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Subscribed in ubscribed in my presence and sworn to ore me this lst day of March, 1906. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Publi

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

That municipal asphalt paving repair plant can't get down to business any too soon to suit Omaha citizens.

From this distance it is difficult to tell whether there are more peace rumors than bombs in the air in Russia.

The principal danger to the Iowa car didate for president is that he will have passed over the course before the race is

Ohio bankers may find in the promised autobiography of Madam Chadwick the consolation that they were not caught by an amateur.

If there is anything in a name Explorer Peary will be well protected from frigidity when he sails to the north pole in the good ship "Roosevelt."

to investigate private car lines there will would be forced to sue for peace. This probably be another Omaha delegation view was expressed only a few weeks to the Windy City as the guests of the United States.

The fact that Russia has shown a foreign correspondent \$325,000,000 in gold takes men to fight.

If the Congregational mission people don't want the Rockefeller money, they will doubtless be able to find some other church willing to relieve them of the burden of spending it.

Governor Morales of Santo Domingo than in her enemy, greatly superior is at least setting a good example to though the resources of the latter are. President Castro of Venezuela in his effort to bring about a better understanding with the United States.

And now the business man in Russia is threatening to "go into politics." If the American precedent is followed some disaffected grand duke will probably be found at the head of the movement.

The place for the retrenchment act is over in the county court house. While pect a peaceful adjustment of the the so-called reformers have been besieging the republican city hall the democratic pie-biters almost carried off the whole court house.

Omaha lost all their senses? Do they view in administration circles that the comprehend the effects of an additional plaster of \$360,000 in mortgages upon means and the president will urge its their city and the inevitable increase of ratification at the next session of the their tax burdens?

Now that a German writer has concluded that his country need not fear an American invasion it is possible that the spite the panicky reports that have come American hog can boldly resume the onslaught on German pork eaters.

Kentucky county officials who have been indicted for complicity in a murder case are probably pleased to think that there is no political feature to the killing, otherwise they might as well plead guilty and build their own gibbets.

Birds of a feather flock together. The recent investigation by a state senate committee into a \$5,000 boodle fund story has served again to expose the intiniate connection between certain professed republican office holders and the local democratic organ

It is beginning to dawn on people familiar with the situation that the fight and by adopting a fair and reasonable against the new charter bill is carried policy avert any grave trouble. on by retained lawyers and paid lobbyists in the interest of paving contractors whatever is done to straighten our relaand political grafters, who do not want | tions with those two countries will be to be pried loose from their jobs.

Pearse has given one of his teachers a her protection and to secure her dodistinguish different brands of beer.

GOLD STANDARD FOR MEXICO.

from the introduction of the new monetary standard.

say. Especially will it be of advantage from week to week where it stood, owing to the fluctuations in exchange. With the establishment of the gold ished. standard there will come stability in exchange, thus relieving importers of the uncerfainty incident to the silver standfit and the change should prove especially favorable to labor, as the wage earner will be paid in money whose purchasing power is not liable to change from day to day. The gold standard assures to the workingman payment in money that is not affected by market price, as is the case with silver, Mexico has been somewhat slow in getting into line with the gold countries, but the problem was a difficult one that called for the most careful consideration and treatment. Her able president and sagacious minister of finance were wise in delaying a change of monetary standard until the country had become fully ready for it, thereby insuring its permanence. The resources of Mexico are be ing rapidly developed and it is not to

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CREDIT.

noney. It has already been noted that her domestic loan was oversubscribed shown to be insufficient they may be several times, strikingly attesting an unsuspected degree of prosperity among days after such amendment the clerk is of view. At present, Kansas seems to her bankers and corporations. The government having concluded to see what could be done with a foreign loan sent an agent to London with a proposal for \$150,000,000. Within five days after his and the council must order and fix arrival he had secured an agreement from financiers to float a loan and this will be done, a portion of the amount to be taken by American bankers and corporations. The terms offered may be regarded as liberal under the circumstances. It appears that German bank ers were desirous of getting a part of the loan but the British and American financiers wanted all of it.

