THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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REMITTANCES. REMITTANCES.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebrasks, Douglas County, 85.: George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the sctual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Moraing, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1903, was as follows:

managed by wanted to the con-	The second secon
180,420	17
230,250	15
330,700	18
428,805	2030,530
530,500	2131,556
630,520	2230,410
7	23
8	2430,754
930,480	2528.850
1030,550	2630,570
1128,760	2730,570
12	2830,840
1330,550	2930,536
1430,490	3030,570
1630,570	21
1630,470	
Total	
Less unsold and retur	med copies 9,870
Net total sales	931,60

presence and sworn to day of January, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. before me 1903. (Seal.) That groundhog expects to remain

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Net average sales.

two weeks longer in cold storage. These new volcanic eruptions in Mex-

ico indicate that the internal affairs of mother earth are still awry.

If there is anything at Lincoln the railroads want that is not in sight all they have to do is to ask for it.

John N. Baldwin and his mercenary

The proposed new Nebraska revenue bill is now up to the printer. When the printer gets through with it the law- fairness. makers will have another chance to get busy.

Having thrown a few bouquets at Chi cago in his Washington birthday address there. Senator Hoar can have himself enrolled among its patron saints if he will only give the word.

Senator Carmack vouches for all that Tillman says about the viciousness of the president's negro policy in the south. When Senator Carmack has a pet pro ject he can call on Tillman for its en-

Railroad men now declare the Elkins anti-rebate bill will do them little good unless the anti-pooling clause of the inthe Elkins bill was passed to do good to

If the great pardoner of Nebraska, who is detained in Seattle on important business, could only be induced to return he might give some interesting information concerning the contents of the Bartley cigar box.

The Douglas delegation to the legislature has thrown some sops to Omaha policemen in the charter revision bill, but Omaha taxpayers will get very little comfort out of the reform charter by the time the revised salary and expense lists are footed.

From now on municipal ownership to vote from three to five million dollars in city bonds for the acquisition of fifteen months ending March 31, 1902. water works we can readily add half a not a single passenger was killed by a million more for the erection of a plant train accident. It may not be practithat will supply Omaha with light and cable for the railroads of this country in conjunction with the Louisiana Pur-

of playing the scatchood bill for politics them to do better than has been done. and use that as an excuse for not play. The record of railway casualties during cause the field of science and art is ing at the game longer themselves. If the last few months is appalling and it steadily widening. If the congress at a suspicion existed anywhere that there is largely due to the overworking of St. Louis dealt only with developments was anything but politics in the demo- employes, a far too common fact with that have come since the great concratic position from the first this final most of the railroads.

Altogether too many bills have been introduced "by request" during the present session of the Nebraska legislature. Why the taxpayers of Nebraska should be put to the expense of printing bills which the introducers do not can find out.

The revised charter as originally designed would have given Omaha fifteen many for a city of Omaha's pretensions and dimensions, but the franchised cor. President, who must be assumed to have porations objected to any increase in strictly complled with the treaty in makthe number of councilmen. It is so much ansier to hypnotize five council-

The postoffice authorities have discontinued, at least temporarily, the rural strongest possible terms as believing have to pay the costs in addition to of parties. Senator Jones of Arkansas and they must see to it that the roads are promises to be the most potent factor in terpret the treaty between Russia and mittee on appropriations. No statement the good roads movement.

MAKING FOOLISH THREATS.

by the railroads to overawe and bulldoze the Nebraska legislature are in a fair way to bring on a rate war that their just share of taxes as contemraising their freight rates, is most foolish as well as idle.

John N. Buldwin of Iows and his associate buildozers may not be aware Mr. Turner, but it may confidently be of the fact, but it is nevertheless true, assumed that this will have no effect that the freight rates in Nebraska are Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
The Bee Building of their capabilities for the Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
The Bee Building of their capabilities for the Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
The Bee Building of their capabilities for the Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street. freight rates have been in Iowa these alization of their capabilities for the many years. When the legislature of duty and they will serve on the comlishing the Iowa freight schedule for cline. Nebraska, the bill was vetoed by Governor Boyd on the ground that it was unreasonable to require the railroads to carry freight in Nebraska as cheaply as they did in Iowa, where the population was more dense and commerce much more extensive. In this position Govsentiment.

