

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$1.50; Illustrated Bee, one year, \$2.00; Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00; Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.00; Twenty-first Century Farmer, one year, \$1.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 5c; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 35c; Sunday Bee, per copy, 5c; Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 35c; Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 40c.

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-first and M streets, Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street, Chicago—190 Trinity building, New York—223 Park Row building, Washington—501 Fourteenth street.

COMMUNICATIONS: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department, Omaha, Neb.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only bank checks in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or nearby banks, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Table showing circulation figures for various months and years, including total copies, net sales, and subscription figures.

Now that we have a juvenile court we must also have a juvenile judge, even if he be past 50. Paul Jones was never so hard to find when alive as he seems to be now that he has been dead so long.

Former President Cleveland has just celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday, and without chloroform, too. The proximity of the spring equinox is admonition to look out for atmospheric trouble during the next few days.

That division headquarters of rural mail delivery for Omaha has to be rescued, it seems, as often as our Indian supply depot. The constitutional sixty-day limit on sessions of the Nebraska legislature is elastic. The limit can be raised if the stake is big enough.

Peace has at last been restored in Colorado. Governor Peabody and his Bell-igerent adjutant general has disbanded and retired from the gory field. "Beef trust" magnates will be given the opportunity this week to prove that Commissioner Garfield was not deceived in his estimate of profit in the business.

Joseph Chamberlain says the conservative party will lose nothing by being out of power for a short time. Evidently Joseph does not need an official job just now. If the reconstructed East Omaha railway bridge shall be followed by reconstruction of some of the East Omaha factories Omaha will have substantial grounds for jubilation.

Between the curfew ordinance, the juvenile court law and the prohibition of cannon freerackers, Young America is receiving some pretty hard jolts in these parts. The general public will undoubtedly wish the latest "Missouri compromise bill" to be more enduring than the one drawn by Henry Clay, as it is far more satisfactory.

While cutting the enemy's lines the Japs ought to be careful not to cut the telegraph lines, especially when an anxious public all over the world is eager for the latest war news. County Assessor Reed is getting ready to send his army of deputy assessors into the field. Tax shirkers will take notice to put their ambulances in order and hide themselves behind the breastworks.

The mikado of Japan certainly has a good opinion of himself. In answer to General Oyama's dispatch ascribing victory to the virtue of the emperor that worthy tells them to expect greater victories in future. If the house puts its stamp of approval on the bill passed by the senate the trading stamp as a circulating medium and substitute for fire sale and bankrupt stock attractions will be doomed in Nebraska, at least.

An Iowa preacher has been found guilty of beating his parishioners in a horse trade. The local traders were evidently not up to the David Harum standard since they had to take the matter into court. A bill to allow cities and towns to install heating plants has been recommended for passage in the state senate. Whether this is designed to stimulate the establishment of municipal hot air plants is a mere matter of conjecture. In Omaha a public heating franchise was granted to a private corporation years ago, but it has not availed itself of its doubtless because the prospects of large profits on the investment were not very attractive.

AGAIN THE BEEF TRUST.

Today the federal grand jury at Chicago which is to investigate the alleged Beef trust will be empaneled and tomorrow the inquiry will begin. The scope of it has of course not been made public, but the common understanding is that it is to be confined to ascertaining whether or not the combination of packers has violated the injunction decreed by the federal circuit court and sustained by the supreme court. It is presumed that the Department of Justice has evidence fully justifying the present proceedings, but it is not altogether certain that the government will be able to secure all of the necessary witnesses. It has been reported that important employes of the packing companies have gone into hiding or been sent abroad, though this seems improbable, since such a course would be practically a confession in advance.

The result of the investigation will be awaited by the public with a great deal of interest. There is very general dissatisfaction with the report of Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations regarding the profits of the packing business and there is no doubt that the hope is widespread that the packers will be found amenable to punishment for disregarding the injunction against their combination.

