## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Pally Bee (without Sunday), one year \$4.00 mily Bee and Sunday, one year \$6.00 liustrated Bes, one year \$2.50 unday Bee, one year DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Bee (without Sunday), per copy... Hee (without Sunday), per week... Bee (including Sunday), per week... Hee, pet cop) Bee (without Sunday), per week Bee (including Sunday), per complaints of irregularities in delivery uld be addressed to City Circulation De-

OFFICES. OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall building. Twentyith and Mistreets.
Council Rights—10 Pearl street.
Chicago—1660 Unity building.
New York—2228 Park Row building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE. natter should be addressed; Omaha

Department REMITTANCES. draft, express or postal order. The Bee Publishing Company,

ible to The Bee Publishing payment of 2-cent stamps received in payment of accounts. Personal checks, except on accounts. 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 January, 1966, was as follows: January, 1905. was as follows 30.220 27.710 29,040 27.350 28,470 28,210 27.520 27,080 30,650 30,140 29.870 9......27,760 27.810 27.860 28,070 12......27,680 27,840 .30,300 .27,600 27.360 .892.590 Total. 9,818 Less unsold copies..... Net total sales..... 882,772 Daily average .... 28,476 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3ist day of January, 1905.

New Orleans should have held back its hot time for Mardi Gras.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE.

Notary Public.

There is a large area for economic reform in the court house waiting for development by the county commission-

miral Rojestvensky, although the decision was not unanimous.

Most of the bills signed during the present session by Governor Mickey are may be passed by the legislature will be curative, but the Christian Science bill has not yet reached the governor.

who was elected last November it will ure that tends to lessen the burdens of probably know this week who is to serve as governor for the next two years.

The Bee does not deny that the lobby is runnning the legislature, or trying to run it, but The Bee is not the keeper of the legislative conscience.

The Supreme Court commission has again been increased from three to six. Does not some eminent jurist want a \$2,500 job? Don't all speak at once.

The burning of 20,000 bales of cotton at the New Orleans wharf was not prearranged, but it will have the same effect as if it had been burned on the plantation.

It must have made John Paul Jones desire to turn over in his grave when he found the remains of a "bloomin" Britisher" mistaken for his own in that Paris cemetery.

Tom Johnson and W. J. Bryan have volunteered to speak for Judge Dunne in Chicago. Both should be requested to leave their "hoodoos" at home if their offer is accepted. It is possible that the efforts of Gov-

ernor Vardaman of Mississippi to stop lynchings in that state is due more to his hatred of President Roosevelt than cial resources of the country, since our his love for the negro. Russia attributes the breaking of

parole by its officers at San Francisco to their youth, but must admit that they followed the example set by Russian diplomats throughout the world If the ice gorges get in their de

structive work on the railroad bridges there is serious danger that the legislature will be cut off from its pass privileges just when they are most de-

From now on people who are born and people who die in Nebraska will journal quoted that this inelastic element have to report promptly to the state in the currency, based upon government registrar of vital statistics. The bill to credit, instead of bank credit, presents that effect has passed with an emer- the one important weakness in our sys-

There must be something uncanny about the Panama canal zone. The commission finds that it can move earth 30 cents per cubic yard cheaper than the estimate, but then the work is not being done by contract.

The fire at Hot Springs, Ark., is re markable from the fact that no one is willing to admit that the first estimate of loss was overdrawn, but the town desires to have it known that its ability to do strangers was not impaired in the

While there is at present little prospect of peace between Russia and Japan it is probable that the neutral powers are putting the last touches upon what they desire to suggest in the way of national lines in order to preserve the balance of power.

tween Milwaukee and Chicago is tied up by a sympathetic strike. The inter urban rallroad between Omaha and Beatrice is not yet untied, although its business interests of the country are promoters have the sympathy of everybody interested in the project

COMMODITY AND MAXIMUM RATE BILLS.

