne is considering the idea of placing portraits of the late Dr. Charles M. McDonald on money order blanks. Dr. McDonald was the first head of the money order service and in the main its originator. He left by will \$2,000 to the postoffice department to be used in any standard of achievement and of life. way which might improve the service. Over fifty years ago a writer of monu-

mental but plausible lies in Thurlow Weed's Albany Evening Journal signed his letters "Baron Roorbach." There was no such baron. There was no man named "Roor-But the absolute falsity of the bach." writer's statements was such that a "Roorbach" became a synonym for any kind of lie, especially for the kind against personal character, suddenly issued against a man for his injury when he could not meet it in time to avert the harm.

Loyal Germans who feel in duty bound to ape their emperor have another terror confronting them. It will not be so hard to overcome as the upturned mustaches, how-The emperor's doctor told him he has astigmatism in his right eye, and the emperor bought a monocle. As a result there has been a tremendous run on single in eyegiasses by German army officers. The spread of the habit to court circles is looked asked for. It is declared, however, that in stimulating this fad Emperor William was innocent of premeditation only so far as he was concerned about his astigmatic eye.

GIRDLE AROUND THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Communication Encircles the World. New York Tribune.

That which has been fancifully called 'Puck's girdle" is at last reality. For the first time a line of telegraphic communication extends entirely around the world. The great work has been done with little fuss or popular attention. There is a striking contrast between its quiet, matter-of-fact completion, announced to the world in a few lines of news, and the tumultuous jubilation which marked the establishment of cable communication across the Atlantic ocean. that the laying of a new one, even though it be by far the longest in the world, and though it be laid across a sea never before thus spanned, is a commonplace incident, Nevertheless, it is a magnificent achieve-

ment, and one which fairly marks an epoch The encircling of the globe with an electric wire makes strong appeal to the imagination as well as to the more practical faculties. Moreover, it is an achievement which reflects great credit upon our British kins men, and upon which they are heartily to be congratulated, for this line is an "all-Brit ish" one, linking together the scattered red spots upon the map of the world. The whole line around the world, it is true, is not under the British flag. But that across the Pacific is, and it is now possible for dispatches to be sent from England to Canada to Fiji, to New Zealand and to Australia the British flag, and with a single landing Love looked in my face for a m without anywhere passing uneer any but under the Dutch flag the system is contin ned to Singapore, to Hong Kong, to Madran, to Bombay and to Aden. The impressive fact is that from England to Australia through 345 degrees of longitude and more than 90 degrees of latitude, "Puck's girdle" is "all British." While we are congratulating Great

Britain and its colonies upon this superb achievement, it is impossible to avoid regret at ourselves having been thus out stripped. We, too, have territorial possessions at both sides of the Pacific, and enormous political and commercial interest We need an "all-American" cable across that ocean, and we have a route offering far superior facilities for laying it. It is a reproach to us that because of haggling and cross purposes this country has falled to be the first to span the Pacific with a wire. But the fact that we are thus outstripped should be only an irrisistible incentive to us to hasten the completion of the too long delayed enterprise.

MITCHELL'S SOUND ADVICE.

The czar is ill. The sultan is not the Words that Touch the Heart of the Trade Union Question.

New York Tribune dent Roosevelt, which has extensive circu- Mr. John Mitchell, president of the lation, is that he is "getting there with United Mine Workers of America, in his address at Wilkesbarre "Mitchell day" ut-J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased, at pri- tered one of the scundegt and wisest senrate sale the manuscript of Ruskin's "Seven | tences that have been heard in all the Lamps of Architecture." The price paid is long dispute between labor and capital. "I want," he said, "the union miners to prove that they are better workers than

the nonunion men In that he got close to the heart of the trade union question. He set forth the one ground upon which "organized labor" can hope permanently to succeed. What is wanted is not union labor nor nonunion labor, per se, but simply the best labor, the most skillful, the most efficient, the most trustworthy labor. That is what employers want and what they are bound to have and when they find it they will employ it without regard to its unionism or nonunionism. The moment union workers prove that they are better workers than nonunion workers they will be employed to the exclusion of the lat ter and there will be no need of strikes to effect that end. But not only employers want the best labor. Industry wants it. The public welfare requires it. mercial and industrial interests of America that nation will most succeed in the arts of civilization and in the industrial com-Tenn., was the guest of honor last week | petition of the world in which the standard