AN OPTIMISTIC FORECAST. The leading financial journal of England takes a decidedly optimistic view of the industrial and commercial progress of the United States in the immediate future. It expresses the opinion that not only will our people find use for all their own capital, but may need foreign capital to carry out the enterprises likely to be developed. It remarks that there are several good reasons for this opinion. In the first place the need for the American people to live economically has passed and as usual with a prosperous and progressive nation, money is being spent with the utmost freedom. Secondly, the country has adapted itself to the new conditions and it is no longer possible to add to the producing power of its industries without large outlays of capital. The growing consumption of the nation will call for rapidly increasing capital outlays in order that production may be correspondingly increased. In the third place, the growth of traffic passing over the railways has been so vast that large capital outlays upon equipment and improvements are becoming essential. Then there is the promise of unprecedented activity in building construction, which from present indications seems certain to be realized.

These certainly appear to be sound reasons, warranted by existing conditions, and their presentation by a foreign journal of the highest standing in the financial world is full of encouragement for our people. That paper adds that the period when European capital will again flow to the United States for employment appears to be at hand. It is not unlikely that there may be another set of foreign capital in this direction for a time, but it is probable that the resources of domestic capital will be found more nearly equal to the requirements than the foreign observer of the situation imagines. American capital is likely to take care of American enterprise and have a share in the work of developing new resources of wealth. At all events this foreign view of the immediate future of the business of this country is exceedingly interesting and encouraging.

UNION LABOR IN POLITICS. The Central Labor union is wrestling with the question whether membership of the trades unions shall exercise their power as a nonpartisan unit, or, rather, whether voters affiliated with the Omaha trades unions shall nominate candidates who are to be supported by the rank and file under a nonpartisan label.

This is a problem that has puzzled a great many thoughtful labor leaders in all parts of the country. From a practical point of view a nonpartisan labor union ticket has no show of winning out except where the nonpartisan labor party is in position to cast a majority or a plurality of all the votes in case more than two parties are in the field.

A much more rational and effective solution of the problem would be for the members of labor organizations to emulate the tactics pursued by the corporations, whose political managers make it their business to dominate primary elections and conventions so as to secure the nomination of the candidates friendly to their interests. In other words, the labor forces should adhere to their party affiliations and exert their influence for the nomination of candidates friendly to labor.

It certainly would be much easier for the labor element to wield the balance of power within the respective parties than it would be for it to organize a new party on so-called "nonpartisan lines" that would be compelled to antagonize the political parties now organized. Summed up, the question that presents itself is whether the labor element shall endeavor to control existing party organizations from within or combat them from without.

A GROUNDLESS APPREHENSION. It would be difficult to offer any substantial reason for the view expressed by Congressman Hull that Japan wants the Philippines and is already planning to take the islands. The Iowa representative is quoted as saying that the Japanese feel that they could handle the Philippines better than any other nation, they need the commerce and business opportunities of the islands, and they feel certain now of their ability to defeat any western nation. "They are getting ready to enforce a policy of Asia for the Asiatics, and that means expulsion of the United States, just as soon as they are free in Manchuria. The United States will have to sell the islands, or fight to keep them."

Evidently Mr. Hull has fallen under the influence of the "yellow peril" fear, which was quite prevalent abroad a short time ago. Where did he get his authority for the unequalled statements regarding Japanese feeling and intentions? Certainly not from those who are entitled to speak for Japan, for without exception they have repeatedly declared that the sole aim of that power in going to war was self-preservation. If her statesmen and diplomats are to be believed she has no desire for territorial aggrandizement, or certainly not beyond the territory which she is fighting to rescue from Russian domination. Perhaps the Japanese do feel, as well they may, a great deal of confidence in their military ability, but to assume that they contemplate a policy which would inevitably incur world-wide hostility is to discredit the intelligence and sagacity of statesmen who have shown themselves to be among the wisest and shrewdest in the world.

The notion that in the event of final victory in the war with Russia, Japan may invite or provoke a conflict with any other power is manifestly absurd. When the present war is ended, whatever the outcome, her resources will be very nearly if not entirely exhausted. She could nowhere obtain the money to carry on another war and it will take a generation at least in which to restore conditions to what they were before hostilities. These and other obvious considerations, leaving out of the question morals and friendships, show the utter fallaciousness of the view expressed by Mr. Hull.