Such evidence of Japan's financial credit ought to make a pretty strong impression at St. Petersburg, where it has been urged that she would eventu ally break down financially, owing to in-When the Chicago grand jury begins ability to obtain money abroad, and then at a conference of ministers which discussed the financial side of the war situation. It was then thought that Japan could not negotiate a foreign loan, but which it keeps in its vaults would only while French bankers, it is believed by prove that while money may "talk" it advice of the government, refused to let Russia have more money for continuing the war, the fluanciers of England had no hesitation in agreeing to float a Japanese losn for a larger amount than Russia sought to obtain in France. Manifestly the world's financiers have a great deal more confidence in Japan

THE FOREIGN SITUATION According to some reports from Wash ington the situation respecting Santo Domingo and Venezuela is considered by certain public men so serious that they question the propriety of the president leaving the national capital on his proposed vacation. On the other hand, it is said that administration officials see no occasion for concern. They ex-Venezuela entanglement and think that Santo Domingo affairs will remain unchanged until the senate meets again and has an opportunity to pass on the treaty which went over from the recent Have the small home owners of South extra session. It is understood to be the Dominican protocol is not dead by any

> session. He is said to regard this as the most important matter the administration has at this time to deal with. Defrom the island republic the administra tion does not apprehend that there will be any serious trouble there. So far as the European governments having claims against Santo Domingo are concerned, it is believed that none of them will take any action that might precipitate a crisis. It is pointed out that these governments realize that the United States is doing everything possible to secure the payment of their claims and that anything like forcible action on their part would only aggravate the difficulties of the situation. As to Venezuela, while the attitude of her president toward this country has been provokingly insolent and defiant, there is

reason to hope that he will come to real

ize the mistake and folly of his course

senate as earnestly as he did at the last

The country may feel assured that done in a perfectly orderly way. There is no disposition at Washington to take alty candidates who are bidding for According to Milwaukee newspaper any advantage of these republics. The their support. reports, Superintendent of Schools C. G. wish as to Santo Domingo is to afford low rating because "he knows too mestic peace and tranquillity, in order tain measure of inconvenience in order much." This must be a mistake. When that she may have material progress to facilitate the erection of new buildlast here the genial educator publicly de- and prosperity. In proposing to help ings, but there is no good reason why clared that the chief qualification for a that country take care of its foreign in the rights of the public in the streets

After several years of deliberation on had no desire or purpose of aggrandizestandard established. The time fixed This our government will of course infor this is only a month hence, but the sist upon, but the indications are that eration that the business interests of the plated and it is safe to say that none country are undoubtedly fully prepared will be resorted to unless Castro, in the for the change, so that no disturbance exercise of his dictatorial powers, should or unsettling effect is to be apprehended become intolerably arbitrary and defiant. We do not want a quarrel with any southern republic and will do evbenefited by the change it is needless to avoid a quarrel, but it must be understood by those countries that we shall dends. to the importing interest, which under at all times and under all circumstances the silver standard has not been sure insist upon having our rights and interests respected and that persistence in disregarding these will certainly be pun-

KEEPING COUNCILMEN STRAIGHT The lower house of the Wisconsin legislature passed a bill last week which, if concurred in by the Wisconsin senate will inaugurate a new departure in municipal government. The bill contemplates the removal from office of any alderman of any city in the state through petition and subsequent elec-

qualified to choose a successor to any the country's whisky supply is adulterated. alderman stating the charges against him and asking a new election is the provisional remedy for a deficient or untrustworthy municipal lawmaker. The signers of a petition or petitions asking for his removal are required to give their signers of the petition must state under oath that the statements therein made are true and that each signature to the be doubted that this will proceed with paper appended is the genuine signature increased rapidity under the gold stand- of the person whose name purports to

be thereunto subscribed. Within ten days from the date of the filing of such petition the city clerk Japan is having no trouble in getting must verify the names by the registration books, and in case the petitions are obliged to make another verification, and if the petition shall be found to be sufficient, he is required to submit the same to the city council without delay date for holding an election not less than thirty nor more than forty days from the date of the clerk's certificate to the council that a sufficient petition is filed. Thereupon the city council must call a special election and the names of all candidates, as well as the name of the councilman who is sought to be removed, are printed upon an Australian ballot, and if the incumbent of the office receives a piurality of the votes cast at the election he retains his seat. If another candidate receives a plurality he becomes his successor. In case the party who receives the highest number of votes shall fail to qualify within ten days after receiving notification of election, the office shall be deemed vacant.