There is serious ground for apprehension that all railroad legislation will be defeated during the present session of the legislature by a division among the friends of railway regulation. The fallure of former Nebraska legislatures that have undertaken the same task has in almost every instance been due to a multiplicity of railroad regulation bills that were in many instances pitted against each other through adroit ma-

nipulation by the rattroad lobby. The most feasible, if not the most duction of local freight rates is the comof the farm and factory, including grain, the people of Nebraska would gratefully appreciate.

Instead of antagonizing the commodity rate bill, the friends of the maximum rate bill should fall in with it and harmonize the maximum rates proposed to be established for the trans portation of the articles named in the commodity rate bill at the same or nearly the same rate as would be chargeable under the commodity rate bill. In other words, fix the maximum rates for in the commodity rate bill as near as same as would make a difference of 10 thus giving a somewhat partisan tinge to per cent on present rates. Such an ad- the result. There have been eight imestablished in all articles not mentioned in the commodity rate bill.

If, as is now asserted by opponents of the commodity rate bill, such a measure would be declared unconstitutional by the courts, no harm can come to the maximum rate bill from its enactment. The maximum rate bill would and should stand on its own bottom.

If the members who are supporting the commodity rate bill and the members who are supporting the maximum rate bill earnestly favor reduction of railroad tolls and constitute a majority of the legislature both bills can pass. If there are not a sufficient number of members in the legislature to pass a maximum rate law, there should be, Judge Swayne can be congratulated at least, a sufficient number to support upon getting a better verdict than Ad- the commodity rate bill, which is not so complicated, and therefore less likely to meet with serious legal obstacles.

It is safe to assume, however, that any measure reducing railroad tolls that attacked in the courts by the attorneys of the railroads, but the friends of railway regulation will not be ex-Colorado is never to be certain cused for falling to support every measthe producers of this state on the plea of fear that it would not stand the ordeal of the courts.

CURRENCY CONDITIONS.

Just before the opening of the spring trade there is naturally a good deal of interest in financial and business circles regarding currency conditions and the matter is receiving attention from eastern financial papers. One of these remarks that the situation at present is unusual, due to many exceptional influences, and it notes that the unusual circumstances have been the congestion of currency at New York and the persistently low rate for money the high rate of foreign exchange and the outflow of gold. It is observed as almost unexampled in times of normal business conditions for gold to go out of the country in such volume in the late autumn and early winter months, when merchandise exports are at their height. It appears that during the fiscal year up to the beginning of the present month there was a net loss of gold amounting to over \$30,000,000, compared to a gain of nearly \$46,000,000 in the same period ending with January, 1904.

It is argued that in this there is nothing especially unfavorable to the finanproduction of gold more than made up for what we supplied to other nations. The significant point is that this movement was facilitated by a general mone tary excess, which filled the New York banks with currency flowing in from other parts of the country and kept down the rates for money. "This unmanageable plethora of currency was largely due to the fact that the bank note ele ment, which ought to be the elastic factor to adjust the general volume to current requirements, persisted in expanding all the time when it ought to have been contracting." It is remarked by the tem and is the only source of disturbance that is strictly monetary. Bank circulation, it is urged, could be made to serve a useful purpose in our currency, keeping it adjusted to varying

needs, but its present effect is a disturbing one and at a critical time it might seriously aggravate the crisis. Another financial paper expresses the oninion that no better system than the one we have could well be devised to ratic fluctuations, sudden congestions of money in centers with unwholesome results and as sudden withdrawals with equally injurious consequences. It urges that the system must be reformed. otherwise we shall find the handi so great that in the industrial race for the absolute indispensable markets for our products of manufacture we shall be left behind. These are suggestions for the consideration of the banking interests of the country, which can institute the necessary reform it disposed to do so and which must be presumed to have the asgacity to see what ought to be done. So far as the concerned the currency conditions ap-

legitimate demands and the rates for It are moderate. This would seem to assure general trade activity and a full restoration of prosperity.

JUDGE SWAYNE ACQUITTED.

