

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROEWATER, EDITOR.

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C. C. ROEWATER, Secretary. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of February, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Judge Lobingier is having lively times in the Philippines. It is not every man who can escape a fire and a raid of insurgents in one month.

Despite pessimistic news from Indianapolis, it is to be hoped bituminous coal miners will give Mr. Baer no excuse for raising the price of anthracite.

If Mr. McCredy does all he promises policyholders in big life insurance companies may find their policies much more valuable than shown on their face.

The inauguration of railway service on the Shoshone line is not auspicious, but the defective roadbed can be improved before the rush begins in August.

Count de Vaux declares a trip to the North Pole in a balloon is not feasible; but the count has only a limited acquaintance with American hot air artists.

The local democratic organ is trying to persuade itself that this is to be a democratic year in Omaha. Not if the republicans nominate Hennings for mayor.

It is fortunate that more than a thousand miles intervene between Governor Cummins and Senator Elkins, or something beside polite epithets might be exchanged between them.

American emigration to Canada is not without compensation. The emigrants insist upon buying American goods and Uncle Sam enjoys all the benefits and has none of the disadvantages of reciprocity.

That promised platform for the Hon. Jim Dabham has not yet been pronounced, but it is safe to assume that it will be just the opposite of the platform of the successful republican nominee for mayor.

Father Gapon has replied to his critics, admitting that the government was lending him financial assistance. Russian revolutionists will hereafter inquire into the secret relations of their leaders before placing their necks in the halter.

Another fatal fight has taken place in the Missouri penitentiary. Governor Folk may find it necessary to busy himself with his appointees so that he will have little time for matters outside of his jurisdiction as chief executive of the state.

All the other Fontanelle candidates have stopped apologizing for the disreputable Westberg and the notorious Butler. It is pretty hard to carry a banner of reform with two such political pap-sucking leeches weighting it down.

Governor Curry of Samar has reported. The Pulajanes were defeated, as was to have been expected, and the only surprising thing about the matter is that the former Rough Rider should have called upon the regulars for assistance.

Judge Fawcett has served the people creditably on the district bench and as supreme court commissioner. He is a lawyer of experience and proved ability. That he would be a satisfactory city attorney will be conceded by even those who prefer his opponents.

If the prediction that the negotiations at Indianapolis have reached the stage of "an endurance test" both parties to the contest are warned to look out lest the endurance of the public becomes exhausted and steps be taken to prevent a periodical threat of suspension of business in the entire country.

COAL MINING TROUBLES.

With only four days remaining till the expiration of the period under which the coal miners and companies have been operating under contract, the failure so far of the resumed effort to agree brings matters to a serious posture. The result of the conferences between workers and employers seems to have brought the parties little nearer agreement on the main points in controversy than they were when the January conferences broke up in a direct deadlock.

In one important point, however, a material change has taken place. A considerable, although a minor element, among the operators in what is known as the central and southwestern districts, the same being bituminous coal fields, has gone so far as to declare its readiness to grant the material wage increase which is involved in restoration of the scale of 1905, even in spite of any action of a majority of the operators to the contrary. Such an arrangement, it is true, would be in violation of the principle of the Ryan resolution adopted by the miners' convention a month ago, which forbids agreement in any district until agreements have been reached in all districts. While that resolution is understood to have been practically suspended, it has not been formally rescinded, and it has been so far impossible to ascertain certainly whether mining could go on under district or individual agreements on any basis.

In spite of the break in the ranks of the operators in the main bituminous districts, the situation in the anthracite region remains as a further and apparently immovable stumbling block. There the operators from the beginning of the negotiations have presented a solid front against any sort of concession, and their determination seems to strengthen as time passes. It is so strong that the Ryan resolution, if strictly enforced, would foreclose chance of avoiding a general strike.

A strike in the anthracite region alone would be deplorable, but it would be endurable for a long time so far as the public is concerned. If such a strike cannot be prevented it would still be a most important gain if an adjustment could be effected in the bituminous regions. If this should fail the last resort would be to try to have mining work go on where operators, some of whom control extensive soft coal mines, are ready to yield the demanded wage increase to their employees.

Reasons have been lately multiplying to fear that the general public interest might yet have to depend upon the expedient of separate settlement, at least as between the bituminous and the anthracite regions, and possibly as between districts and individual cases in the bituminous regions alone.