When the Newbury bill was passed for the second time by the house in 1893 the fusion members of the senate were admonished that the re-enactment of the Newbury bill would be futile be. state to another was engaged in a comcause the governor would be compelled to veto it as unreasonable and unfair to the railroads. Thereupon the demopop senate revised the Newbury bill by metce. This was sustained by the giving a margin of 30 per cent in favor court. In the second place the propoof Iowa. In other words, the maximum freight rates in Nebraska were placed gress to regulate interstate commerce is at 30 per cent higher than the maximum so nearly unlimited that it can be apfreight rates established in Iown by the plied to anything, regardless of the republican commission and sustained rights of the states. by the republican courts. In this shape remains the law of Nebraska.

lowers are now making to raise Ne- subject to the control of congress. braska freight rates will simply rouse cohorts are trying to rub it pretty hard this state to a fever heat against the the decision of the supreme court of the and have a surgeon in the neighborhood, so into Omaha, but Omaha is not in a jected for all these years, and when the people of this commonwealth are fairly view of the power and authority of con-

with that they are content.

to frighten Nebraska farmers.

ARE RAILROADS CAREFULT

That is a question which the great terstate law is knocked out. Who said number of railroad accidents recently suggests. The New York Sun of last submit the open door power and light the number of the killed and injured capitalists will not venture to invest was even greater than this."

> Scotland, Ireland and Wales during the nicipal government. to manage their operations with the

OBJECT TO COMMISSIONERS.

The objection made by the Canadian government to two of the American commissioners on the Alaskan boundary is not at all likely that the British govto the Canadian protest as to ask the ing the appointments. It is true that both Mr. Lodge and Mr. Turner are on record as opposed to the British conten- instituted to secure judgment on the tion in regard to the treaty of 1825. forfelted bond. Except for this gen-Both have expressed themselves in the erosity the taxpayers of Nebraska might that there is not the slightest founda- losing the stolen money which the ion for the Canadian claim in regard to bondsmen undertook to make good. territory in Alaska. Yet neither of these gentlemen is incapable of being convinced if the Canadian government or its with an item for \$200,000 in the sundry representatives on the commission to in-

The political desperadoes employed and that the Canadian ciaim is just.

The protest of Canada against the selection of these senators, who thoroughly drawn and paid to the queen in person, understand the boundary question and will cost the railroads millions where are therefore competent to present it ingliberal with her attorneys and agents they are now asked to pay thousands with completeness, is simply a confes after she gets the proceeds in cash. in the shape of taxes. The threat that sion of the weakness of the Canadian contention. It is virtually an admission that there is no case so far as Capplated by the constitution, retaliate by ada is concerned. It is an unpleasant fact that some American newspapers have approved the protest of the Canadian government against Mr. Lodge and upon President Roosevelt. He has ap-1891 passed the Newbury bill, established if they do not themselves de-

CONGRESS' CONTROL OVER COMMERCE. The decision of the supreme court of the United States in the lottery cases is of the greatest importance. The scope of its effect will not be readily understood, but it is very great and in ernor Boyd was sustained by public order to a proper understanding of it the character of the cases decided must be known. These lottery cases involve peculiar questions. In the first place there was the novel proposition that a person taking a lottery ticket from one mercial transaction and therefore was subject to the power of congress to contro! and regulate interstate comsitten was made that the power of con-

This latter is really the important fact the maximum freight bill of 1893 was in the decision. It means that the auapproved by Governor Crounse and still thority of congress, under the constitu- Did you ever know the United States to The decision of the supreme court of commerce, is practically unlimited, so down to business? the United States does not invalidate that congress can exclude from comthis law. It merely declares that under marce among the states and with forconditions existing in 1894 and 1895, eign nations whatever it may think when Nebraska had been devastated by proper. It follows absolutely that condrouth and the Nebraska railroads had gress can control without restraint the scarcely any traffic, the reduced rate entire commerce of the country, except that the Koreans believe American-made was unreasonable. But the supreme that which is within the states, and it court distinctly intimated that under is needless to say that this is not very changed conditions with heavy traffic great. In other words, the great bulk the maximum rate law of 1893 would of our domestic commerce, estimated to be sustained as valid. The foolish amount to more than two thousand milthreats which Mr. Baldwin and his fol- lions of dollars a year, is absolutely