The acquittal of Judge Swayne was expected. It was stated in reports from Washington several days ago that the managers on the part of the house of representatives in the impeach ment trial had practically abandoned all hope of having their charges practical measure providing for a re- sustained by the senate. Some of them, it was said, felt that they had modity rate bill, which contemplates a been treated with scant courtesy by the reduction of 10 per cent of present senate, that the case had been hurried freight rates on the staples and products along with indecent haste and that not sufficient time was given the managers coal, lumber and live stock. While a for summing up. It is a fact that the greater reduction of these commodities senate manifested little interest in the may be just and reasonable, such an case, apparently from the outset regardact would be a measure of relief which ing the charges as insufficient to justify impeachment. It is admitted that the specifications of violations of law on the part of the accused judge were badly riddled by his attorneys, while little has been said commendatory of the house managers, who made a by no means strong presentation of the case.

Unquestionably some of the charges were of a quite serious nature, but we think intelligent public opinion will approve the action of the senate, in view of the good record of Judge Swayne as the twenty-seven commodities mentioned a jurist. It is noteworthy, though perpossible in the maximum rate bill, the democratic senators voted for conviction, justment would not necessarily conflict peachment trials under the machinery with the maximum freight rates to be provided for that purpose by the constitution of the United States, three of these having been political impeachments and five judicial.

ONE-SIDED RECIPROCITY.

The statement made a few days ago in the Cuban Congress, in regard to the trade of the island, showed that while the Cubans have gained a very material advantage from the reciprocity treaty no great benefit to this country has resulted. The figures presented by a member of the Congress show that during the last six months of 1904 Cuba sold in the American market products amounting in value to \$53,000,000 and bought from this country goods to the value of \$15,000,000. In the same period Great Britain sent to the island \$6,000,000 worth of goods and bought of its products one-third of that amount, while in the same six months Cuba sent to Spain only \$482,000 worth of her products. Yet she bought more than \$6,000,000 worth in Spanish markets.

The Cuban congressman who sub mitted these figures, in the course of an argument in favor of increasing duties, declared that it was undeniable that the reciprocity arrangement is not now fair for the United States. He said that Cuba could buy as much from this country as the United States buys from the Island and would do so if Spanish commercial interests should not prove effect ive in preventing it. He urged that Cubs should strive to perpetuate reciprocity with the United States and make it so satisfactory that it never would be abrogated; that the larger Cuba's relaions with the United States the stronger would be the island's independence. It is perhaps not remarkable that Spain should continue to sell so extensively to since Spaniards still form

large proportion of the commercial class in the island, but why should she buy so liberally from Great Britain, taking from that country three times the amount sold to it? The United States takes 88 per cent of the Cuban exports and supplies less than 40 per cent of the island's total imports.

This is a one-sided arrangement which the Cubans must correct if they wish to have the reciprocity treaty perpetnated and it is well if they are really awakening to a realization of this. The promise that this agreement for closer trade relations between the United States and the republic it created would be of great commercial benefit to us pleasant exercise. has not been fulfilled, but on the contrary the result is distinctly disappointing thus far. Whether or not it will improve depends upon the course of Cuba and it is a question of very great importance to that people.

If the frenzied anti-Standard Oil legislation in Kansas results in the selection of Omaha as the distributing station for oil by one or more independent refineries Omaha will welcome the opportunity for competition. As a matter of fact, however, Omaha looks to the Wyoming fields rather than those of Kansas, not only in the distribution of oil, but the eventual establishment of large oil refineries. The Wyoming oil field, which has scarcely been tapped, promises to be more extensive and more permanent than the Texas field, and possibly may become more extensive even than the oil fields of Ohlo and Pennsylvania. The existence of large deposits of petroleum in Wyoming was known in Omaha more than forty years ago and Omaha capital was invested in the very first development of the Wyoming petroleum field, the late Frank Mur phy being one of the pioneers. Without the remotest anticipation of the Kansas oil war, a bill was introduced and passed by the last legislature at the instance of the editor of The Bee, grant ing the right of eminent domain to any individual or corporation that would extend pipe lines across the state of Nebraska for the transportation of oil, so that Nebraska is in condition to take advantage of the development of the Wroming oil field on a large scale, that

ing for the men really responsible for lawlessness on the Indian reservations. First, the land grabbers; next, the bootlegger; next, the man who supplies the pear to be on the whole favorable. There bootleggers, and shortly the man who were first established.

is an abundant supply of money for all finds his peculiar business best advanced RETURNING THE BATTLE FLAGS. when he deals with drunken Indians.

