THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1903, was as follows:

1	29,160	15	29,225
2	30,530	16	31,320
3	30,630	17	31,540
4	30,660	18	31,490
5	30,490	19	31,450
6	30,570	20	31,610
7	30,550	21	31,670
8	29,200	22	29,295
9	30,610	23	31,930
10	30,500	24	31,850
11	30,652	25	31,660
12	30,640	26	31,520
13	30,640	27	31,690
14	30,570	28	31,780

Total.....853,432
Less unsold and returned copies.... 9,364

Net total sales.....844,068
Net average sales..... 30,145

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Have you the grip and password of a Gopher?

Our Dave has come back to Omaha for a few days to get even with Omaha.

There is a man in South Omaha who will extend the glad hand to Our Dave, and his name is Fred Etter.

The school geographies will have to be revised again as a result of the new discoveries in the vicinity of the southern pole.

Arbor day is not coming until next month, but there is nothing to compel people to wait till Arbor day to begin their tree planting.

It may be noted that no noticeable anxiety is being manifested by ex-Treasurer Meserve to come before the investigating committee and tell all about it.

The local I-told-you-so organ would rather lose out against the corporations with a chance to put the blame on the republicans than to win out with any part of the credit going to its opponents.

President Castro has after mature deliberation decided not to resign. The patriotic service he thus renders his countrymen by preventing a scramble for the succession is entitled to more than ordinary recognition.

The bill to stop nepotism in the schools has not made much headway at Lincoln. The practice of loading up the payrolls with sisters, cousins and aunts of board members is widespread as it is pernicious and it ought to be abated.

The man who overheard the conspiracy to kidnap three members of the president's cabinet during his tour of the west must be a remnant of the bunch that not long ago used to watch airships shooting through the heavens at night.

Under the new Missouri law insurance companies may be organized to insure against loss from sprinklers, pumps and other apparatus that scatters impure fluid over the trails and skirts of ladies promenading the sidewalks and streets.

If the franchised corporations do not get what they want in the revenue bill from the legislature, they will try to get it from the courts. They would much rather pay their money to lawyers and lobbyists than to pay it into the public treasury as taxes.

Members of the state senate are becoming altogether too sensitive when they resent the intimation that the revenue bill is being railroaded through that body. The grave and dignified members of the senate should remember the exclamation of Queen Bess when one of her courtiers picked up her garter.

Hereafter Missouri coal oil inspectors will be required to take oil from the bottom of tanks for making tests instead of skimming off the top, always providing they are disposed to obey the law recently enacted by the Missouri legislature. But Missouri oil inspectors, like the inspectors of oils in other states, have a tendency to confine their tests to the bottom of the Standard Oil barrel.

The new test oath law limits the question to be asked of every challenged voter at the primary whether he voted for the candidates of his party generally at the last election only. It would not have been safe for members of the executive committee of the Gopher Klan to be compelled to answer the question truthfully whether they voted the ticket straight at the presidential election in 1900.

THE STATES AND MONOPOLY.

The recent unanimous decision of the supreme court of Missouri, in the case against the beef packing companies, in which the anti-trust law of that state was sustained and a fine imposed upon each of the companies, has attracted attention as furnishing an example of what can be done under state laws to check the tendency to establish monopolies by combination. The Missouri law makes it unlawful to enter into combinations to maintain the price of any commodity, which is in effect a suppression of competition and a restraint of trade, thus following the federal anti-trust law. Violators are not only liable to fine, but may also be excluded from doing business in the state.

The evidence in the case against the packing companies showed conclusively that a combination existed and that it did fix prices at a common level where the products of the combination were sold and sought to monopolize the market to be divided among themselves. It was shown that attempts at independent competition that were regarded as at all serious were suppressed by a concerted underselling through rebates from the regular prices.

These practices it was held to be in the power of the state to deal with and there would seem to be no doubt as to the correctness of this position. The facts established in regard to the operations of the packing companies in Missouri were such as appear to give the state absolute authority to deal with the combination in the public interest. The supreme court of the United States has said that the states have the right to legislate for the prevention of monopoly. It has recognized the authority of the state legislatures to prevent the suppression of competition within the states. The practices of the packing companies in Missouri being directed to this there would seem to be no question as to the soundness of the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of that state, there being no doubt that the object of the combination was monopoly for the common profit of those concerned.