That is the inevitable conclusion from people of this commonwealth are fairly view of the power and authority of conaroused they will find a way of forcing gress in regard to interstate commerce. the public carriers to treat them with In fact it removes all limitations from that? power and makes it absolute. The threat of raising freight rates in Whether or not this is desirable is a at Washington and accepted by the house case taxes are increased was made in question, but the framers of the con- on the bill to protect the president, vice Michigan last year, but up to date has stitution probably meant just what the president and officers in line of succession. not had the desired effect. The rail- supreme court of the United States has roads in Michigan paid in 1902 more decided. The states are not deprived of at least ten years will fall to one who than \$1,300,000 above the amount of their rights in regard to corporations, attempts to kill. Protection is extended taxes paid by them the year previous They can continue to create corpora- to ambassadors or ministers accredited to and yet they have not retaliated. In tions and regulate their conduct within Michigan as in Nebraska they have their own boundaries, as they have been charged all the traffic will bear and doing, but when those corporations step the entry of apostles of anarchy by vioover the state lines and undertake to lence, or the naturalization of such apostles As a general proposition the barking do business in other states, no matter dog does not bite and the yelp of the what that business may be, they berailroad canine at Lincoln is not likely come subject to national supervision. The importance of this decision of the highest judicial tribunal it would not be possible to exaggerate.

Members of the council who voted to Monday prints a list of a score of rail. franchise to the vote of the people at road accidents during the previous the coming election are simply playing Even at \$39 here is an enormous margin for week, resulting in a number of deaths ostrich. Everybody in the community and injuries, and concludes the state- knows that the open door scheme was ment by saying: "It is recorded that concocted by the manager of the the total number of persons killed on Thomson-Houston Electric Light com- the trust and refused. It would not sell railroads in this country during the year pany to head off competition. Nobody today for \$2,500,000. If prices were reduced ending June 30, 1902, was 2.819, while knows better than the astute manager the number injured was 39,800. In 1901 of the electric lighting company that It seems evident from these facts that raided by anybody who may see fit to the railroads of the United States do threaten a competing power canal. The not exercise proper care for the safety submission of the ordinance is an insult of passengers and that there is urgent to the intelligence of the community need of reform in this respect. Espe- and emphasizes the popular demand cially is this emphasized by the fact for municipal ownership that will put will be the slogan in Omaha. If we are that on all the railroads of England, an end to corporation misrule in mu-

An effort will be made at the World's same care as do those of the United everything of the kind that has gone be-Kingdom, but it is certainly possible for fore. Each successive congress of this kind becomes more comprehensive begress in connection with the Chicago World's fair it would still have an im-

By conforming to the new water works purchase law that repeals the levy of a water tax, the council has ner-will probably have no effect. It been able to reduce the levy for 1963 to 8% mills. But while this low assess president of the United States to select double dose of taxes next year, when other men to represent this government the water rent has been converted into on the commission, because to do so a judgment against the city that will would be obviously an affront to the have to be paid with 7 per cent interest

The Bartley bondsmen are liberal.

It is noted that Queen Lil has landed civil bill as reported by the senate com-Great Britain are able to show that the accompanies telling how much commis-

contention of the United States is wrong sion was promised to the promoters in the lobby for her late royal highness The clause requires the warrant to be Minor Scenes and incidents Sketched but there is nothing to prevent her be

the legal attacks on the Northern Pafere with the plans of the great trust dress stock brokers are moved to be more careful in the future.

The fusionist lawmakers are still looking for a leader who has the couris right and oppose whatever may be off the slate. wrong regardless of political consequences. The democrats and populists woods for just such a man for, lo, these many months.

Where Smoot is "At Home."

Baltimore American. The daring of Reed Smoot can only be his arrival at Washington was coincident with the convening of several woman's conventions.

