## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88.:
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 December, 1968, was as follows:

180,220	1730,580
280,200	1880,870
830,670	1931,020
430,655	2027,020
\$80,300	2131,270
£80,610	2280,770
130,340	2330,930
880,990	2431,300
931,110	25
1030,350	2631,290
1130,400	2720.860
1130,400	2880,750
1327,010	2930,580
1480,890	3033,010
1530,790	31
1681,160	
Total	947,350
Less unsold and retur	med coples, 10,421
Net total sales Net average sales	936,936
	GE B. TZSCHUCK.
The second of th	

Monumental demogogy is still ram-

ed in my presence and sworn to this 3ist day of December, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

General Manager Bancroft will remain

In the impending South Omaha municipal campaign the voters will appreciate more light and less heat.

Judge Kinkaid's positive declination of a nomination for United States senator leaves the track clear for Alonzo Cruzen.

Eighteen-cent cotton and 90-cent wheat make the octopi of Wall street look like first into I. O. U. warrants and then purring kittens to the planters and

factional fights.

churches advertised lotteries in the town of William Penn.

Russia evidently objects to the British Hon playing feline tricks on the roof of the world, and therefore will put a stop to the expedition to Thibet if possible.

If the talk does not result in war there will be grounds for suspecting that the czar and mikado are subsidized by the telegraph and cable companies.

Mr. Olney says that if the democrats nominate Grover Cleveland they can elect him. The Massachusetts prophet evidently has a desire to be safe in his predictions.

S. C., although there has been no salary attached to the position for months.

Taft while the former governor is prov- the funds dedicated to perpetuate Neing his ability to hold down a higher braska's educational institutions. place. Both have high marks set for

Many eastern democrats are pleased to think that Bryan will conduct a daily newspaper during the democratic convention at St. Louis, evidently thinking that he will not be able to give his undivided attention to the national gather-

The most important measure passed exciting debate Monday was the bill to district bonds and municipal bonds of no flies on the Washington trotter here- per cent of their assessed real estate the consideration of this question not

Before the commissioners of Douglas county undertake to do any rip-rapping around East Omaha they should endeavor to secure co-operation on the part of the supervisors of Pottawattamie county. Iowa. If the assessors' returns are any index Iowa has much the best of it in East Omaha.

Europe having discovered radium, it make it a commercial commodity. The says that Speaker Cannon had an interhome as a llying power.

school. This brings up the question should be taken during the present ses- national convention without opposition whether the Board of Education can bar any high school girl from school if her

WHAT MADE THE OFERLAP EAST. Section 1, of article xiv, of the state

constitution, reads as follows: never to exceed in the aggregate \$100,000, and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection or defending the state in war; and provision shall be made for the payment of the interest annually as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such act, shall be irrepealable until such debt

is paid. In the face of this specific provision engrafted upon its organic law. Nebraska's state debt now exceeds \$2,200,-000, and so far as we are aware, there has never been any law passed providing for the levying of a tax for the purpose of paying the interest upon this debt, nor has any source of revenue ever been designated and reserved for the payment of such interest. The creation of this colossal overlap was made possible only by the continuous drain of the permanent school fund, in spite of the limitation of the constitution for its investment. Section 9, article viii, entitled Education, reads as follows:

All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall rupply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished; and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds of this state; and such funds, with the interest and income thereof, are hereby solmemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferged to any other fund

The framers of the constitution, doubtess, had in their mind's eye the loaning out of the school funds under the first state administration that scandalized Nebraska by the loaning of school funds to state officers and their favorites on farm and town lot mortgages, some of which turned out to be worth less than 50 cents on the dollar.

The fronclad restrictions upon the investment and loaning of school money have, however, been recklessly disregarded. The original intent of the constitution was to limit the investment, or For the present the headquarters of loan, of school funds to United States bonds and state and county bonds, but by a stretch of the constitution the polschool fund in state warrants, under pretense that they constituted state securities when, in fact, they are nothing but state due bills. Instead of being an asset, they are simply an I. O. U. As a result of this extraordinary interpretation of the constitution, the bulk of the excessive debt created by succeeding legislatures has been converted turned into the state treasury in exchange for moneys on deposit to the credit of the state school fund. The which warrants draw, as compared with the interest that the permanent school With all of its graft Philadelphia is fund could get from United States, state ish people—an economic problem which r county bonds. It is also argued that the redemption of state warrants with money out of the permanent school fund enables the state to keep its warrants at par, whereas they would be at a discount if their redemption depended upon the tax levy and the payment of the taxes by the various counties, This plea is as plausible as it is per-