That the states can do much to prevent monopoly has been pointed out by the federal supreme court, but the difficulty has been that most of the state laws enacted for this purpose have extended beyond the limitations of the authority of the states, which cannot interfere with or impose any restrictions upon interstate commerce. The states may prevent monopoly within their own jurisdiction, but nothing more. The trouble with the legislation of most of them is that it has reached out beyond this and therefore has failed. The Missouri case is one of great interest and if the decision of the supreme court of that state shall be sustained by the federal courts, to which appeal is to be taken, the result will be of the highest importance in showing the way for state regulation of the combinations, particularly in the prevention of monopoly.

A GREAT COMMERCIAL FIELD.

Late statistics in regard to the commerce of South Africa show it to be a most important commercial field, from which there is promise of the United States obtaining a very valuable trade. The facts given by the treasury bureau of statistics are decidedly encouraging for American enterprise in that quarter of the world. From these it appears that American exports to South Africa have increased sevenfold in the last ten years, or from $5,000,000 to $36,000,000. The statement is made that Africa seems likely to prove, in the near future, a better field than South America for the exporters of the United States, the fact being that we are selling now nearly as much to the former as to the latter.

It is the policy of the British government to stimulate as vigorously as possible the development of its African possessions and a great deal of capital is likely to go there within the next few years. Inducements will also be held out to invite population. There is unquestionably a great field there for enterprise, much of the country being rich and fertile and capable of supporting many more inhabitants than it now has. It ought to be a most valuable market for many of our manufacturers, our exports as yet being chiefly of foodstuffs. Those who are familiar with the country believe there is a great future for South Africa if peace and order shall be maintained there, for which present conditions appear most promising.

MERGER OF STEEL PLANTS.

The latest move of the great steel combination, the merger of several subsidiary or constituent plants, is made ostensibly to simplify management and also to avoid double taxation in the state where the several companies are incorporated, but it is not difficult to understand that it is a step toward perfecting the monopoly which the men at the head of the United States Steel corporation have in view and have been steadily planning for since the corporation was organized.

It has recently been noted that this corporation is extending and strengthening its hold upon the supply of iron ore in this country, it being for this purpose that it has lately absorbed several steel companies, at a cost of at least three times the capital invested in them, and is reaching out for others. A New York paper says it is the evident purpose so far to monopolize the raw material of the iron and steel industries as not only to insure the corporation its own future supply, but to prevent the growing up of any effective competition with it in the manufacture of the products derived from the ore. The paper suggests that "this attempt at monopoly is calculated to incite a movement for the government control of these great natural resources in iron deposits, such as has already been proposed for the anthracite of Pennsylvania." The monopolistic tendency of the Steel trust is perfectly apparent and it is one of the combinations which may be expected to sooner or later receive the attention of the federal authorities as being amenable to the anti-trust law.

GETTING EVEN AGAIN.

Eight years ago this winter a desperate attempt was made by Treasury Embezzler Bartley and his copartners in speculative bank wrecking to pull a bill through the legislature repealing the state depository law. Had this effort been successful the shortage in the treasury would doubtless have been hundreds of thousands of dollars greater than it was when he turned over to his successor.

When The Bee turned its searchlight upon the corruptionists who were trying to break into the treasury by the repeal of the depository law they swore that they would get even. By centering their individual and corporate influence they forced the passage of the Russell-Churchill police commission bill and placed the government of the Omaha fire and police departments into the hands of Buccaneer Broatch and a brace of political pirates of the same stripe. This piece of spite legislation could not have been accomplished but for the dark lantern delegation from Douglas, who had no grievance either individually or collectively, but were the sole and exclusive property of the corporations. The outcome of the Russell-Churchill bill was police misrule and factional dissension that brought disaster to the republican party and resulted in the election in 1896 of a popocratic legislative delegation from Douglas county.