According to Chancellor Andrews, the university's real estate needs are still great. The chancellor is eminently cortinue everlastingly, even should the university campus extend to Ashland on the east and to Crete on the west.

Nibbling at the Plug. St. Louis Republic. Congress is contemplating an assault of the Tobacco trust. We hope that con

Between Two Holdans. Washington Post. Shoe manufacturers are demanding th repeal of the duty on hides, while the cat tle men are insisting that the duty be retained or increased. In the meantime the consumers stand the expense of the skin

A World-Wide Pull.

Baltimore American. With the big stick keeping peace in Sout America and Denmark adopting the idea of the retributive lash from his recent message, President Roosevelt may be said without fear of exaggeration, to be exert ing a widespread influence in the affairs of the world.

Ridiculous Practice Stopped.

Philadelphia Press. The United States senate did a con mendable act in adopting a resolution to prohibit flowers from being brought into This will stop the ridiculous practice of officeseekers in loadhaps not especially significant, that the ing senators' desks with flowers at the beginning of the session. The house should adopt a similar resolution.

Mistake of the Balleond Labby.

Kansas City Star. Members of the railroad lobby in Wash ngton are reported to be satisfied with their success in smothering the railroad rate bill in the senate. They believe that before another session of congress the agitation in favor of government regulation will have died out and that public opinion will acquiesce in a policy of non-action. In taking this position these gentlemen show less than their accustomed acumen. The have misjudged the strength of the exist ing feeling. Because sporadic outbursts have occurred in other years and then have died down, they imagine that the present movement will follow the same course They are mistaken. The country has never been thoroughly aroused before.

Increasing the President's Salary.

Washington Post. Republican institutions will wrenched from their high pedestal by reaon of an increase of the president's salary. The precedent exists in the case of President Grant, who received \$50,000 during his second term through the wisdom o congress in providing, on the last day of his first term, for the appropriation of that amount. In course of time, however, the increase to \$100,000 wil certainly be made. Why not authorize it now? Other wise, four years must elapse before it ca take effect. There is no generosity or fa voritism to President Roosevelt in the sug-It is simply a proposition to gestion. atone for neglect which has been too long endured.

PUSHING THE "PORK BARREL." Petition Passed Up to the Speake of the House of Representatives.

New York Sun. Uncle Joe Cappey, has been assailed with questing him, as chairman of the committee on rules and as czar of the house, to allow the large pork barrel known as the public building bill to be rolled through the legis lative halls. Speaker Cannon is against the bill because he foresees a deficit anyway. and he doesn't want it to be larger than

can be avoided. There are now 386 representatives in congress. It appears, therefore, that an overwhelming majority of them are anxious to get the barrel started. In spite of this demand however, the speaker stands fast and grins cheerfully as he refuses to take

the brake off Why? Because a large number of the pe titioners have gone to him in private and told him in person to disregard their signatures on the petition and count upon their support in his policy of no public buildings bill. They signed the petition because they did not wish to be uncivil or impolite or disobliging, but they meant nothing by attaching their names to it.

The priceless right of petition has been exercised so often and abused so frequently that the force of a great or "monster" roll of paper bearing the names of some scores of thousands of citizens has been pretty thoroughly broken. The ordinary rather likes to sign a petition, and many sign the same petition several times, just to swell the total and give their pen hands

Congressman pay little attention to petiions from citizens. But they are not different from other mortals. Their own petition doesn't mean anything to the speaker In what a dignified position the petitioning representatives stand before their constituents!