nicious. The policy of exchanging the money presumed to be invested in bonded securities for I. O. Us. has made overlaps gasy. If pursued for any great length of time it is certain to result in the almost complete drainage of the permanent school fund. It is tantamount to a transfer of the permanent school fund to the general fund, which certainly would constitute an arbitrary vio-Doubt the negro's patriotism now, if lation of the constitution and statutes you may. Dr. Crum is holding the office that 'prohibit such transfers. The of collector of the port of Charleston, knowledge that the school fund can be drawn upon at any time to take up I. O. Us. is an incentive to reckless and excessive appropriations that swell the Governor Wright will be showing that aggregate of the debt from year to year he is a worthy follower of Governor and will continue to absorb the bulk of

By rights the state should have levied a special tax for every dollar of overlap created by the various legislatures. This, however, is no longer possible without trebling the state tax, which is sufficiently burdensome already. The only conceivable remedy is a constitutional in state warrants and enlarge the scope by the lower house of congress after an of investment so as to include school prevent the docking of horses' talls in metropolitan cities of the first and secthe District of Columbia. There will be ond class, whose debts do not exceed 10

AGAINST CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

According to Washington advices it has been determined that no financial lively interest. legislation will be enacted at the present session of congress. Several measures have been introduced and it is said that at least one has strength enough behind it to insure its passage by one branch of congress, but it is unlikely that both the senate and the house could be sunains for the United States to brought in line for it. A recent dispatch electric light was long a laboratory ex- view with the president and that they periment across the water, but Amer- agreed that it is inadvisable at this time ican genius found the dollars and cents to enter upon the revision of even the in the proposition and sent it back amendment of the present financial laws and so far as the speaker of the house is concerned it appears to be well The Omaha Woman's club has been understood that his influence will be wrestling with the awfully perplexing thrown against any proposition for new problem whether the Board of Educa- currency legislation. He has very capital, it is now conceded that William tion shall prescribe a suitable uniform clearly expressed the opinion that no J. Bryan will be allowed to head the dress for the girls who attend the high radical action of a financial character Nebraska delegation to the democratic

Enquestionably this is in accord with does not agree with him on reassirming parents or guardians see fit to provide the practically manimous sentiment of the Kansas City piatform. Bryan's her with a dress that is not patterned the haducial and business interests of prospective unanimous endorsement by after a theatrical or military wardrobe. the country. Here and there, it is true, the state convention is not to be in the

but the number of such is very small wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory. They are unable to show that the cur-

ample provision for the requirements of the legitimate business of the coun We have passed through a period of financial stress that severely tested our monetary system and it was found during that period of trial, when the there was apprehension of panic, did the legitimate commercial interests of the country experience any serious difficulty in obtaining what money they nature that were on a sound basis were able to get whatever assistance in the money market that they required and without any material advance in the interest rate. It was feared that there would be a lack of money to move the groundless and today there is more money available for this purpose, as shown by the financial reports, than ever before. Not only is there an abundance of currency in the eastern financial centers, but in nearly every portion of the west the supply is in excess of the demand.

In view of this there is manifestly no necessity for new currency legislation, so far as the substantial business interests of the country are concerned, The call for legislation to increase the supply of bank note currency comes not from the solld commercial interests, but from speculators and the promoters of speculative enterprises and from congress and there is good reason to believe will not.

AN IMPORTANT PARLIAMENT.

The reassembling of the British Parliament means a great deal not only for with which that great empire is indis-British influence in the world is perhaps greater than it has been at any previous time for half a century. The empire is extent of its territory and therefore in strengthened in the loyalty of its people. of British arms in the Boer war has been powerfully effective in stimulating the patriotism of the people and confirming their devotion to the government. That great conflict afforded a test of British persistence and endurwhich has naturally contributed to in-Iowa democrats have the satisfaction plea on which this financial policy has the world recognizes more completely of knowing that the fate of the nation been justified is that it gives the state than before the real relation which the does not depend upon the result of their the benefit of the higher rate of interest British empire bears to the rest of the great powers.

that has been followed by the nation the Orient, which has stubbornly refused for nearly three-quarters of a century. There is in this a matter of even It contemplates a fiscal revolution of the most far-reaching effect. It means a departure that would effect such a change in the financial and commercial relations of Great Britain with the rest | chance continues to exist. of the world that the wisest man is unable to foresee what the result would be. The advocates of the change ear nestly insist that it is necessary in order to protect British interests against a competition from which they are now suffering. They contend that Great Britain has been steadily losing ground under existing conditions and that its only hope for the future is to change these conditions. On the other hand it is contended that no greater mistake could be made than to abandon the policy that has prevailed for the last sixty years and under which Great Britain has attained its commanding position among the industrial and commercial nations of the world.