The enactment of the Gilbert test oath primary election law is another piece of "get even" legislation that could not possibly have run the gauntlet of both houses but for the active cooperation of the corporation managers and lobby. The introducer of the bill is notoriously the representative of the Omaha Street railway and the Omaha Gas companies. Mr. Gilbert knew as well as anybody does that the test oath bill would be offensive to organized labor and all other classes of labor, but he did not dare refuse to do the bidding of his masters.

The spotter bill was logrolled through the house like the tread of a cat without being discussed in committee of the whole, as any other bill would have been under the rules. Few people outside of the Douglas delegation were aware of its character until it had reached the senate, where it met its first check. In the discussion before that body the vicious features of the bill were pointed out forcibly and on a rising vote eleven senators stood up against it. When the bill was placed on final passage next morning nine of the eleven senators who had denounced this measure flopped and registered their votes in its favor. What caused this remarkable change can only be surmised. The well-grounded suspicion is that it was so ordered by the corporation managers who expect by this measure to dominate primary elections by disfranchisements and incidentally will be in position to blacklist employes who disobey instructions and shippers who do not honor the political drafts of traffic managers.

Manifestly, the object of the test oath bill is not so much to "get even" as it is to crush out the independent spirit of men of all parties who resist corporation rule by refusing to vote for yellow dogs and rascals nominated by their own party or candidates who owe their nominations to corruption and fraud. That a legislature overwhelmingly republican should allow itself to enact such an unrepublican measure will be deplored by all republicans who believe in the cardinal principles of their party.

The friends of the State university in the legislature, and especially the Lancaster delegation, are liable to overreach themselves in their effort to secure excessive appropriations for that institution. For many years the university subsisted on the proceeds of a half-mill tax. The depression following the drouth years caused a shrinkage in the grand assessment roll of $20,000,000, thereby reducing the income correspondingly. To offset this reduction and to stop drafts on the general fund the university levy was doubled. With the marked increase of assessed valuation sure to follow the enforcement of the new revenue law, the one-mill university tax will yield a great deal more than is necessary for the maintenance of that institution unless the legislature shall expressly limit the levy to the amount appropriated. The people of Nebraska are not in a frame of mind to tax themselves more than is essential. The proper thing to do would be to change the limit from a percentage to an absolute figure—instead of a mill levy a levy that will produce a stated amount of revenue to be computed by the state board and added to the regular state tax.

The astute lawyers of the electric lighting monopoly have just discovered that the proposed power franchise ordinance would not be valid because it proposes to grant a franchise to a person who happens to be a city official. The same lawyers, however, only a few weeks ago tried to head off the power scheme with a substitute ordinance which they declared threw the franchise open to anyone who might accept its terms—city official or private citizen. The trouble with the astute corporation lawyers is not only that they get their wires crossed, but also that they underestimate the intelligence of the people.

The launching of another big steel trust is explained as a plan to avoid paying capitalization taxes on the watered stock of the component corporations by condensing the combined capital of the old companies aggregating $252,000,000 into $63,000,000 of capital for the new company. This excuse, however, is altogether too flimsy, as the water could have been squeezed out of the capital stock just as easily by reducing capitalization without merger. The evasion of taxes may be one of the moving factors, but the control of the market and the stifling of competition probably had much more to do with it.

The prison physician of one of the New York state penitentiaries has made the startling discovery that a large proportion of the convicts are subject to tuberculosis. The point of the argument is that special institutions should be provided for the detention of such prisoners. Careful investigation would probably show that the other prisoners are also subject to various ailments which would entitle them also to special treatment. In the end, our prisons might become a series of hospitals for invalids rather than workhouses for criminals.

Cheap power for Omaha would not only start the wheels for a lot of new manufacturing enterprises, but it would give the signal for a building boom such as this city has not experienced in years. Employment in new mills and factories would add thousands of workingmen and women to the population and it would keep the building trades busy to provide for housing them.

The action of the president in declining the invitation of Emperor William to send the North Atlantic squadron to Kiel for the gala festivities there in June will make a whole lot of naval officers feel very badly. Depriving these officers of the opportunity to exhibit their gold lace in court circles is likely to persuade them that the president is trying to discipline them.