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Congregational Church Joins Episcopal Body. Brooklyn Eagle.

By a unanimous vote the Congregational church of East Brookfield, Mass., has united with the Episcopal diocese of western Massachusetts. The church is prosperous, owns a handsome edifice on which is no debt and has not been hampered by division or discord among its members. The dispatches announcing this remarkable and we believe, unique event do not state the reasons that impelled the change, but that they were amply sufficient to the congregation is apparent from the fact that no dissenting voice was raised when the merge was effected. The late Dean Richmond held the Episcopal church in high esteem because "it interfered neither with politics o religion. A more eminent authority de lared that it was the "roomiest church in America" Let this be as it may, the fact remains that the retention of certain dog nas by the Episcopal church has not inerfered with the development in it of a theology that is as far removed from the heology of primitive Episcopalfanism as Universalist theory of redemption is from the discarded doctrine of infant damnation. This movement toward a broader outlook began in the Established church in England under such men as Archbishop Temple, Canon Farrar, Dean Stanley and Charles Kingsley. The beginning and growth of it here were nearly contemoraneous and quite even with the begin ning and growth of it in England. Both movements were indicative merely of the general breaking down of the lines of demarcation between all Protestant sects, process of which the East Broofield inciden a natural if extraordinary example. The hold of dogmatic theology upon Protestant churches is growing less and less. "If there veren't any dogmas there wouldn't be any leans," said that master of epigram. Disraeli, to the late Dean Stanley. But the world is coming more and more every day recognize that the maintenance of ecdestastical forms in administration is possible without retaining the narrowing and wife. All this time he was a 'leading citiexclusive beliefs under which those forms zen" of Marion and "an exemplary member

Time Heals Wounds and Harmonises the Sections.

New York Sun. Congress has passed the joint resolution providing for the return to the proper state rect. The university's real estate needs authorities of the union and confederate always have been great and will so con- battle flags that have been in storage in one of the attic rooms of the War department building since the close of the civil war. In opposition to this disposal of these refice not a protest has been made. There are 544 of the flags, about 100 being union banners which fell into the hands of the confederates during the war and were surrendered to the federal government when the con-Immediately after the close of hostilities gress won't bite off more than it can chew

> resolution providing that the battle flags of the federal army should not bear the names of engagements in which they had been borne in the war. From time to time the War department granted requests from northern states for the return to them of their battle flags which, after being captured by the confederates, came finally into the possession of the Washington authorities. Twenty-two union flags were thus returned by the department previous to 1887. In the same period an equal number of confederate flags were disposed of by the sec retaries of war, going mostly to the union organizations that had captured them. Nobody paid any attention to these gifts by the War department until Adjutant General R. C. Drum in the third year of President Cleveland's first term recommended to Secretary Endicott that all of the flags in the possession of the department be returned to the states whose names they bore. Secretary Endicott, himself a Massachusetts man, laid the proposition before President Cleveland, who approved it. On May 26, 1887, Secretary Endicott ordered General Drum to notify the governors of the states represented in the collection of flags that they would be returned, and on June 7 General Drum sent out letters discharging "this pleasant duty." Subsequently, however, the plan was abandoned, on the ground that the legislative department and not the executive had power to

dispose of the trophies. It is probable that if public attention had not been called to the matter by the proposal to return all the flags at once the sec retaries of war would have continued to dispose of them after 1887 as had been done before, and no one would have paid any attention to their action. But no flags have been distributed since 1887. Now a congress republican in both its chambers has voted to do what General Drum, Secretary Endicott and President Cleveland wanted to do eighteen years ago, and a republican executive will carry out the resolution.

Since Cleveland's time veterans of the confederate service have led veterans of the union armies in war against a foreign power. The 'rebel brigadiers' have ceased be of value to the aspiring politician. The "bloody shirt" is almost forgotten Johnny Reb fraternizes with Yank in celebration of their battles. The war is over.

BALFOUR PLANS A BLOW.