The campaign started by Mr. Chamberlain will be transferred from the hustings to the floor of the House of Commons and there is every promise that there will be a most interesting contest in that arena. This will be the great issue before Parliament and the one amendment that will provide for the its chief importance. The address of refunding of the entire state debt, pro- the king at the opening of Parliament hibit future investments of school funds is of little consequence in comparison with what will come when the government is called upon to state its position in regard to the question of fiscal only the British people but those of

The periodic outburst of sympathy for Mrs. Florence Maybrick is on a par the emotional insanity that prompts women to shower bouquets to be hanged. Mrs. Maybrick was charged and convicted of poisoning her husband and saved from the gallows only because of her sex. Had the case been reversed and had Mr. Maybrick been serving a life sentence for poisoning his wife nobody in America or Great Britain would have manifested any interest in him or anxiety for his

According to advices from the state even though a majority of the party

are to be found advocates of what they insture of a concession, but a matter of are pleased to call "currency reform," precaution. The anti-Bryan wing of the Nebraska democracy feels confident that The state may, to meet casual deficits or and when called upon for reasons for he has not a ghost of a show to win out fallures in the revenues, contract debts their demand these are found to be on his platform ideas, but if he be a part of the convention he is less liable to bolt the ticket. This is sound logic, but we doubt whether any bond comthat under its operations there is not pany would be willing to assume the risk of a bolt.

It is to be hoped that the council will see its way clear toward providing each member of the fire department with an accident life insurance policy, and it Board of Fire and Police Commissioners anything but friendly should Captain Mills be promoted finally. It is known that a ment to contribute 75 cents per month proposition of this kind has been or will be made to the president. cate thousand-dollar policy. When a fireman carries \$2,000 of accident pollcies the appeals for popular relief subscriptions for the benefit of his family would become unnecessary.

The Board of Education is to be commended for declining to appropriate \$500 the St. Louis exposition. In view of the fact that the state educational exhibit will include the Omaha schools, there is no good reason why Omaha should borrow \$500 to make a special exhibit, which would be in evidence like a needle

Attacking the War Fever.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Japan has doubled some of the taxes and will be interesting to note whether the public temperature goes up or down. Taxa-

Put on the Brakes.

Boston Transcript. defalcations within a year, amounting to more than \$1,000,000, all in these should receive no consideration New England, indicates that good men are going wrong at altogether too rapid a rate." It is time to look over again our "tenden cies" and their teachings.

Pure Food Legislation.

Chicago Tribune. "Nothing sold for food shall be harmful. Nothing sold for food shall seem to be that which it is not." These are the two fundamental principles of pure food legislation. The conscientious manufacturer need not feel apprehensive

Greatest of War Clouds.

Baltimore American. The war cloud which thinks nothing of overing over two great nations and of embroiling continents has just had a bad scare in New York. Notice has been served on it to go to New York and attend a difference of opinion between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames over the Jumel mansion. There is no fun in this for the war cloud. It means

Bound to Come Down. New York Tribune. Giants of speculation in cotton and in wheat are so adventurous and resolute that they conduct their big dealings as if they thought reactions on a huge scale absolutely inconceivable. Yet the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley, and every balloon in the history of the world which soared far up in the clouds came down sooner or later.

False Prophets of War.

San Francisco Chronicle. The sensational calamity prophets who, during the past year or more, have been predicting the early declaration of war in to materialize, are now telling the world that it is only a question of a day or two when it will surely occur. Their past prophecies have been so uniformly false that we can well afford to discredit this one. Both Japan and Russin will avoid war as long as there is a chance for a peaceful settlement of their contention, and while negotiations for peace are pending that

COMPETITION IN FREIGHT RATES. Its Effect in the Transportation World Striking Shown.

Chicago Record-Herald. In the struggle which is now going or among western railroads for the grain traffic the country is receiving an instructive lesson on the results of the operation of competition in the transportation world The value of the lesson is not diminished by the fact that traffic officials disguise the situation by calling it a "war of rates" instead of a competition in rates. That the congress. Those best qualified to know the immense grain tonnage of the territory west of the Missourl river and east of the Rockles is being competed for instead of being carried on rates which are the result of general agreement is due largely to President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railroad. Stickney completed a line into Omaha, through which the grain rates had been so adjusted that the grain was rarely if grade of second lieutenant of engineers ever stopped in that city, but was carried through by roads having lines both east and west of the Missouri river.