Washington Post. By devoting Sundays to the eulogies on

Working Overtime.

the dead, the gentlemen in congress are showing a disposition to work overtime which will sooner or later attract the attention of the legislature walking dele-

It's a Way We Have.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. An inspired Austrian newspaper remarks that the United States has gained "great political success in the Venezuelan trouble."

The Discriminating Beathen.

Buffalo Express. The representative of a Korean firm has just arrived in the United States for the purpose of placing an order for a large stock of idols. This, undoubtedly, means idols can do more and better work than those of any other make.

Approach of the Millenium.

St. Louis Republic. If dreams of the scientists should ever be realized death will become only a memory or a superstition. In order to live forever it will only be necessary to keep formalin and salicylic solution in the house

Protecting the President.

New York World. this government. Penalties are provided for teaching the "duty of necessity" of assassination. A special section prohibits as may be found here. The bill should become a law without further delay.

The Typewriter Trust.

New York Press. The Typewriter trust has maintaine prices a long time, and it is said that Tim Woodruff is no trust buster. No hope, therefore, since he has been elected president of a big company. The same old song -\$100. Manufacturers tell me that while struct a machine, it costs \$20 to sell it. profit. Great fortunes have been made in the business and greater ones are yet to be ceived an offer of \$1,000,000 to sell out to 30 per cent the machines would sell thempoor clerk and stenographer, to whom a money in an enterprise that can be typewriter is as necessary as a saw is to a carpenter.

OUTGOING CLASS OF SENATORS House and frequently remains until after Zebley will be placed on the pension roll

Unimportant Changes in Individuals and Polities.

The thirty senators whose terms will expire next week were elected on or before 1897, and their terms began on March 4. 1897, which was the date of the first inauguration of President McKinley. The six years intervening between 1897 and 1903 have been even more remarkable for sweeping political and economic changes than the coresponding period between 1891 and 1897, and the changes in senate membership, confidently predicted as likely to occur this year, were expected to make serious alterations in party membership. Politically, these changes have turned

out unimportant. A majority of the present sin, John C. Spooner; in Indiana, Charles W. Fairbanks: in Ohio, J. B. Foraker: in Connecticut, Orville H. Platt; in Iowa, William B. Allison; in Colorado, Henry M. Teller; in New York, Thomas C. Platt; in Alabama, E. W. Pettus, and in California George C. Perkins have been re-elected. The other states which have re-elected their senators are Pennsylvania, Mr. Penrose; Georgia, Mr. Clay; Louisiana, Mr. Mc-Enery; South Dakota, Mr. Kittridge; Vermont, Mr. Dillingham; New Hampshire, Mr. Gallinger, and North Dakota, Mr. Hansbrough. The Florida legislature is comnitted by the vote at the democratic party primary of July to the re-election of Senaor Mallory. He had no opposition.

In seventeen of the thirty states which will have senatorial vacancies through the expiration of the term of the incumbents on March 3, the present senators have been or will be re-elected.

In the eight states, namely, Kentucky, Kansas, Idaho, Nevada, North Carolina, Utah, Maryland and Washington, the legislatures to fill vacancies were, or are, of different politics than those of the retiring senators. In five states only has there been a change of individuals without a change Mason of Illinois being two of the senators who have as successors men of their own party, Clarke and Hopkins respectively. The three other states are Missouri, South

Carolina and Oregon. The election in Oregon of Charles W. Fulon, an Ohio man now resident at Astoria, leaves Delaware as the only state the senstorial representation of which is unde

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

on the Spot.

Colonel John P. Irish of Iowa and California, formerly an honored member of the Jacksonian club of Omaha, is down in Washington looking after his job as naval officer of the port of San Francisco. Cali-The suspension from the New York forms senators have been unable to classify Stock exchange of the man supposed to the politics of Mr. Irish and delicately intihave been the author and instigator of mated to him that his resignation would b appreciated. Mr. Irish responded with equal graciousness, expressed tender solicicific rallway merger is doubtless in tude for the health of the senators and tended to be an object lesson for those their families, and informed the anxious who might be tempted likewise to inter- statesmen that the climate of California sutted him to a dot. Notwithstanding these assurances of distinguished consideration magnates. With a penalty like this in- Mr. Irish hiked to Washington to "view flicted without any way open for re- the prospect o'er" and examine the extent of the senatorial pull. He is said to have the backing of Senators Allison and Dolliver and stands in with President Roosevelt. With possession and such a three-cornered pull back of it, the Californians have a harder task on hand than the Jacksonians age and integrity to stand up for what of Omaha encountered in wiping his name

Colonel Irish enjoys a political fight. He is a man of wit and eloquence and has a of Nebraska have been scouring the voice of thunder. In a San Francisco convention at one time he was pushing of measure which awakened some bitter oppo sition. His opponents began to hiss, whereupon his followers shouted rebuke.