Striking Back at the Irishmen Who Irritate Him. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

if Premier Balfour carries out his contemplated plan of equalizing the parliamentary districts of the United Kingdom he will reduce Ireland's vote in Parliament to a comparatively small figure. England and Wales have 495 members of the House of Commons, Ireland has 103 and Scotland has 72. These make up the 670 members of the popular chamber of the British Parliament.

As many years have passed since there has been a redistribution of seats in that chamber some important inequalities have resulted. England. Wales and Scotland are growing in population, while Ireland has been shrinking for sixty years.

At present Scotland has more population and casts more votes for members of Parliament than does Ireland, but Ireland leads it in representation in the proportion which 103 members bear to 72. Naturally the grow ing portions of the kingdom object to the representation which gives Ireland a voice in Parliament out of all proportion to its inhabitants. One of the planks in the Tory ministry's platform is a redistribution of seats which will make an approach toward equalization of the voting power of the individual electors in the various sections of the kingdom. Premier Balfour promises to carry out this demand in the present Par-

liament if he can. Manifestly when this question of depriv ing Ireland of twenty-five or thirty members of Parliament comes up there will be some exciting times in that body. This menace has been hanging over Ireland's head for many years, but it was always averted by one contingency and another. Premier Balfour has a majority of 63 in the House of Commons, as indicated by the recent division involving a vote of confidence in the ministry. He can carry through his program without regard to the attitude of the Irish members. But the Irish party stick together on all issues involving their own country. They will vote solidly against reducing its vote in Parliament. If reduction comes it will be a hard blow to Irish aspirations for home rule. A measure which reduces Ireland's vote in the House of Commons as sweepingly as this will if t should pass will seriously diminish that locality's weight in the British political scheme.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Booker Washington says that since the civil war our negroes have accumulated The president and the kaiser can shake

hands over the twin distinction conferred upon them by the University of Pennsylvania.

Hon. John L. Griffiths of Indianapolis, who has been tendered the consulship of Liverpool, England, is one of Indiana's prominent orators. Abraham Rosenberg of New York has

been unanimously elected grand master of the Sons of Benjamin, which order has a membership of 50,000 in the United States. While Americans are demanding that their consular service be made better, the Canadians are declaring that the American consular service is the most comprehensive, aggressive and excellent in the world.

Darwin admitted that the pursuit of sci ence destroyed his love of art, but Ernst Haeckel, who is one of the greatest living scientists, is also an artist of marked ability. Though Hackel has devoted a long and industrious life to biological researches, he has found leisure to do hundreds of paintings and many of his mono graphs on biology, which are scientific classics, are illustrated with his own pic tures in color.

An Ohio man who was recently elected to congress went to Washington to look around and see what his duties were. He was hospitably received and was wined and dined a great many times by his col leagues. Before he went home he said t his friends: "Ev George I have had good time! I have had dinners and breakfasts and suppers galore given to me. fact, I haven't had my knife out of m

mouth since I struck town." O. A. Baker of Marion Ind., accused of handing \$100 bills to legislators in return for their votes against the anti-cigarette bill, is a pretty smooth promoter. years back he was trustee for an estate. One of the heirs was an Austrian coun tess. Baker biked to Dakota, divorced hi wife and married the counters and the es tate. Later on he turned a similar trick on the countess and remarried his firs

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the

Metropolis. An unusual number of New Yorkers are on the sick list from causes traceable to severe winter weather. The winter is accounted the most disagreeable, stormy and long drawn out in a quarter of a century and is entitled to a high rank in the tra ditions of the oldest inhabitant. Snov storms succeeded snow storms, rendering the street cleaning department helpless and filling the hospitals beyond their capacity Bellevue hospital has 942 patients, and the superintendent has been compelled to make transfers to other hospitals. Fordham and the Bronx institutions are overcrowded, The severe winter is just now be ginning to tell upon weak lungs, weak hearts and not overstrong constitutions

Senator Sumper of Massachusetts offered a Private hospitals are being sought all over the city and suburbs and many of the public patients are in private hospitals Nearly all the hotels have sick patients some serious, many suffering from the grit and bronchitis. All of the doctors of the city are busy and not a few are worn out from the incessant calls upon them night and day.