The new leader of the republican party in Spain announces his intention to begin at once the work of establishing a republic in place of the monarchy that now prevails in the peninsula. This is an ambitious program, but as the United States has no copyright upon the republican form of government it will not enter objection.

The democratic state convention over in Iowa may be postponed for a week to avoid conflict with college commencements and other gatherings that have been scheduled for the time originally set. The convention orators will then have the advantage of the commencement oratory that has gone before.

It is given out that the railroads will make use of the new anti-rebate law to call in the passes which have been issued to the shippers. The roads are quite equal to this, but in calling in the passes the chances are a selected list will be accidentally overlooked.

Small Fry Can't Dodge.

Detroit Free Press.

Few of us are so fortunately situated as the railroads. We have to pay our taxes first, and discuss the constitutionality of the law afterwards.

A Long Felt Want.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The junior law court of the University of Iowa has found Hamlet guilty of manslaughter and has sentenced him to life imprisonment. But what is more wanted is a court that will give a fair trial and a short shift to most of the people playing Hamlet.

"In the Enemy's Country."

Chicago News.

Grover Cleveland announces that he means to extend his visit west to Denver, passing through Nebraska. Mr. Bryan will have to exercise a severe censorship over himself if his feelings on this occasion are to be expressed with his usual calm and dignity.

Indifference to Civic Duty.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lyman Abbott's declaration that the misgovernment of cities is due more to the indifference of the better class of citizens than to the activity of the evilly disposed element is unfortunately too true. To assert otherwise would be to contend that the majority was evil.

Cuba as a Winter Resort.

New York Tribune.

With its new $4,000,000 Havana hotel Cuba may grow into a winter resort to surpass Florida, Southern California, Bermuda, Egypt, Algiers or any of the other refuges from winter and its rigors which now hold out their tropical allurements. The island has walked Spanish for 400 years, making time and making no progress, but will not try a modern quickstep and cakewalk, promising a swing and freedom heretofore unknown to it.

Honor to Organized Labor.

Indianapolis Journal.

President Roosevelt is said to have decided to appoint Edgar E. Clark of Iowa as assistant secretary of the new Department of Commerce. Mr. Clark is chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and a member of the anthracite coal commission. Judge Gray and other members of the commission united in a strong recommendation of Mr. Clark for the position above named as being an intelligent representative of organized labor and possessing fine executive ability.

Missouri's Mightiest Word Builder.

New York Sun.

Missouri has a mightier orator than Champ Clark, a tenderer poet than Abel Sinkenzooper. Colonel Jake Childs, sometime editor of the Richmond Conservator, published in what he sweetly styles "the carbon queen of the Missouri valley," falls in a long and foaming cascade over the "semi-centennial" number of that sterling sheet. With just emotion he recalls "history crystallized by heat beats that throb from the Potomac to where the mighty billows spend their force on the golden strand of the California coast." He counts the churches and school houses that "greet the eye of the passengers on the trains as they flit by with the speed of angels' wings." Here is the peroration:

"Well may we be proud of our mighty domain, whose emerald prairies, tapestried with flowers, is the home of a generation of men who have no counterpart in the annals of history, builders of an empire far more renowned than that of the Caesars, or the Olympian gods."

The builders of empires have found in Colonel Jake Childs a builder of words worthy of the swelling act of the imperial theme.

STRIKE COMMISSION REPORT.

Detroit Free Press: With both the miners and the operators claiming a victory, the decision of the strike commission must be considered eminently satisfactory.

Springfield Republican: The president of the United Mine Workers' organization, John Mitchell, expresses himself as much pleased with the awards of the strike commission. He may well be. The general comment is that the miners have won a sweeping victory.

Baltimore American: While the contending parties in the coal strike both claim victory in the report of the commission, the public interest in the matter lies chiefly in the question whether the report will prove effective in preventing such strikes in the future. Having had a bitter experience with one coal famine, the people have no desire to pass through another.

Washington Star: The chief public interest centers in the observations of the commission on the subject of the status of the union, on trades unionism in general and on the matter of lawlessness of all kinds during the strike. Only the most radical advocate of the union can object to the commission's remarks on this score. They are temperate and judicial and forceful in consequence.