"Silence!" commanded Irish to his cohorts. "I have always stood for absolute liberty of expression. I believe that all appreciated when it is mentioned that persons and creatures should be permitted to voice their feelings according to their endowments. There are two animals that hiss-the snake, out of instinctive venom, and the goose, out of its natural stupidity." And then he added, turning to his disturbers: "Gentlemen, if hissing be the ordained method for expression of your sentiments. continue to hiss."

> At this the opposition gave way to applause. Thirty-eight years after the civil war,

says the Washington Post, there are fourteen men in the United States senate who served in the confederate army and thirteen who served in the federal army during that great struggle. There are two others who took an active part in the civil war, Senator Allison of Iowa, who was an tional provision relating to interstate gain anything but success when it buckled aid on the governor's staff and assisted in the organization of the Iowa troops, and Senator Vest, who represented Missouri in the confederate senate. The senators who served in the union army are: Hawley, Connecticut; Burrows and Alger, Michigan; Nelson, Minnesota; Foraker and Hanna Ohio; Quay, Pennsylvania; Proctor, Vermont: Elkins and Scott, West Virginia; Spooner and Quarles, Wisconsin, and Warren, Wyoming. Those who served in the confederate army are: Morgan and Pettus, Alabama; Jones and Berry, Arkansas; Mallory and Taliaferro, Florida; Bacon, Georgia; Harris, Kansas; Blackburn, Kentucky McEnery, Louisiana; Money and McLaurin, Misstsippi; Cockrell, Missouri; Bate, Tennessee, and Daniel, Virginia. While number of men in the last rist are well advanced in years, yet there is quite a number of comparatively young men who entered the army when boys of 15 to 18. In the case of union officers who are now senators, most of them were quite young when they entered the service. If all the men of the senate who were soldiers on men of the senate who were soldiers on one side or the other during the civil war were gathered in a room, it would be were gathered in a room, it would be noticed that with few exceptions only a few could be called old men, while several senators would be in a class of comparasements would be in a class of comparatively young men. One senator, Pettus of Alabama, served in both the Mexican and civil wars.

> A recent interchange of fire between Colonel Hepburn of Iowa and General Grosvenor of Ohio on the floor of the house: "General Grosvenor-The gentleman from Iowa does not believe that any public man was ever sincere or honest in his advocacy of a proposition and always looks around for a selfish motive. That is because the gentleman himself has no other standard of morality that that, Colonel Hepburn-I draw the line somewhere; I draw it at Ohio people. I do not propose to hold the gentleman from Ohio responsible for what he has said. I recognize the fact that I myself am getting old and that some day I his employers. will be senile.

commerce, was asked at a reception given good for whites as well as blacks. by Mrs. Depew how she liked her part in official life.

said, "and I do not like the official life of and his 20,000 men on a memorable occamy husband. The best position he ever had was just after we were married, when he was a clerk in the Postoffice department. He went to work at 9 and guit at 4. I knew him pretty well then. Since he has been his commission. The high prices hurt the at the White House he goes to his office soon after breakfast. If he comes home to luncheon at all it is in a great hurry, and when he comes home to dinner it is very late. At 10 o'clock he' returns to the White midnight. The children hardly know him

This was before he became a cabinet offier. Now he will have the conventional hours of the department employe, which 1847. extend from 9 until 4, with a little addition to the latter hour to give time for

The district commissioners have had a good deal of fun over a suggestion that comes all the way from Kalispel, Mont., in regard to a new hotel for Washington. As an evidence of good faith the writer sent his photograph, and in order that his idea should not be lost entirely he duplicated

his communication to the president, The suggestion is that the government erect a national hotel in Washington, to cover a whole block, and with each side so constructed of red, white and blue bricks as to look like a huge national flag. To increase the realism of the scheme, the auther proposes that the outline as shown in brick should be wavy, as if the flag were tossed in the breeze.