The corporation of the city of New York handles an immense sum of money and a long array of figures are involved in its financial bookkeeping each year.

The gross funded debt of the city on January 1, 1906, was \$558,265,517.60, but from this should be deducted \$157,330,352.85 of the sinking fund, leaving the city in debt to the extent of \$400,985,164,75. There was an increase in the funded debt in 1904 of \$66-765.673.45. There were also issued revenue bonds during the year to the amount of \$19,832,000, in anticipation of the coming is of the taxes.

In a report made by the city controller on December 6, 1904, it was estimated that the pormal increase per annum of the elty's borrowing capacity will be between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. Mayor McCiellan announces that it will be his policy t keep the issue of obligations for ordinary requirements within this limit and to re serve the present existing margin for such large and important public works as water supply and rapid transit.

'Modish raiment' for dogs as revealed a the dog show in Madison Square Garden consisted of sweaters in some form o other, it seems. According to a dog's complexion is the color of his sweater, and the fit of it is as perfect as any ever worn by a sportsman or athlete. Dogs, such dogs as win prizes in shows nowadays, wouldn' wear garments that were not shapely and becoming; they know, quite as well as any of their human friends, when they look well and feel well in their togs. As a convincing proof of this theory there is the attitude of the "Duchesses" and "Prin cesses" in the show, who insist that lac frills and a furbelow here and there shall contribute to the beauty of their wearing apparel. Isn't that like the sex?

One of the thirty places of silver which Judas received as payment for betraying the Savior was stolen from a collector named Mark Fischer recently and h caused the arrest of a woman named Mrs Wallmer, whom he accuses of knowing something about the coin. The silver piece which is supposed to have crossed the palm of Judas is valued at \$22,000 by the owner, and its authenticity has been fairly well established. "In addition to the silver piece," says Fischer, "other coins were stolen-one of them one of the rarest known and worth \$3,000. There were also a Cupid and Venus coin 3,000 years old; Diana coin, 3.700 years old; a coin 1.700 years old a coin of the sixteenth century, a St. George gold piece, seven large coins of the fifteenth century and some coins of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. All of | Lady Agent-Can't I sell you some n were valuable."

"A favorite diversion just now at Tammany Hall." says a Philadelphia Ledger letter. "is the making of estimates of the number of millions that will be made by Charles F. Murphy, Alderman Gaffney, Murphy's brother John and a few favored ones in the wigwam through the operations of the New York Contracting and Trucking ompany. The attention of the general public, as well as that of envious Tammany leaders, has been drawn to the immense success of this corporation by the announcement of the \$6,000,000 contract awarded by the New York & New Haven road to Murphy's brother and his alder manic partner. The Pennsylvania railroad tunnel was another plum with millions in it for the trucking company. The profits from the building of the gas works at Astoria have been estimated in the hun dreds of thousands; the company will get rich contracts from the corporation that is to build the Sixth avenue tunnel, and equally profitable contracts are in prospect from the undertakings of a quasipublic character.

"The ostensible head of the New York Contracting and Trucking company is John Murphy, a brother of the Tammany leader. but the latter and Gaffney are the real powers in this wonderfully successful cor-Whatever they want from the poration. Board of Aldermen is granted, even highway holdups of the most flagrant charac ter. The company has many docks, valuable for its purpose, for which a most easonable rate is paid to the city. other company can secure the concessions that the Murphy concern can. The forA MATTER OF HEALTH

unate ones in this close corporation already have grown enormously rich, and there are millions more to be had from this mine of graft."