While the proposed new Wisconsin aldermanic recall law is an extraordinary measure, it is not strictly original. The model for this new departure was found in the new city charter of Los Angeles, framed by its own citizens without the assistance of the legislature of California. What its effect will be is yet problematic, but that it would afford a great restraint upon municipal councils there can be little doubt.

The fortieth anniversary number of the World-Herald is a very creditable issue, although the inheritance of that paper today from the Herald, whose foundation it commemorated, is so slim that its own founder would not recognize it. Its enterprise would have been as commendable as it has been profitable had it been issued on the fortieth anniversary of the old Omaha Herald, which was really grafted on to an 8-year-old weekly by Dr. Miller. But the publication of an anniversary number in March when the real anniversary day of the first number of the Herald will not be reached until October next is something of an anachronism. It can scarcely be said that a precedent was established for antedating an Omaha pupil the opportunity to gain a thorough newspaper anniversary by the Omaha semi-centennial jubilee. In that case the exact date of the first settler within the present limits of Omaha was not known.

South Omaha real estate speculators who expect to profit by the proposed issue of bonds for the erection of a city hall that will eventually be converted into a police station have devised an ingenious scheme for carrying the bonds next week Tuesday. It is proposed to give the voters an opportunity to express their preference for the site upon which the building will stand. This innocent amusement, which binds nobody when it comes to final decision, is expected to draw hundreds of people to the poils who otherwise might not be inclined to participate in the prize distribution in which all but one number will draw blanks and impose on all the South Omaha property owners a perpetual tax to meet the interest on the building and the increased expense of maintaining new jobs for political culum" is quite overwhelming. Judged by

Omaha has ceased to be the wickedest city and Chicago, it seems, has taken her place, judging by the startling record of crime and lawlessness which the Chicago newspapers are serving up to Chicago voters who are expected to participate in its municipal election next week. But the average Chicago voter will be terribly perplexed after reading the signed statements of the six mayor-

Omaha is willing to submit to a cerhigh rating as teacher was ability to debtedness, by a judicious administra- should be abrogated altogether during

government distinctly declared that it cities contractors are required to keep a clear sidewalk passage for pedestrians the question of reforming its monetary ment. In regard to Venezuela all that and are restricted in their appropriation system, the Mexican government has our government asks is that the rights of the roadway for storage of building finally announced that the free coinage and interests of American citizens there materials, to say nothing of protecting of silver is to be stopped and the gold shall receive fair and just consideration. adjoining property owners from overflow of rubbish or water. Why should not Omaha enforce some reasonable matter has been so long under considing on coercive measures are now contemired upon builders in the interest or even because they own stock in railof the otherwise helpless general public?

It is to be hoped that American in vestors will not be led astray by the That the country will be materially erything that can properly be done to Hudson's bay. The wheat and corn fields of Nebraska will pay better divi-

A Painful Dilemma.

Indianapolis News. From all this talk of peace at St. Peters burg it is evident that the Russians want to let go, but do not know how

Squints in that Direction Chleage Tribune

Reoresentatives of the alleged Beef trust are of the opinion that the federal grand Jury is "seeking to indict." The jury may have a dim, hazy idea that it was summoned for some such purpose as that.

Raising the Limit. Washington Post.

Some people will believe that Dr. Wile, has his wires crossed when he says that man may live and be vigorous at 90 years A petition of a majority of electors of age and then adds that 85 per cent of

Drawbacks in that Direction.

Kansas City Journal. peace can be found only in religion says Colonel Bryan. But you have to fight for it even there. Else what becomes of the scriptural passages about buckling your armor on and fighting the good fight home address, and at least five of the And what becomes of the Salvation Army and the big drum?