New York Tribune: "A sweeping victory for the miners!" exclaims one commentator upon the report of the president's commission on the anthracite coal strike. "A bomb in labor circles!" declares another with equal assurance. Both are wrong. The report gives victory to one of the parties to the controversy. But it is not the miners, nor is it the operators. It is rather that third party whose interests are paramount, though too often overlooked by both the others and their hot champions—the public. So far as the two parties first named are concerned, each has partly won and partly lost, as was to be expected. The public, whose demands were simply that justice to all should prevail, seems to have won on every point.

Minneapolis Journal: One fact that will come to mind more forcibly, after the first wave of absorbing interest in the findings of the coal commission has passed over, is that if it had not been for President Roosevelt's unconventional disposition, when a bad situation develops, to do something to improve, whether it happens to be his particular official duty or not, there would have been no commission. It was not necessarily the president's business to take a hand and try and settle the coal strike, and a great many sensible people honestly doubted the wisdom and the propriety of his action in calling a conference for that purpose. But Theodore Roosevelt is emphatically a man who does things, and when he saw the point at which the controversy had arrived, and no possibility that either side would do anything to relieve the situation he felt that it was his duty to try.

Chicago Chronicle: The point in the finding of the anthracite coal commission which is of most public interest is that both inferentially and specifically it fixes the responsibility for the strike upon the operators. In deciding that the small increase in pay which was asked for by the miners should have been granted the commission informs the American people in effect that the suffering and extortion to which they were subjected last fall and winter were wholly unnecessary and were the result not of an unjust demand by labor, but of the arrogance and selfishness of a few men in control of the coal business. It is this brutal spirit which leads to most of the serious labor disputes. Sometimes it is found on one side and sometimes on the other. Wherever it is it is barbarous, and the whole force of an informed public opinion should be united against it.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Whitaker Wright says he would have been worth $50,000,000 if he had operated in America instead of in England. Very likely he is right.

Nellie Benson, the first negro woman who ever received a certificate from the Virginia State Board of Pharmacy, passed the examination last Saturday.

As soon as General Funston can be spared from his other duties he should be ordered to Boston to convince the anti-imperialists that he can swim.

W. B. Crowinshield, a brother of the admiral, who recently resigned from the navy in a huff, is a day laborer at Bluffton, Ind., where he works as a horticulturist.

Dr. Annie G. Lyle of San Francisco has been appointed assistant to Dr. Esrech of the University of Vienna, one of the most noted living specialists in diseases of children.

The trip of Governor Odell to the St. Louis fair will cost the state of New York $50,000. The executive will take an entire regiment along with him as his personal escort.

Soufriere is blowing off the people of St. Vincent to another smoker, but the continuous dust that accompanies it is not altogether to their liking. It's a case where they are much inclined to dust out.

"Determination, persistence and courage," says a retired politician, who still looms large in the public eye, are the qualities that inevitably lead to success. Now, if he will only give the specific for obtaining these qualities, everybody will be happy.

FEATHERED HATS AND HEAVEN.

Startling Declaration of a Man Who Thinks He Knows.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Do the wings of a sea gull on a woman's hat waft her into the shades of sheol?

This is the question raised by the startling statement of Prof. Dallas L. Sharp of Boston university to the effect that no woman who wore the feathers of a song bird or of a sea gull could get into heaven. There appears to be no verification in holy writ for his sea gull theory, and as for the feathers of song birds they are not mentioned in the decalogue as barriers against heavenly bliss.

In the absence of any biblical injunction against it the women appear inclined to go right along breaking into "heaven" with a new hat as often as the family exchequer or credit will permit. Indeed, some of them exhibit a reckless disposition to take their chances on heaven hereafter if they can linger in the paradise that comes from a feathered headgear that outdoes everything in the block.

It will be noted that Prof. Sharp referred only to the feathers of "song birds and sea gulls." This, after all, leaves a wide range for the decorative fancy of women. There is the red-headed woodpecker, the English sparrow and the sandhill crane. These and hundreds of other birds do not sing.