of efficiency among workingmen is highest Those were sound words of Mr. Mitchell's. They deserve to be inscribed upon the walls of the meeting place of every labor union in the land. what should be the true mission or one of the chief missions of the labor union, to make its members better workers, more efficient workers, able to do more work and better work and, therefore, to earn greater profits for themselves and families and to raise themselves to a higher the labor unions will do that there will not be a voice against them in all the land.

POINTED REMARKS.

Cincinnati Tribune: "So Ambishious has achieved fame, has he?" asked the philoso-"He has," replied the cheerful chap,
"Brilliant things said by other men are
now credited to him."

Boston Transcript: Betters—Tom does not think of himself in his efforts to get a job under government. It is the people he con-siders, and the people's interests. Willets—I know, but Tom has an idea that he is the people.

Philadelphia Press: "Who is that insig-nificant little fat man?"
"Sh! He's one of our very best society people. The upper crust, in fact."
"Upper crust, eh? Well, when he was made there was too much shortening put

Binghamton Leader: "What is love?" he sked. "Love is the only thing in this town that's "Love is the only thing in this town that's cynic.
"Yes," rejoined the other. "But where there's no trust there's no love."

Washington Star: "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I have such a bargain!" gain!"
"Indeed?"
"Yes; you told me that blue poker chips
were worth a dollar apiece and I got a
whole lot of them for 75 cents!"

Washington Star: "Remember," said the friend, "that riches have wings."
"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox; "I am reminded of that fact when I am called upon to pay for the plumage on my daughter's

Browning's Magazine: "I never know a man who showed such keen business instinct as Bonde."
"Is he so full of it?"
"Full of it! Why, he even refers to his better-half as his 50 per cent preferred."

Philadelphia Press: Towne-So he's dead Towne—You don't say?
Browne—Yes, he was taken in by one of those advertisers for agents to "make big salary on easy work at home."

Chicago Tribune: "St. Paul's writings, the doctor was saying, "with their massive symmetry, their gorgeous ornamentation and their pointedness of style, remind me of some vast gothic cathedral."
"That may be true," said the professor, "but there are two of his epistles that are decidedly in the Corinthian style."

"WHO KNOCKS!"

Florence E. Coates in Lippincott's. Who knocks at the door so late, so late—Who-knocks so late at the door?

Is it one who stays with intent to bless,
Or one who has knocked before?

Is it one who stays with intent to bless,
Or one who stays with intent to bless,

"My days have been as the years," she . space One happy spring of yore— Looked in my face with a wistful grace, And left me to grieve evermore! Through all the days the door stood wide,
For hope had breathed a vow
That love should ne'er be kept outside,
The years were long and hope hath died;
The door at last is barred and fast—
Why comes this knocking now?

"Yet woe the waiting heart," she said,
"And the heart it waiteth for!
And woe the truth and wasted youth
That nothing shall restore!
The faith that fled, the hope that's dead,
The dreams that come no more."

Who knocks at the gate—so late, so late? Thou foolish heart, be still! What is't to thee if love or hate Knocks in the miduight chill? Art thou, poor heart, compassionate's

"Ah me! the night is cold," she said;
"Would I might all forget;
But memory lives when hope is dead,
And pity heals regret;
As light still lingers overhead
When the sun and moon are set."



Once in a While

Somebody "kicks." We're obliged to him. If the fault is in any detail of our clothing, we want the chance to make it right. If people knew of the pains we take to have everything as nearly perfect as human hands can make it, they would know why it is so rare a thing to hear any complaint of our clothing, and why we are so ready to remedy

Every garment we make is guaranteed. Suits \$10, \$15, \$20 and up to \$30. Overcoats \$15 to \$40.

No Clothing Fits Like Ours.

Browning · King · 5 · 6