Governor Adams of Colorado insists that Governor Peabody's resignation is a confession that he had no confidence in his claim to the office by virtue of being regularly elected. Governor Peabody on the other hand regards his reinstatement as a vindication of his title by election. Governor McDonald, however, has a right to regard his installation as evidence of popular conviction that neither of his predecessors could establish an indisputable election.

As usual, all the talk down in Missouri about democrats voting for a republican for United States senator proves to have been a grand bluff when put to the Missouri test of "Show me." The democrats would have preferred by far to have kept the senatorial place vacant until they might have a chance to recapture the legislature and choose another democrat for senator.

Federal court bailiffs are rejecting because hereafter they are to be paid at the rate of \$3 a day instead of \$2 a day for every day in service. The district court bailiffs, who are getting \$75 a month, rain or shine, with four months' vacation at full pay, would not see anything in that to cause self-congratulation.

The opposition of corporation lobbyists at the legislature to certain bills on the ground that they are unconstitutional and sure to be knocked out by the supreme court is amusing, if not suggestive, in view of the fact that the corporations have able lawyers hired by the year and are not specially menaced by a hostile supreme court.

Slam evidently is preparing to enter the ranks of world powers, having just authorized a foreign loan of \$5,000,000. The king seems to have learned that the best way to insure political existence is to owe a lot of money to other countries.

Who Will Take the Trouble? San Francisco Chronicle. If half as much trouble were taken to get the underpaid unskilled laborers out of the land as there is to bring cheap labor into the country there would be less human misery in the United States.

Play Escalated Rich. Baltimore American. The president says that rich men are to be pitied. Theoretically, he is right, but practically they will keep on being envied until the majority of mankind decide to live the simple life of plain living and high thinking.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. "There is sorrow in the Tenderloin, we shrouds Langue square, the chorus girls and Johnnies join in a little swear," writes the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. "And all along the great white lane this one thing is discussed: How dealers in the state of Maine have formed a lobster trust—formed a trust to corner lobster and to whip up the price. Every detail of the job goes through which are not exactly nice. From along the whole white highway goes up an awful wail, for folks see in this a measly way to menace the dinner pal. Think of the feelings of a man who through the day has toiled, at night in his dinner no bright red lobster broiled! Think of the feelings of a chorus girl and other footlight charmers large vials of righteous wrath will hurt upon the heads of the Armour's. Right fancy soon will be the charge, and pay the price you will be still some lobster eaters at large, unshackled by the trust. If you should think this is a bluff just stroll along Broadway, where you will see lobster enough on any kind of a day. No matter if it is dark or bright you'll find this town can boast of more lobster any day or night than there is in England's coast. There's the lobster of a lubber, whom we dearly love to knock, who on windy days will rubber near the wild Flatiron block. Then the curious sort of creature who would just as soon as not ask strange damsel with good features to sit in his lap and beg. Another ripe variety is the blind and flowing bowl until in inebriety it has to "flash a roll." Another kind that we all know and could give up all right is the gray-headed, bald-headed beau who cuts up late at night, and who on the water cart and lobster who should be at home from whom we'd gladly part all round about we see. We would not mind if they were caught and handed by a trust. It is a cinch they'd not be bought, and so the trust would bust."

A woman who appealed to the Charity Organization society for help one day last week said that her son was able to assist her if he would. "He does he do?" she was asked. "He has a bootblack chair in his hotel," she replied. "He makes between \$30 and \$40 a week."

The agent sent out to investigate and found the woman's statement true. Her son is employed in one of the big hotels close to Madison square and has been married six years. He declined to assist his mother because she had turned him away from home. He was married, he explained, and it cost him \$100 a month to run his flat.

The young man told the agent he was no longer in the hotel, but the position of brusher in a large hotel was worth \$100 a week if a young man attended to his business. Hotel patrons are liberal tippers. The brusher is expected to find seats for customers if the barbers' chairs are filled, and to hand around the morning and illustrate the hair. The boss pays them no salary. Permission to work in the shop is considered sufficient compensation. The hours are long and in most cases brushers are allowed a boy as an assistant.