But why slaughter any of the feathered tribe to adorn woman's headgear when the world is full of flowers and fruits and vegetables, asks the Audubon society. Why should a woman yearn for the plumage of the sea gull when she can cover her Easter hat with flowers, with bunches of luscious-looking grapes, or with yellow carrots and red-ripe tomatoes? Have the cherries ceased to shake on mother's bonnet? What could be more tempting than a pyramid of pink-yellow peaches and blue plums peeping from a bower of dahlias and hollyhocks? Let the slaughter of the feathered innocents cease.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Rivalries of communities and petty jealousies of committees are already apparent in spots along the route of the president's trip and are causing the executive considerable annoyance. Dispatches from Washington say the president deprecates any attempt to use his visit to exploit any factionalism or to give his presence any political significance. He is annoyed by the harsh criticism of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, who saw in his visit to that city a political plot on the part of the republicans. A municipal campaign is in progress there in which Mr. Harrison is a candidate for re-election for the mayoralty and Mr. Graeme Stewart, national committeeman from Illinois, is the republican candidate. Mayor Harrison was small enough to suspect that the republican leaders intended to have President Roosevelt lend his presence as a part of the political campaign.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are squabbling over the honor of entertaining the president, each city being afraid he may stay five minutes longer in one than in the other. At other points on his itinerary there are local squabbles over the president's visit, and the question as to how he shall be entertained and by whom. All of this is very distasteful to Mr. Roosevelt, and he has threatened to make his own itinerary and reach the objective point of his trip, the Yellowstone park, in his own time. He is anxious to meet the people of the northwest whom he has known for many years, but does not care to have the tour a source of embarrassment to anyone. He is prepared to address the people at various points along the route, and there is no doubt he will have much to say that will be interesting and significant.

During his western tour President Roosevelt will be preceded a few days by an officer of the secret service, whose duty it is to go over every foot of ground the chief magistrate will cover while in the cities visited. The track on which the presidential train will arrive is selected and the route from his car to the carriages that will be waiting for him and his party is mapped out. It is known exactly where the presidential car will stop and how many steps he will have to take to reach his carriage. The secret service man points out where ropes are to be stretched to keep the crowd at the proper distance and where the policemen are to stand; also the stations for carriages of the reception committee.

The secret service gives notice of a new counterfeit $2 silver certificate. It is of the series of 1899, check letter "C," face plate No. 177, back plate No. 240, portrait of Washington, and was detected by the German-American Savings bank of Cleveland, O.

The counterfeit seems to have been printed from photo etched plates on two pieces of stiff paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. The color of the seal, treasury number and large numeral, closely approximates that of the genuine. The number of the note sent to the secret service is 39527571. The lathe work is fair, but the portrait of Washington and the allegorical figures of the face design are very poor. On the back of the note the small lettering which in the genuine reads as follows:

"This certificate is receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued."

Appears on the counterfeit as follows:

"This certificate is receivable for customs, taxes and all purlic dues, and wden so beceived mal be reissued."

The thickness of the paper should immediately attract attention to it.

Secret service officials are inclined to suspect that the men who are turning out this new certificate are located in Cleveland or somewhere in the vicinity, and orders have been sent out to make a rigid investigation. It is thought the counterfeiters are of foreign birth or extraction.

Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army, has issued a general order to the army announcing that the regulations in regard to the president's flag have been amended by the secretary of war to read as follows:

"The flag of the president shall consist of a blue ground, with the official coat of arms of the United States, as determined by the State department, in the center, and shall be of the dimensions prescribed for the admiral's flag No. 1, 10.20 feet hoist, 14.40 feet fly.