New York Sun. Governor Hoch of Kapsas is somewhat of humorist; and he may be indulging his sportive genius when he says that the bat- and, going through the collection, tleship Kansas will be "christened" "Kansas crude oll." Oil on the waters is natural and salutary, however; and many excellent persons object, for reasons inmarine "christenings." A bottle so used amended within ten days. Within ten is a bottle wasted from the alcoholic point

Utility of Wealth.

Chicago Chronicle. Henry James is quoted as saying: "Th most astonishing thing which I have noted on my return to America is the tremendous display of wealth. The next most astonishing thing is the lack of anything to back What is the matter with Mr. James eyesight? Wealth in America has tremen dous energy, enterprise and sagacity back of it. Wealth does not spring out of the ground, nor is it had for the asking. It belongs in the main to those who have brains creative genius, foresight, industry and decision. It does not stay long where these are wanting.

Moral Standard of America.

Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., in the Inde-pendent The general moral standard of the United States still appears to me, as it did twenty years ago, to be, on the whole, higher than that of western Europe. (The differences between France, Germany and England are. Even in the wealthlest class, where luxury weakens the sense of duty and lays mer and women most open to temptation, there are apparently fewer scandals than the same class shows elsewhere. Nor is the morality of any country to be measured by the number of divorces. Its condition may be really worse if people cynically abstain from obtaining divorces where there are grounds for obtaining them. Although there is more wealth in America than in England, luxury is less diffused, and that idle and self-indulgent class which sets a bad example to other classes is relatively smaller.

FADS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Delayed Reforms Bound

in Due Time.

Philadelphia Ledger war which some members of the New York Board of Education and many of the teachers in the schools, who are believed to represent an overwhelming majority of the parents of the pupils of that city, are waging for the application of some common sense to the curriculum in the elementary public schools is of interest to every city in the country. The fight which the New York opponents of fads are carrying on must be taken up sooner or later in every large city. If the fight is won in New York, as it will be eventually, other cities will follow, and the idea that the elementary schools are primarily for the purpose of affording to the ordinary grounding in the fundamentals, and not for the purpose of pedagogical experimentstion, will finally be impressed on boards of education and educators.

There are many people who would say that children must be amused, and that there must be breaks in the regular duties in order that the minds of small children should be relaxed, but it must not be forgotten that under this extraordinary system there is provision made for not only musical instruction extending over the entire seven years of the course, but recesses organized games as a part of the currialum, opening exercises, nature study, science, physiology, hygiene, drawing and constructive work, and other things, including reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, science and the like. No one denies the possible value of sew

ing, even for boys, or of the studies of textiles, or of the exercises in combining colors, or of any of the multifarious studies or amusements or games or fads which have been forced into the curriculum; but common sense is revolting against the attempt to crowd all of these things into a limited time which could be protably given to the doing of the necessary things well. The indictment which the opposition to the fad idea brings against the "stuffed curriresults, the stuffing process is a lamentable failure in New York and everywhere else "The system crowds the children so much that they forget one thing in learning an-The children are deficient in spelling, in arithmetic, in writing and in everything which they should know and know well. The music course is so technical that not one child in ten can read music after devoting much time to music study for seven years, and so on down the list. All the children have a miserable smatter of many things, and they are all incom petent and uneducated. And it is not alone in what they do not learn that the system is victous; it dissipates the attention and

renders the pupil incapable of really gripping a thing and mastering it. That is the charge against the evolution of the American public school where the science of pedagogies has had full swing The American public schools are doing great work; many of them are good, but there is every reason to believe they would be of greater benefit to the pupils and to the nation if pedagogics should be temtion of its finances, the United States the entire constructive period. In other pered with a little more comomn sense.

WHY SENATORS HALTED.

Unique Explanation of the Shelving of Rate Regulation. St. Paul Dispatch.

It is all a mistake, this notion that th agents of railways or hold places by virue of their "inflocence" on legislatures, ways. We fear we may have said something to encourage the mistake, for one is liable to err who has not seen all around subject, and we hasten to correct, as far as possible, our own error and that statement of a Canadian expert that into which we may have unintentionally there is promise of diamond fields near led others. None of these motives stayed the feet of the senators who prevented conmideration of that bill, none so paitry could affect the action of these broadminded men of course not.