Club women of New York found a new rag to beat with. They read the description of the ideal woman given by Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber, who said: "The ideal woman is she whose exterior is in harmony with the beautiful things of earth; her countenance is open and serene; her eyes are clear and bright; her step and movements are graceful and unobtrusive; and appointments, however simple, decorative and befitting her station and work; she radiates health and vigor, and is good to look upon; she is an ornament. Inferior to the real woman's mind is furnished with calm judgment, decision, imagination, and held with love and respect for a clear consciousness of good. She moves along the earth, carrying help and healing in the sympathy and tenderness which she pours out in unstinted measure; she increases the joy of humankind by her own strength into the discouraged soul; she is a light illuminating the ways of her going." After this one would imagine that nothing was left to be said but the fact that it is only a beginning.

A new vice has captured the tenderloin. "Blowing the burners," it is called, and it has won thousands by its seductions. The police and State Board of Pharmacy are at work in an effort to stamp out its fast-spreading influence.

Many who have tried "blowing the burners" as a cathartic cure are now slaves to the cocaine, morphine and opium habits. The new vice has in a few years made its inventors millionaires.

In almost every drug store in the tenderloin and in many of the Harlem drug stores, the "burners" are sold in a great deal of quantities. The price per bottle is 20, 25 and 40 cents. The substance is in a white powder form. With the bottle comes a glass and rubber tube attachment. The glass tube contains more of the "burners." The glass tube is filled with the powder and placed in the nostril. The rubber attachment is placed in the mouth, and with one blow the white substance disappears into the nostrils. That is "blowing the burners."

The amazing statement was made before the City club of New York recently that, while the aggregate nominal capital of all the companies which entered into the Consolidated Gas company, New York, in 1884 was \$17,000,000, on the same day of the consolidation this capital was raised to \$30,000,000, although no capital was contributed to the consolidated company except that which was transferred to it by the several companies.

Other words, \$23,000,000 was made in a day by those who manipulated the combination, and on this vast amount of water the citizens of New York who patronize the gas company pay interest, for of the Consolidated Gas company's stocks and bonds sold above par and pay good rates of dividends or interest.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, has decided to become a gentleman farmer in a small way. Last winter he purchased a country place at Good Ground, Long Island, for \$60,000. It is now being put into order according to his directions and he will take up his residence there shortly. He proposes to raise the chickens, the sheep and the fruit, and to keep the farm in good order.

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COWBOYS IN THE EAST.

Blushed at the Inaugural Ball and Lassoed Modern Katerbuckler. Stray members of the bunch of cowboys which cut into the inaugural parade in Washington riding homeward, stopping at way stations on the road to "God's country" and giving their impressions to reporters on the look out for "good stuff," Skinner Humphrey of Broken Timber, Mont., Long Thompson of Gayroyden, Fred Avery of Crow Hills and Slider Avery of White Chief stopped to graze in Chicago and talked about the inaugural ball.

"Talk about dressing! We do some dog in clothes in Broken Timber, but we were laid out cold at the ball," said Humphrey. "We gets into the room and find that we see a stunning woman cavorting across the floor with a fellow in a swell uniform. But the girl didn't appear to have any clothes on—she looked cold and hot. Long Thompson turned his head away and blushed, something he hasn't done since he was a calf on the range of life. He whispers to us, especially to Slider Avery, who was staring until his eyes began to bulge:

"For God's sake, fellers, don't look! They are the girls of the town without knowing how she looks. Give her a chance to duck."

"So we all shut our eyes but Avery—he never was respectable, anyway. After a time, when it got to seeme, we opened our eyes and there's a hundred or more women skating around, dressed like the first—nothing on but a lariat and a saddle blanket."

"I'm going to bed," says Maxey. "For I ever talk in my sleep after I get home, and my old woman gets on to what awful things I've seen here. It's all day."

"So we backed out, rejecting that we don't have to live where clothes are so scarce. Otherwise we had a bully time."