In order to enjoy some of this business

Mr. Stickney put in proportional which will give to the present session through Omaha, which enabled grain to be warehoused there and dealt in. In other words, his rates threw all the grain into Omaha, there to be competed for by the roads eastbound. Competition was there by created, and the next move in the game was a reduction of 2 cents from Nebraska points to Chicago made by the Northwestern to prevent the stoppage of grain in Omaha and thereby continue in the enjoy sented very early in the session. In ment of the through haul from the territory beyond the Missouri river. The law of competition again forced President Stickney to further reduce his propor every other country, and none more than tional rates, which he did by 5 cents per the United States, will take a most 100 pounds, in order to protect his interests and maintain the grain market which h had made it possible to establish at Omaha This reduction has been met by reductions on grain through Kansas City, caused by the competition between localities and cities, which in turn has affected the roads from the Missouri river territory upon homicides who are under sentence to the gulf. Forced by the competition to be hanged. Mrs. Maybrick was of the lines extending east from the river. and unwilling to haul grain into Kansas City, there to be competed for at low rates, the Santa Fe has reduced the rates on grain from Interior Kansas points direct to the gulf 5 cents per 100 pounds in order to enjoy a long haul of over 900 miles.

The irony of the situation is further disclosed by the fact that very recently the railroads successfully defended before the Interstate Commerce commission the reaconableness of a 28-cent rate on grain from the Wichita territory to the gulf and then raised the rate to 30 cents. Having done so they now voluntarily, but owing to competition, reduce the rate 3 cents below the figure held by the commission to be a reasonable one. Traffic men declare that competition such as now exists with respect to western grain is ruinous war, as it results in rates which leave no profit. To esults in rates which leave no results in rates which may be this the railroad commission has always so plied that when a rate on a comm approaches the margin between profit and ors competition is bound to cease at about the point of equitable and just rates.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON, Current Events Gleaned from the

Army and Nevy Register.

An interesting and attractive report prevails to the effect that the president may withdraw the nomination of Captain a brigadier general. It appears that considerable opposition exists in the senate to the confirmation of Captain Mills' ap pointment and the injustice of the selection is quite apparent to those who must now establish its permanent validity. It is expected that the new secretary of war will approve of the withdrawal and that the president may be induced to take this ection in view of the growing opposition to the appointment and in recognition o the sentiment in the army which will be

Army regulations will be amended so as to make it possible for company com manders to regulate the allotment of an extra month's pay to enlisted men who are en route to the Philippines. It has been found necessary to regulate this matter so that soldiers may be protected from those who are anxious to take advantage of the willingness of some of the enlisted men to raise money on the strength of this provision, which was made originally to the end that soldiers might not be embarrasseby an assignment to the Philippines and that their extra needs might be met by the advance of a month's pay. The recommendation for the provision of the nev paragraph which will give this protection to the soldler comes from the judge advocate general of the army.

Among the other interesting information contained in the new army register will the increased list of retired officers. The number of officers on the unlimited and limited retired lists is 864, more than ever before in the history of the army. The one important novelty of the new volume is the date which now appears as a part of the record of each officer of the active list. Secretary Root was desirous of having the date of statutory retirement in each case, but that would have necessitated an additional column on each page, whereas the date of birth could be put in the column which is now devoted to the name of the native state and of course it is easy enough to figure out when an officer retires for age.

Much interest attaches to the result of

the examination, now just concluding at various places, of the thirty-one candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the army. Each of these candidates has signed paper to the effect that he understands that should he be of the fifteen who stand at the head of the list of competitors no commissioning of all the graduates of the believe they will. Military academy next June. None of the the examination until they thoroughly understood this incident of appointment and city of New York, if it was content to live the signed acknowledgment of and agreement to that provision was exacted to the which, pray heaven, may never be. But end that none of the candidates might later on raise the question that inasmuch as the farmer, who has not gone there so much fifteen vacancies to which they are to be with the expectation of making a fortunappointed really existed on July 1, 1903, as of securing a comfortable home, ofter they should be commissioned following the finds himself in conflict with larger land members of the enlisted men's class who owners, who will injure him by obtaining were examined at Fort Leavenworth last railroad discriminations, or diverting the September. The fifteen who are to be water supply, or refusing to make good appointed next June succeed the West Point class of 1904 on the army register and after these fifteen will come the candidates from the army of this year. There will be some vacancies for the latter after the West Pointers are commissioned. It is probable that the four civilian candidates ever, than that against the farmer, for it designated last week for examination in February will come in for the fifteen vacancles of last July, and in this case there straining action and juggling with destiwill be thirty-five candidates for less than half as many vacancies. Several of the civilian candidates happen to be enlisted men of the army, but did not come before the examining board in that capacity. They were permitted to obtain their discharge by way of favor in order to assume the status of civilians.