It was due to their worshipful rever ence for the constitution that they paused. They would giadly have sent the bills kiting through the senate, if they had not found that venerable and venerated document lying prone across the way. True, they were long in discovering it, but we have no doubt that some of them drew deep lungs full of breath of relief wher they found it. It is in section 2, of article i, that they find the bar not only to these bills, but to any bill which places rate-making power in the Interstate Commerce commission. That clause is

"No tax or duty shall be levied on arti des exported from any state. No prefer ence shall be given by any regulation of ommerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another. And then they shook their heads and

looked wisely doubtful and kowtowed to the constitution, and said: "Amen! So it is written, and so be it." And the scribes about them forthwith wrote down, for the enlightenment of the unenlightened what mentthe senators said, and how very eminent lawyers also shook their serious heads and gave feeless opinions that the senators had saved the constitution from being smashed by a heedless congress.

We thought that in some one of brochures which had been kindly sent us from the rallway literary bureau we had read something like this great discovery found it in a pamphlet giving the opinion of James B. Dill, eminent on the law side of our modern multi-corporations, under date of January 22, in which he quotes this comprehensible by many other excellent section and lays down the opinion that "It persons, to the use of champagne at the is inconceivable that any body of men, however constituted, could fix rates of transportation between points ('points, not 'ports') in the United States, it being have a good deal more vitriol than oil in borne in mind that power to fix any rates involves control over all, without giving preference to ports of one state over those of another." And then he Illustrates it by distances from Chicago to New Orleans and to New York, where "preference to one port might be made by less rate."

That when the section was written there were no railways; that all interstate commerce was by vessel; that the states had been having a disastrous application of the policy of protection by raising bars against imports from each other, and that it was that abuse it was sought to prevent by that section, occurs neither to Mr. Dill nor to the senators who felt so relieved at his findi "Mr. Dill himself, seems to sense the irrelevancy, for he speaks of rates between "points" while the section relates only to "ports." His construction asks too It presumes that the fathers were endowed with a prescience that foresaw the development of the internal merce by railways; foresaw that the day would come when public control of their rates might be necessary, and, with asnot so great as is commonly supposed). tonishing foresight, put up the bars. But any port in a storm.

> YOU'RE FOOLING, MR. FISH. Demand for Railroad Rate Regulation a Very Live One.

Minneapolis Times. "Railroad agitation is dead."-President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad. Don't you believe it, Mr. Fish. We haven' the slightest idea that you are in earnest in this expression of opinion. If you are, you are certainly a very poor judge of the American people. A movement demanded by every state of the union and sanctioned by the whole people does not die in a day. Opposition but encourages and stimulates the people in demanding their own. will be the dominant question at elections until relief has been obtained, and the men who go to congress and to the state legislatures will have to answer their constitu-

ents in support of this principle. We know it is not a dead issue. The raffroads know it and their literary bureau is working overtime in endeavoring to kill it. One of the most recent circulars related t the vast number of stockholders who would be affected by square treatment, the ending of rebates, etc. Your own road was mentioned, Mr. Fish, as having more small stockholders than any other-a fact which we happen to know is due to the investment that your wise management offered your employes as an inducement to prevent labor disturbances.

The latest literature on the question is based on Dun's statistics of the intimate relations beween freight rates and the cost of living. The circular shows that a reduction in freight rates of 4 per cent did not bring a corresponding reduction in the price of commodities, which enables the bureau to draw the inference that "there is intimate relation between railway freight transportation and the price of the commodity." The agitation is not dead, Mr. Fish.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The only description that seems to acount for President Castro is that he is a cigarette fiend.