"The headquarters flag of the president shall be of scarlet silk, 6 feet 6 inches fly and 4 feet on the pike, which shall be 10 feet long, including ferrule and head. The head shall consist of a globe, 3 inches in diameter, surmounted by an American eagle, alert, 4 inches high. In each of the four corners shall be a five-pointed white star. The points of these stars lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle 2½ inches radius. The center of these imaginary circles, which coincide with the centers of these stars, are 9 inches from the short sides and 7 inches from the long sides of the color. In the center of the color shall be a large fifth star, also of five points, which lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 16½ inches radius. The center of this circle is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the color. The re-entering angles of this large star lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 8 inches radius with the same center as before. Inside of the star thus outlined is a parallel star, separated from it by a band of white, 1½ inches wide. This inner star forms a blue field, upon which is the official coat of arms of the United States, as determined by the State department, the device being located by placing the middle point of the line dividing the chief from the paleways of the escutcheon upon the point of intersection of the diagonals of the color, and thus coinciding with the center of the larger star. On the scarlet field around the larger star are other white stars, one for each state, equally scattered in re-entering angles, and all included within the circumference of a circle of 19½ inches radius, whose center is the center of the large star. The design, letters, figures and stars are to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the color. The edges of the color are to be trimmed with knotted fringe, of silver and gold, 3 inches wide, and one cord, having two tassels, 8 feet 6 inches long, and made of red, white and blue silk inter-mixed."

Just after Senator Quay had to acknowledge defeat in his fight for the omnibus statehood bill, he said: "Well, there are some compensations. I don't get my statehood bill. Aldrich won't get his currency bill. Hanna won't get his Panama canal treaty. Platt and Lodge won't get their Cuban treaty. All these members of the senate who have had so much fun with me will have to stay here for an extra session. As for me, I'm going to Florida the day after congress ends and there I shall stay for the rest of the spring." Sure enough, about the time on Thursday that the senators were on their way to the capitol to begin the extra session of the senate Mr. Quay and his family were being whirled down Pennsylvania avenue to the railroad station in a closed carriage. And on the driver's seat was a tarpon rod.

LAUGHING GAS.

"How are you getting on with your invention?"

"Beautifully," answered the enthusiast. "The advertisements are all completed and in fine working order."—Washington Star.

"My dear sir," said his physician, "you have a constitution like hardened steel."

"Are you sure there are no blow holes in it, doctor?" anxiously asked the caller.—Chicago Tribune.

"Judging from what he says he doesn't believe in a college education."

"Why, I never heard him declare against it."

"Oh! no, but what he says is always ungrammatical."—Philadelphia Press.

The Philosophical Man—It is curious how liquor will make a man have so good an opinion of himself.

Matter-of-Fact Man—Nothing curious about it; it makes a man rate himself at his full value, that's all.—New York Sun.

Doctor—Good morning! How are you feeling today?

Sick Psychologist—Splendidly, doctor; my nerves transmit the sensations of pain without a break!—Harvard Lampoon.

Frenchman—Ze territory zey call ze Louisiana Purchase was all Fr-r-ench, you remembare?

German—Dot's all right. Ist's aboudt half Cherman now, und don'd you forgot id!—Chicago Tribune.

"FROM PENNSYLVANIA."

Yes, I was born in Pennsylvania,
And secretly I owned some pride
With thinking of my lofty birthplace
Upon the rough Armenians' side.
I named the fact that I was born there
To one who was both fair and bright,
And you can fathom my emotion
When she exclaimed, with keen delight,
"Oh, I was almost sure you were,
For most good people come from there!"

What could I do (for I am modest),
But bow my head most rev'rently,
And make a show of gallant protest—
So far as that applied to me?
But I must own a pang remorseful,
Was mine to feel with thinking that
Not all my life had found the courage
To make her words apply more pat:—
"Oh, I was almost sure you were,
For most good people come from there!"

A friendship grew apace between us,
Which caused her parents some alarm;
And as we stood before her father,
She said, while clinging to my arm:
"My friend is from old Pennsylvania."
A question on his glance was sped,
A question caused his voice to tremble,
What time he took my hand and said—
"I always thought that I could swear
By anyone who comes from there!"

Again I bowed my head in homage
To such warm praise of that dear state,
And silently I vowed that never
Would I assist the hand of fate
In shaking that old man's reliance
On those who hear the "Keystone" brand;
And with his words, which bear repeating,
I now extend to you my hand:
"I always thought that I could swear
By anyone who comes from there!"

ISAAC A. KILGORE.