General Alexander Mackenzie, U. S. A. this week assumed his duties as chief of engineers of the army, succeeding General G. L. Gillespie, who becomes principal assistant to the chief of staff. One of the subjects under consideration by General Mackenzie is that of increasing the commissioned personnel of his corps, a subject in which both he and his predecessor take a keen interest in full appreciation of laws that permit theft may at least be rethe necessity of obtaining more officers to pealed. discharge the responsible duties devolving upon the engineers of the army. Of course the matter will go to the general staff and there is some doubt if anything in the direction desired can be obtained in the way of legislation during the present session of needs of the corps believe that the increase should comprise at least twenty-five officers, distributed in the different grades. This would bring the number of commis sioned officers up to 185, and while this in crease does not supply all the officers that might profitably be used, it will at least meet the present demands upon the corps. There are now seven vacancies in the and it is expected that these will be filled from among the graduates of West Point in June. Within the next fourteen or sixteen months, however, there will be, by virtue of anticipated casualties, at least that many vacancies still in existence.

Army officers and enlisted men who ap pear before state and territorial courts and congressional committees as witnesses must look to the courts or to congress fo reimbursement of expenses incurred. A statement to this effect has been prepared by the general staff of the army and will be incorporated in due time in army regu-

BIG PAY FOR PRESIDENTS.

Heads of Ten Railroads Get Nearly Half a Million in Salaries.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Ten railroad presidents in the United States draw salaries aggregating \$485,000 a year, an average of \$48,500 for each individual. Few of these men are capitalists, but each one wields a laboring oar in railway management and takes great responsibilities off the shoulders of the capitalists who employ him. The list is as follows:

A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania R. R.... George F. Baer, Reading Co...... L. F. Lorse, Rock Island. James J. Hill, Great Northern...... William H. Newman, New York Central system.
Samuel Spencer, Southern Ry.
P. D. Underwood, Erie system.
E. B. Thomas, Lehigh Valley.
Marvin Hughiti of the Chicago and Northwestern E. P. Ripley, Atchison system

In most cases these large salaries include compensation for services rendered as the executive head of several different companies, all, however, belonging to one

> Where the Trouble Began. Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Bryan says the Kansas Chy platform was "a model of clearness and concise-It was; everybody understood the platform so well that Mr. McKinley's majority was unprecedented.

## Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best-Ayer's Cherry Pectoral-pay the price. Your doctor uses it for coughs, colds, bronchitis. 880., 800., 81.00.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ATER'S BAIR VIGOR-For the hair.

ATER'S SARSAPARILLA-For the blood.

ATER'S AGUE CURE-For maiaria and ague. Cherry Pectoral

STOP LAND STEALING.

Laws that Permit Theft May at Least Be Repealed.

Brooklyn Eagle.

There may be action on the bill to repeat the timber and stone act, the desert land act and the commutation clause in the comestead act in the present session of ongress. Such action will be strenuoualy pposed by those who have their own and not the people's interest at heart, since it involves the forfeiture of thousands of miles of lands wrongfully acquired, wrongfully used and wrongfully withheld from general settlement. The railroad kings, to whom the country owes much, and the cat tle kings, and the timber kings, and sundry other monarchs of our happy democracy, have obtained, and are still obtaining, control over western properties that should be for the use of farmers and settlers. The present holders are mere exploiters and speculators, selling cheap and holding for a rise that they know is bound to come if other schemes for irrigation, railroad etension, development of water power and appointment is to be made until after the destruction of the woods prosper, as they