The Nevada legislature which has just adjourned broke all records for American commonwealths by repealing every restrictive liquor and gambling law on the

Emperor William concedes that he does not care for world empire. "A keg of beer, Germania, a box of pretzels, and thou and I by the Weser singing-that were paradise now. The old brick house in Cincinnati in

which Thomas Buchanan Read forty years ago wrote "Sheridan's Ride," has been sold and is to be torn down to make room for a new manufacturing building. memorial tablet was recently placed on the house.

emulate the example of American philanthropists in the liberality of their gifts for public purposes. The gift of \$4,000,000 by Str William MacDonald of Montreal to the cause of education in the province of Quebec is a princely one and would be notable in any country.

Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oll company, reaches his office on Broadway, New York, exactly at 10:30 every morning and leaves at 3:30 p. m. to the minute. So methodical is he in this respect that employes in the building are said to regulate their watches by his arrival and departure.

Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, fa just putting the finishing touches at his studio at Giverny, France, to an equestrian statuette of President Roosevelt as a Rough Rider, made at the request of a group of the president's intimate friends. which will be cast in bronze and pre sented to the president as soon as possible. ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Matters of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. Lieutenant General Chaffee has gone over he list of retired officers of the army who senate balked at the rate-control bills be- have made application for assignment to cause so many of them are either the active duty, mostly in charge of recruiting offices in various parts of the country. So far only a few of the many applicants have been designated for duty, and it does not appear that in any event many officers will be called from the retired list to perform duty of any sort. In fact, General Chaffee believes there are some very good reasons why certain officers who are desirous of assignment to active duty should receive prompt notice that their applications are not to be considered. In such instances a letter has been sent to officer most directly interested, stating that owing to his advanced age and his long separation from the service the War department does not consider him entirel available.

> The judge advocate general of the army an approved opinion in regard to the purchase of discharge by enlisted men. BB3'8:

Enlistments in the volunteer forces which were authorized to be raised by the acts of April 22, 1898, and May 11, 1898. were required to be made for a period of two years, 'unless sooner terminated,' and hose required by the act of March 2. 1899, were required to be discharged 'on o before July 1, 1901.' It was therefore impossible for a volunteer enlistment to be made for the three-year period, which is the kind of enlistment to which G. O. 48, of 1904, exclusively applies, and it is the opinion of this office that in determining the purchase price of a discharge under the order only complete enlistments of three years, increased or decreased by periods in cases where soldiers were held in the service, can be considered in determining the original number of an enlist-

Numerous inquiries have been made to the War department in regard to the pro posed legislation for the promotion of civil war veterans who served but thirty years It was understood at the previous session of congress that during the session just ended there would be legislation to this effect, putting all civil war veterans on the retired list on an equal footing, and Senator Teller was understood to be the head and front of this movement. The records show that the question did not come up in the house or senate at any time, and, more over, that the military committees of neither house took up the question. The War department made no special effort to that end, and, it may be added, is no likely to make an effort during the next session of congress. Whatever is done will probably have to be done by the same means as affect the legislation of benefit to other civil war veterans. The War department may find it neces-

sary to send out special instructions to record in the case of those officers who overstay their leave. This was the subject of a recent opinion by the judge advocate general of the army and approved by the secretary of war. There are instances where this overstaying of leave for a few days may be excused by competen authority; but it is required that such absentceism shall be properly recorded and a report of the occurrence, on being forwarded to Washington, shall contain a statement that the absence was due to unavoidable causes. In one case which came up before the military secretary this week it was found that the officer had been prevented from returning to his posbecause of the delay in a train which under ordinary conditions, should have reached its destination in time to have enabled him to report within the period t of his authorized absence. The add day or two over that period was recorded simply as "excused." The papers were returned to the department commander through military channels for the benefit of everybody concerned, with instructions that it should be stated that the cause of delay was unavoidable.

The judge advocae general of the army has had before him a question whethe a soldier in the hands of the civil authori ties awaiting trial, whose term of service expires, should be discharged. The decision is in the affirmative. The judge advocate general says: "It is well settled that there is no authority for the retention of a soldier in the military service to make good the time lost in the hands of the civil authorities, and, therefore, man so situated is entitled to his discharge when the time of his enlistment expires, and no advantage should accrue to the United States through postponing the delivery of the discharge. A soldier is en titled to pay for such time as he serves the United States until the date of his discharge; he is not entitled to pay, however for such periods during his enlistment as he may not have served-for instance while absent without leave, or in the hands of the civil authorities. The statute provides that where a man is discharged, 'except by way of punishment for an offense he shall receive 4 cents a mile as travel pay from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment." This decision will lead to a change in the army regulations, paragraph 1409, so as to make its provisions accord with existing law.