Seth Bullock, leader of the bunch, let go his feelings in an interview in the New York Sun, saying: "You want to know what I think of this town?" he asked in his quiet, childlike way. "Well, I know as well as you that there are good people in New York City. But, taken altogether, you are the most provincial outfit that there is in the whole country. You've got so much, you think you've got it all. You think that God stopped where he filled the Hudson river with water and that all the rest of the country out beyond just happened so. Nothing counts unless it is done in New York, by a New York man, except to laugh at."

"Now, out in our country we know that New York is a good town. We know that the East is all right. We know that we're all right, too. We think that the coast is pretty good grading. We're proud of the whole country. But New York is proud of itself and thinks that the rest of the country is in luck to be on the same continent. I'm not speaking in any way in harshness or bitterness. But sometimes you get a lot of the joy of being Americans."

"And another thing. A man from out our way can't help seeing certain things. He can't help seeing the way a lot of sheepskin along in these subway cars and street cars of yours crowd women and stamp on their feet to get ahead of them. Great God A'mighty! I came over from Washington yesterday on the Congressional limited and things they called men pushed their way by women who were there before 'em, into the dining car, and when they were through and done with their dinners these same critters sat there and smoked cigars and let the women wait. You don't see that kind of thing out in our country. If that's the typical eastern gentleman, then the real American gentleman is to be found in the West."

RECREATION FOR WEARY STATESMEN at Public Expense. Chicago Tribune. Members of the house committee on rivers and harbors and their families have left their homes for a business and pleasure excursion to the West Indies. The business to be attended to is an inspection of the harbors of Porto Rico to ascertain whether they are deserving of the large sums of money that are being expended on them. The pleasure party, which will consist of the most time, is a cruise around the island of Cuba, with stops at the principal ports for whose improvement the committee on rivers and harbors can do nothing.

Not will its members in all probability, be inclined to do anything for harbors of Porto Rico so long as there remain many in the United States to care for. There are no votes to be got in Porto Rico, while they may be obtained in congressional districts by judicious appropriations.

Members of the committee wished to have at hand information to enable it to answer questions about the value for commercial purposes of Porto Rican harbors it could have requested the coast survey to give what information it had, if it had none, to make some rough surveys. The committee could have learned more in that way than they can by making a personal investigation.

The trip is a junket. It will cost the government \$20,000 or more, for which it will get no return. But the members of the committee on rivers and harbors have been working hard for three whole months. They feel that the country ought to be grateful to them for not having put a great deal more pork barrel at a time when the expenditures of the government exceed its revenues, and that that gratitude cannot take a more acceptable form than a free trip through the West Indies at a season when it is pleasant there and chilly in the United States.

WHOLESALE TEACHING. Comment on the President's Home Life Address. Kansas City Times. It is worthy of note that the press of the country has assumed a distinctly dignified attitude toward the president's late home-life sermon as compared with the flippant comments that first greeted his race-suicide utterances. The importance of this question, in its broad sense, and the right of the President of the United States to discuss upon it, have dawned on the people more clearly because of Mr. Roosevelt's earnest and persistent admonitions. The president is not easily disconcerted in the pursuit of policies he believes to be essential to the highest development of the nation. It has been observed that most of his formal recommendations bear upon the fundamental laws of government and the national life. Likewise his informal discourses relate almost wholly to nonpolitical, but very important, phases of national well being. He is a great believer in the virtues of the home as the foundation stone of the virtues of the nation. He continuously holds up the simpler, if more laborious, responsibilities of the domestic establishment as distinguishing it from social, educational or commercial ambitions of the household.

It is evident that the president has strong convictions as to woman's proper sphere and man's particular duties and laws. He has no use for the man who is not "a good husband and father," or the woman who is "sunk in vapid self-indulgence or has let her nature be twisted until she prefers a sterile, pedestrian, unoriginal life to that of great and beautiful development of character which comes only to those whose lives know the fullness of duty done, or effort made and sacrifice undergone." And the people may well profit by such teaching at a time when so much of the wheel turning for the coming season.