Senator Hanna was recently entertaining some friends in the marble room at Washington when it occurred to him that he had been a long time absent from the senate chamber. "I must see what is going on inside," he explained, and hobbled to the door. Senator Beveridge was speaking on the statehood bill and the Ohio senator smiled and remarked as he returned to his friends: "It's all right, the Wabash is still overflowing its banks."

Half a dozen congressmen were in the democratic cloak room, the talk being of strange bequests. Congressman Pitzgerald said the oddest he ever heard of was that left by a Brooklyn man to an orphan asylum. "What was it?" asked Congressman Ryan. "Ten children," replied Fitzgerald. Then they all went to luncheon and Ryan took the check.

Presidents and Their Pamilies Boston Herald:

Incidentally, President Roosevelt reflects on his illustrious predecessors when he inveighs against small families. They have left either no families or small ones. Of the twenty-ave men who have held this post in 114 years, ten have today no descendants, and of them all the Adams line is the only prolific ope. And yet all our presidents were married men except

THE OLD RELIABLE



CANADA FILES A KICK.

Philadelphia Press: The Canadians are said to have protested to the British gov-ernment against the apparament of Senaors Lodge and Turner on the commission have set up a claim without warrant, and now want apparently to fix up the American emmission to decide on the claim.

New York Sun: We understand that Canadian objection to Senator Louge and Senator Turner as members of the Alaska Boundary commission rests solely upon the fact that these statesmen are supposed to believe at present in the soundness of the American case. It would be strange if the fact were otherwise. It would be equally strange if our friends in the Dominion should now be heard demanding that the three commissioners representing the British government be Canadians or Englishmen who have absolutely no opinions on the subject.

Philadelphia Ledger: While it is not lear how such a protest can be maintained, the grounds of objection are easily understood. Senator Turner, in particular, has peen rather offensive in his denunciation of the Canadian claims, and neither senator belongs to that class of "jurists" presumably contemplated by the treaty whose dispassionate consideration of the evibefore them would carry conviction to the impartial mind. Mr. Root will probably have to do the work and the senators will wave the flag. With a Canadian tory or two on the other side, the proceedings of the joint commission will at least be interesting, even if not conclusive,

Montreal Gazette: Washington dispatches "Yes, dear," replied the husband, kindly, indicate that the United States members of used to make."—Yonkers Statesman. the commission on the Alaskan boundary any case. Mr. Turner represents a com-munity interested in Alaskan trade, who would probably destroy his political future If he consented to a retreat from the extremist contention of his country. They represent the take part of the combination. If there is any give it will be on the British side.

PERSONAL NOTES.

President Roosevelt easily surpasses all former presidents in the matter of a family

turn-out. President Mitchell of the miners' union refuses to lecture. He seems to have the singular notion that his time belongs to

Booker T. Washington's advice to the colored race is to buy land, raise crops and save money. This kind of advice is equally

The sultan is preparing to transport troops to the Balkans. He should remem-"My part does not amount to much," she ber the maneuvers of the king of France

sion. Previous to his death, which occurred last week, Policeman G. W. McNally of Philadelphia obtained from his wife a promise that she would keep his body in the house ten days without burial, mourning his loss meanwhile. Mrs. McNally is religiously keeping her promise.