It is not alleged that the people of this country are pinched for room, as yet. The whole population could be moved to this as most New Yorkers are content to live, it is a fact that in the west the little road connections with his district, in the hope that they may acquire his homestead, after he has labored to develop it and rescue his acres from a wilderness condition The menace from the sales of timber land to rich corporations is larger, how-

affects whole states instead of individuals. The secret hand is at work in congress, renies, and because of the delays the corporations are rapidly acquiring the forests that are needed if irrigation is to become that are needed if irrigation is to become effective. In the past two years they have taken up more than 40,000,000 acres of the public domain, which is given to them at a nominal figure of \$2.50 an acre. There has been a steady increase in this grabbing from 1898, when less than \$,500,000 acres were taken from the public lands, to last year, when the figure was nearly 23,000,000 acres. Recent reports have been submitted to the authorities showing that some of the acquisitions were simple thefts and were obtained by means of perfury and forgery, but most of the authorities draw their salaries and are political and silent The stolen properties are believed by the thieves to be beyond our recovery, but the

PERSONAL NOTES.

Former Governor George K. Nash has fust made his appearance as an attorney in the Columbus courts, for the first time in four years.

Jules Verne, the venerable author, says it is untrue that he has been stricken with blindness nor is he spending his old age in poverty, but is still in receipt of comfortable income from the sale of Judge George W. DeCamp, at one time

the most celebrated criminal lawyer in Pennsylvania, his home being at Pittsburg, is still living at Emporia, Kan., and is one of the wealthlest men in that state. He acted as "best man" at the wedding of James G. Blaine. The crowning blow has been struck at

the American janitor. William Feather, president of the Chicago Janitors' union says feelingly on the occasion of retiring from the presidency of the union: could get along with 1,000 women better than half that number of janitors." Some members of congress were dis

ussing Senator Gorman's presidential boom when one of them recalled the fact that the Maryland man in his youth had been a crack base ball player. "Yes, and his delivery is still good," said another, "and his curves keep most of them guessing General H. C. Corbin does not often

trouble his chef on Governor's island, New York bay, to provide him with a dinner The officer is one of the most popula public men in New York and in great demand for banquets, military reviews, soclety reunions and other affairs of a pub lic nature. He accepts when he can, which is usually at least once each day.

A convention of American press hum ists will be held in St. Louis the week beginning May 29. They will attend a banquet June 3, on which occasion there will be a good deal of oratory. The program, which already has been practically arranged, says that among the speakers will be Eugene F. Ware, "one of the things that are the matter with Kansas;" Rev Robert J. Burdette, "perpetual parson and 40,000 pastor emeritus of the American humorists." and Eli Perkins, "celebrated as two of the biggest liars in America." A pligrimage will be made to Hannibal, the early home of Mark Twain.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Ask a woman if she wouldn't rather be a man, and she will say "no" right away. Woman, you see, can keep a secret, after all.—Somerville Journal.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "talks so much 'bout what dey's gwine to do dat dey gits discouraged over de 'mount of work dey's piled up ahead of 'em an' don' do nuffin'."—Washington Star.

The Maid-Just think, Norsh, it took the hairdresser an hour and a half to put my hair in this style.

The Cook-Indade! An' did yes call for it or did she sind it home?—Puck.

Judge (sternly)—Didn't I tell you last week I never wanted to see you here again?
Prisoner—Oh, yer honor, I hates th' sign't o' you wusser'n you hates th' sight o' me—Detroit Free Press. "So he brought back a fortune from the gold fields? He must have staked out a good claim."
"You bet he did. Why, he staked out the best saloon location in the district the very first thing.—Chicago Post.

"Yes," said the letter B, "I'm greatly in favor of this movement for phonetic spell-ing. I'd like to see it generally adopted." "Why," queried the interrogation point. ing. I'd like to see it generogation point. "Why?" queried the interrogation point. "I'd have some chance then of getting out of debt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Good old-fashioned winter; Good old-fashioned freeze; Good old-fashioned shiver; Good old-fashioned sneeze; Good old-fashioned hoarsene Good old-fashioned doctor;

Good old-fashioned doctor; Good old-fashioned bill. ---Washington Star

BALLADE TO SHAKESPEARE. W. F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel. M. F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.
Master of all the bards that be
Or were, or will be, answer, pray,
This question fully, faithfully;
(True, you have long been laid away,
But from your sepulcher you may
Give me the tip, if you but will)
Before you sold your maiden play
Did you consult a loan shark, Bill?

Of course, tis rather fresh of me To quiz you thus perhaps you'll say That I am just a bit to free For an untutored, unknown jay; 'Tis not a lack of reverence—nay! I mean no disconnect but still

Prince, pardon me if I'm too gay; I prithee, do not take it ill If thus I terminate this lay; Did you consult a loan shark, Bill?

## At Pan-American Exposition



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