Preparings for Big Business. Philadelphia Record. The railroads of the country are to be made ready for unprecedented business for the coming years by unprecedented expenditures for new equipment. The builders of locomotives and cars are overrun with orders, amounting in the aggregate to \$200,000,000. It is the business of the transportation companies to adjust the means of movement to demand upon the part of shippers, and this extraordinary expenditure is based upon the expectation of extraordinary business activity. If there shall be such a time as this, the well-kept all the wheels turning for the coming season.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ten big charitable institutions in New York City were built by J. Pierpont Morgan, but none bears his name. A bacteriologist advises the baking of old paper money as a means of killing the germs. Only the people who have money to burn have money to bake. Thirty-five years ago W. H. Newman was a brakeman on a southern railroad at \$2 a day. Today he is president of the great Vanderbilt system, with a salary of more than \$100,000 a year.

A St. Louis antiquarian thinks he has proved that the American Indian is descended from the Etruscans and Phoenicians. There is still better evidence he descended from Adam, though.

Since the strained relations between Sweden and Norway have produced so much irritation in both countries, the name of the Arctic explorer, has been mentioned frequently as the future prime minister of Norway.

The limit of modesty is reached in Toledo, O., where stuffed stockings have been removed from shop windows. This modest feeling is noted among the harbor flies. When they perch upon a victim they wrap their wings around their long nude limbs and bore for blood.

Measuring the distances across the map from eastern Siberia to St. Petersburg one perceives that the opportunities for "manly retreat" are still almost numberless. Among the places at which other glorious last stands may be made are Khabarovsk, Blagovestensk, Kottomangon, Verkin Uliank, Krasnoyarsk and Petropaulovsk.

Press agents are no longer confined to the show business. The Street trust has one, the Westinghouse people have a press agent. He or she gives out information as to the number of guests, their names, and always makes sure that the time of the entertainment is correctly given and the names of all persons attending are spelled correctly.

WHITTLED TO A POINT. "So our little love drama has ended," he said passionately. "Oh, no," she replied, encouragingly. "Only the first act."—Somerville Journal.

"He's got more money than he knows what to do with, I hear," said a woman. "Yes, but he's not to be married." "Well, his wife will know a thing or two."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Sometimes," confided Mrs. Longwood to her intimate friend, "I think my husband is the patient, gentlest, best natured soul that ever lived, but sometimes I think it is merely laziness that ails him."—Chicago Tribune.

"What is the difference between man and woman?" "I give it up." "Well, a woman doesn't mean half the wicked things she says and a man doesn't say half the wicked things he means."—Saturday School Teacher—Wille, of whom we are told the Bible said: "His hand was against every man and every man's hand was against him."—Little Willie Flatus—'I donno, teacher, but I guess it may 'a' been the janitor."—Baltimore American.

"Tess—O! he makes me tired. He's always trying to get me to do things. I don't want to do them. But you told me you liked him so much you wouldn't mind if he did kiss you."—Tess—That's just it. He's always trying to get me to do things. I don't want to do them. But you told me you liked him so much you wouldn't mind if he did kiss you."—Philadelphia Press.

"Digues—You had a delightful dream last night. What was it about?" "Well, I dreamt I was paying me all the money you have borrowed from me at various times."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. McCall—You've got a new girl, what sort, she? Mrs. Hiram Offen—Well, she's very good natured and tender hearted. Mrs. McCall—Really? Mrs. Hiram Offen—Yes, while I was doing her work today she told me not to work too hard—Chicago Tribune.

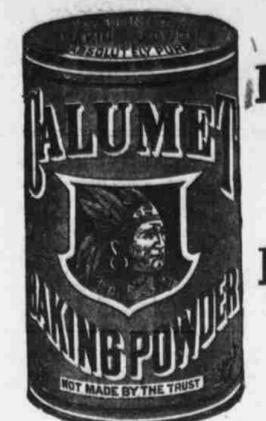
"THIS FEVER CALLED LIVING." Brooklyn Life. "This fever called living," said Pos, in a "well" descriptive of life's ever-haunting pain. The phrase, though poetic, small knowledge displays. Of the symptoms that indicate life nowadays. So long we your ears while I tell, if you please, And let that our citizens catch the disease.