With the probably unrivaled record of having traveled 1,500,000 miles, Jacob M. of the Pennsylvania railroad on March 1, after fifty-six years of continuous service as baggage master. Zebley, who is 70 years old, began his career on the railroad in

Several of those formerly classed as their health and are responding to hurried calls to move to more congenial climate. The activity of the grand jury in probing into fake corporations accelerates the pace out of town. Mrs. W. H. Bradley, the chief actress in

sensational deathbed marriage ceremony mouth pending the settlement of disputes over her husband's estate. The property left by deceased is apprehen. at Milwaukee, by which she became the We've reached the point, I reckon, where C. S. Darrow was lately announced as a lin the race! In time I'll get the windmill Pwe been saddste for mayor of Chicago on account wantin', I suppose: candidate for mayor of Chicago on account of his championship of labor unionism and The girls can have their organ, an' we'll all wear better clothes. of his championship of labor unionism and his leanings toward socialism and Henry

Georgeism. In order to head him off Mayer

Georgeism. In order to head him off Mayer

We've saved an scrimped an prayed. Georgeism. In order to head him off Mayer Harrison is said to have made an alliance

with William R. Hearst, in accordance with which Hearst will help Harrison to a fourth tegm, and Harrison will back Hearst's ambitions in national politics, whatever they may be.

Judge Shiras, who has just retired as a to investigate the Alaskan boundary. This justice of the supreme court, gains \$2.500 a is a strange proceeding. The Canadians year by the passage of the bill increasing the salaries of the members of that tribunal. He wished to retire some months ago, but the death of Justice Gray delayed the acceptance of his resignation. Meantime the increase of salary became effective and he will receive \$12,500 a year during the remainder of his life.

The New Orleans Picayune loving cup, which is annually awarded through the New Orleans Progressive union for the most meritorious public benefaction in that city during the year, has been given for 1902 to Mr. Isidore Newman, head of the banking firm of Isidore Newman, sr., & Sons, because of his donation of a manual training school to the Jewish Orphans' The amount he gave was about \$40,000. His other public benefits to the city have been many and generous.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Dusty Daniel—Please, sir, will you lend me a dime to get something to eat? Swell—Why, you've got a quarter in your hand now! What's that for? Dusty Daniel—That's to tip the waiter.— Boston Globe.

"You think I make some pretty had breaks, don't you, Fred?" asked the young

Smith—So you're going to get a diverce from Dinah? On what grounds? Rastus—Incombustibility of temperature, suh! In other words, Dinah make it foo hot foh me.—New York Times.

"They're after you," said the first dog, "Iney're after you, said the first dog, 'and they're, going to shoot you for biting that bank cashier."
"I know," replied the alleged mad dog, 'and I'm trying to lay low in the hope that they'll examine his accounts and find some extenuating circumstances."—Phila-delphia Press.

"South America is ahead of all the rest of e earth," said the boastful patriot.
"I don't quite see the justice of so broad the earth, a claim."

"The rest of the earth claims only one revolution a day, and it's nothing unusual for us to ring up five or six before breakfast."—Washington Star.

"They thought he was dead, ybu know, and all the papers printed oblituary notices."
"And then?"
"Why, then he turned up, and since he's read those notices he's too proud to speak to anyone."—Chicago Post.

SINCE WE GOT THE MORTGAGE PAID

R. F. Greene in Wall Street Journal. We've done a lot of scrimpin' an' livin' hand-to-mouth.
We've dreaded, too, wet weather an' we've worried over drouth.
For the thing kept drawin' int'rest, whether crops were good or bad.
An' raisin' much or little, seemed it swallowed all we had. The women folks were savin' an' there ain's a bit of doubt a bit of doubt

But that things they really needed lots of times they done without.

So we're breathin' somewhat easy, an' we're faelin' less afraid

Of Providence's workin's, since we got the mortgage paid.

wish I'd kept a record of the things that In principal an In principal an intrest from beginnin' down to date!—
A hundred dozen chickens, likely fowls with find the local atmosphere dangerous to A thousand pounds of butter, an' twelve A thousand pounds of butter, an' twelve hundred dozen eggs.

Some four or five good wheat crops and at least one crop of corn.

An' oats an 'rye—it swallowed in its lifetime sure's your born.

Besides the work an' worry, ere its appetite was stayed!

So we're feelin, more contented since we

got the mortgage paid. an' visit, wear our go-to-Neglectin' nothin' urgent, understand, about the place,
But simply slowin' down by bits an' restin' An' it seems there's more to we we got the mortgage paid.

\$3.50 and \$4.00

That's what you can buy Odd Suit Trousers for now, that are worth up to \$6. Sizes 36 to 42 waists.

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS.

Browning, King & Co.