An interesting historical discovery has been made by the constructing quarter master at Fort Ontario, N. Y., in the work of building new roads at that place The excavation brought the laborers upor an old cemetery some ten or twelve feet below the present surface. Great care was exercised in preserving the old tombstones unearthed and the bones discovered. This cemetery is evidently one which was estab lished at the original fort between 1755 and 1836. The contents of the graves will be removed to the new cemetery, and the tombs will be there erected and preserved as they possess an historical value. One of the graves is that of Lieutenant Basil Dunbar, "of His Majesty's Fourth Rol

A MATTER OF HEALTH HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Amu. Regt., who departed this life October 12, 1759." Another is the grave of John Riclass, "late Corporal of ye LV Regt. who departed this life ye XVth July, 1764.

LINES TO A SMILE.

Knicker-I couldn't for the life of me re-Mrs. Knicker-Just to remind you to bring courself home -Philadelphia Ledger.

"All very ciever men are conceited."
"Oh, I den't know. I'm not a bit that way!"-Cleveland Leader.

"It is pretty hard," said the czar, sud-enly arousing himself from a brown study. "What does your majesty mean?" askęd "It's pretty hard to think of suing for eace when you feel as if you ought to be ling for damages."—Washington Star.

The Actor-Yes, madam, in me poor way endeaver to hold the mirror up to nature. The Lady-But I don't see how you can. The Actor-And why not, madam? The Lady-But I don't ave indom?
The Actor-And why not, madam?
The Lady-Because you are standing in front of it yourself most of the time!—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A Jap husband may divorce his wife for "It's a good thing we don't have such a

"Why? Why, there wouldn't be a mar-ried couple left in the country outside the deaf mute asylums?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Sometimes," sald Uncle Eben, "de man dat keeps braggin' bout how honest he le sounds like he was tryin' to hel' up his courage an' keep f'om backsildin'."—Wash-ington Star.

"Yes, Laura, he said his heart was in my Take my advice, dear, and tell him you are not running a storage warehouse for damaged goods."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Returned Traveler—I haven't seen a news/ paper for a month. How'd the case of that impeached judge turn out? Last I heard of him they were painting him in the darkest colors.
Stay-at-Home—Well, he's been white-washed since then.—Louisville Courier Jour-

"Mr. Throggins, did you ever ask any "Mr. Throggins, did you ever ask any other girl to marry you?"
"I never did, Gladys! Never! I-why are you looking at me so curiously?"
"I am looking at your eyelids to see whether you are telling me the truth or not. I-I don't know what to believe, Mr. Throggins, One of your cyelids says you are telling the truth and the other says you are lying."-Chicago Tribune.

MAKE GOOD.

Chicago Chronicle. If you start to do a thing, Make good; If it be to dance or sing, a. Make goods If it be to write a ramous book Or to be a noted cook, Do your best, by book or crook, Make good.

If you say you'll make a name,
Make good;
After love of pelf or fame,
Make good; Make good.

Never let your efforts drag.

Do not stop to chew the rag.

Nor be always on the brag.

Make good.

If you have a goal in view, Make good; It is simply up to you, Make good, Talk is cheap, so cut it out,
If you win the victor's shout
You must watch what you're about,
Make good.

If you make a little bluff,
Make good:
Ante up the promised stuff,
Make good; Failure everywhere is rife, Be a live one in the strife, Be a live one ... Do the best you can in it Make good.

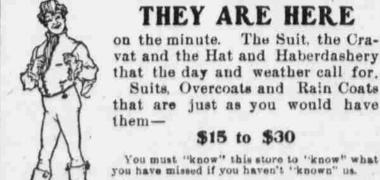
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