In old Philadelphia, solid and sleek, Where Sabbath prevails seven days in the week, Where nothing is heard but the snore of the "copper," And "clocks" are not run (because running is improper), And citizens yawn while the trolley cars creep, Life isn't a fever—it's more like a Sleep.

In Boston, where only the chosen may feast, Where the bartender seasons your cocktail with Greek, Where the maid that you woo sits Minerva-like frowning, And craves your hopes with quotations from Browning, Where the gateway of Heaven is called Beacon Hill, Life isn't a fever—it's more like a Chill.

In dizzy New York, money mad with the Or giddy rich-quick and of getting-poor-quick, Where skyscrapers, stilted high over the Earth are built in a day—and the next are torn Where crowds meet and struggle like Life floods through a chasm for more like a Spasm. A fever—it's more like a Spasm.

Girls' and Misses' Tailor Made COATS. BROWNING, KING & CO.



Health Calumet makes light, digestible wholesome food.

Economy Only one heaping teaspoonful is needed for one quart of flour.

STATE PRESS OPINION.

Sutton News: What has the legislature done? It would not be so bad if its sins were of omission instead of commission; but—what's the use?"

Wayne Herald: The republican party of Nebraska is going to be held responsible for the failure of the present legislature to give the state relief from the domination of the railroads.

Friend Telegraph: The Omaha Bee very properly remarks that the railroads who are insisting that they should be allowed to fix rates consistent with the market value of their investment, but who are refusing to pay taxes on valuation far below what they desire to fix rates on, are a little inconsistent to say the least.

Wayne Herald: The Herald is opposed to the free pass system for public officials now in vogue in the state of Nebraska and gives notice hereafter now that from this time forward it will not support a public office anyone who is not pledged to refuse to accept a pass under any circumstances. Officials are allowed sufficient mileage to cover the travel necessary in the performance of their official duties and no excuse can be given for the acceptance of a pass. Cut them out.

Norfolk News: The Bee criticizes a disposition among Omaha business men for showing their indifference to the proposed commodity law, on the ground that it will not be of benefit to that city. The Bee holds a different view, and says that if there were no direct benefits, the indirect benefits resulting from the relief of the farmers and stockraisers of Nebraska from excessive freight rates ought to enlist our sympathetic co-operation." This is the proper view to take of the question.

Butler County Press: The Bee points out to Omaha business men the selfishness they exhibit in announcing their want of interest in a commodity rate bill. The Bee is justified in its criticism. Omaha has never shown any interest in any legislative matter which farmers desire, but Omaha thinks it very strange when farmers in the legislature do not rally to their support when they want to tax railroad terminals for city purposes. People are prone to forget that like negroes like—selfishness never inspires philanthropy and generosity in the other fellow.

Arcadia Champion: We have been told two or three times that the only people who want the primary election law are the country newspapers. The reason why the legislators at Lincoln have an idea as to how to please the people is because there has been no chance for the public to express themselves on the proposition while the newspapers can make known their views. But that the country press in this question, as in all questions, only reflects the public sentiment, the people at large those legislators will find to be an undoubted fact.

Bloomfield Monitor: It is high time, if the present Nebraska legislature intends doing anything for their constituents, that they were about it. The republican party should be expected to make needed changes in the new revenue law, and the revenue law should be properly amended and adjusted. The people of the state demand the proper adjustment of their tax burdens and the rank and file of the republican party never inspires philanthropy and generosity in the other fellow.

The cattle feeding industry of the state and some other industries of our commonwealth demands a proper railroad rate law, and this legislature should see that it is forthcoming. There are some other things that might be done for the good of the people and among them are to take up the most important things, act upon them and adjourn. Much far more important things are accomplished some of these things or all of them, and manage to consume the entire session as they have so far been doing, by simply killing time, there is bound to be a day of reckoning for them later on. It is time to get down to business if there's any business in them.

A VITAL DIFFERENCE. What Ought to Be, Not What Is, in Rate Making. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Press agents of the railroads are calling attention to an article in one of the current weeklies on how a railroad