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Every retail merchant in the country will be interested in the result of a suit that has been instituted in the United States district court in New York by a company which issues and redeems trading stamps against trading stamp brokers and merchants who buy and give out the stamps on their own account. for a permanent injunction against such dealers. It is alleged that the merchants named as defendants, who are not subscribers to the trading stamp system, have gone into the business on their own account by buying up old or unredeemed rading stamps issued by the regular subscribers and giving them out to their rustomers. They are enabled to buy them at a low rate and go the subscribers to the system one better by issuing them more iberally. The company avers that Its customers are protesting against the cometition to which they are subjected, and that the ruin of its business is threatened if this practice is allowed to continue. If he company is successful in its suit it will restore the trading stamp business to its once profitable basis. If the company fails to carry its point and the defendants are successful, the business is doomed.

## BREEZY LINES.

Wareham Long—If you had to choose be-tween bein' hung an' havin' to work fur a livin', wich 'd ye do? Tuffold Knutt—Wouldn't do nothin'. Makin' a choice 'd be too much like workin'. I'd let things take the'r course.—Chicago

"Your Majesty," announced a trembling grand duke, "the populace is intoxicated with blood and the aristocracy is drunk with terror;" "Never mind, old Head;" said the czar, with a sad smile, "We still have the zemsky sobor;"—Cleveland Leader. "What do you think of your congress-

man?"
"We don't think of him." answered Farmer Corntossel. "What we sent him away from here for was to get him off our minds."—Washington Star.

Mr. Hussell-The doctor says if I don't take a little rest and not work so hard I'll be dead in a year.

Mrs. Hussell-Yes? What a consolation it must be to you to know that your life's insured.-Philadelphia Press. Father, what is mutualization?" tualization. my son, is a plan by which you give the little stockholders the right to vote—and then spare them this hardship by serving as their proxies."—New York Herald.

Mrs. De Tone-No, you cannot. I never

Ludy Agent-Oh! one can easily see that but why on earth don't you?-Cleveland Hicks-I admit he's acquiring some no-

toriety, but not fame, as you say.

Wicks-Well. I don't see the difference between notoriety and fame.

Hicks-You don't? Then you wouldn't be able to distinguish between the odor of a rose and limburger cheese.—Philadelphia Standard.

SONG OF THE PLAINS.

London Spectator

No harp have I for the singing, nor fingers
fashloned for skill,
Nor ever shall words express it, the song
that is in my heart.
A saga, swept from the distance, horisons
beyond the hill,
Singing of life and endurance and bidding bear my part.

For this song, as I sing it, the song that I love the best, love the best.

The steady tramp in the furrow, the grind of the gleaming steel.

An anthem sung to the noonday, a chant of the open west,

Echoing deep, in my spirit, to gladden and help and heat.

And this is life, as I read it, and life in its fairest form,
To breathe the wind on the ranges, the
scent of the upturned sod.
To strive and strive and be thankful, to
weather the shine and storm,
Penciling over the prairies the destiny
planned by God.

And no reward do I ask for, save only to work and wait.

To praise the God of my fathers, to labor beneath His sky.

To dwell alone in His greatness, to strike and to follow straight. ient and strong and contented the limitiess plains and I. Silent

## FRENCH LICK, INDIANA.



many attractions of the hotel and its surroundings, and

telling of the wonderful cures effected by the waters THE BEST PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE THEM. THE BEST PEOPLE DRINK THEM. FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL COMPANY,

- FRENCH LICK, INDIANA. THOS. TAGGART, PRESIDENT. Round-Trip Tickets "On the Monon Route." REDUCED RATES.

KINDLING WOOD COKE COAL We sell the best Ohio Cooking Coal-clean, hot, lasting. Rock Springs, Hanna, Sheridan, Walnut Block, Steam Coal.

Best medium grade is Illinois Nut \$6; Egg and Lump \$6.25. For heaters and furnaces—Cherokee Nut \$5.25; Lump \$5.50. A hot burner-Missouri Nut, large size \$4.50; Lump \$4.75. Scranton-the best Pennsylvania Anthracite mined. Spadra—the hardest and cleanest Arkansas Anthracite.
All coal hand-screened and weighed over any city scales desired.

COUTANT & SQUIRES, 1406 FAR NAM STREET