THE COMMON SOLDIER.

While effort to improve the pay and condition of the common soldier of our regular army deserves sympathy and help, many of the representations that are made in that behalf are exaggerated and unfair. The pay, though less than it should be, is not as inadequate by comparison as some of the current descriptions would make it out to be.

The minimum money allowance, of course, is \$13 a month, but the money allowance is only a part and by no means the chief part of the common soldier's compensation. There are clothes, food, lodging, medicines, medical care and many other services and supplies provided by the government which constitute a heavy drain upon the income of the earnings of the average laborer in civil employment. The soldier, too, has a guaranteed term of employment, and the chance of gaining a good deal more than the minimum pay allowance. Beyond that is the opportunity for promotion, not to speak of the assurance of pensions and many other valuable rights provided by law. In recent years the government has been furnishing free or inconsiderable means of education of which great numbers of common soldiers, who are generally youthful, avail themselves.

The fact remains that the American common soldier, small as his compensation may be, is yet the best paid, best fed and very best provided common soldier in the world. His lot need not be untruthfully described to recommend any improvement which congress is at all likely to make, for all would be glad to have it made better than it is.

SENATE DEBATE TO GO ON.

The prospect of an early conclusion of the senate debate on the rate bill is not bright. Senator Dooliver is quoted as expressing a few days since the opinion that voting could begin on some of the amendments within a week or ten days, but the better Washington opinion, based on clear view of the facts rather than inspired by hope, regards the end as yet far out of sight. Senator Tillman, who has charge of the bill, early announced that he would press for a vote as soon as there might be sign of exhaustion of debate, but there has been no such sign, although towards the close of last week debate lagged somewhat.

In fact many amendments which are certain to be introduced have not yet been formulated, and it is certain that other amendments on points not yet touched will be developed in the further progress of the discussion. It has been so far critical of the provisions of the Dooliver-Hepburn bill in the form in which it came from the house rather than constructive, and has been employed upon constitutional questions more than questions of policy. The ablest constitutional lawyers in the senate, like Spooner, Culberson, Bailey, Foraker and Knox, have been developing at great length their various and often conflicting views of the constitutional complications of the bill, but it was not before last Saturday that Senator Bailey presented in form his point as to limitation of inferior court jurisdiction power, a point that fundamentally involves the

power of the Interstate Commerce commission immediately to enforce its rates. The thorough and lengthy consideration which that one amendment will receive is only what will be accorded to other amendments which will embody important objections already raised in debate to the original form of the bill.

However eager the friends of the bill may be to bring the senate to an issue the opposing influences, even though they might be in the small minority, will be able under the senate's procedure to protract debate in any event till they have exhausted every resource and scheme for reducing its efficiency to the minimum.

THE MAYORALTY SUCCESSION.

A great deal of confusion seems to exist in the public mind as to the exact status of the mayoralty succession. The charter provides that during the disability of the mayor by reason of sickness, absence from the city, resignation, removal or death, the duties of the office shall be performed by the president of the city council until the disability is removed or the vacancy filled.

The law, however, distinguishes between the services of the president of the council as acting mayor during the disability of the mayor and as mayor ex-officio to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation, removal or death. The acting mayor continues to receive his salary as councilman and half of the salary of the mayor in addition, but the ex-officio mayor ceases to draw salary as councilman and draws the full salary of the mayor.

The charter further ordains in another section that the mayor and council may provide for the filling of vacancies in elective city offices, and by an ordinance passed some years ago this power was lodged in the council itself. It was under this general power to fill vacancies that the council last year selected the present city attorney to take the place of the city's law officer who had been chosen at the preceding municipal election and had resigned after serving but two years of his term.

There is, doubtless, room for contention that the more explicit provisions of the charter relating to the succession of the president of the council as mayor ex-officio negatives the delegation of power to the council to fill vacancies so far as the mayor's office is concerned, but that as it may, it seems to us that nothing is to be gained under present conditions by invoking a legal controversy over this point. The people of Omaha will be quite willing to worry along for two months with a mayor ex-officio instead of one chosen for that purpose and with the council majority as it is, hostile to the mayor, no administrative revolution, whether desirable or undesirable, is possible.

As to the talk of the council making City Treasurer Hennings mayor, that is entirely out of the question. It would create complications in the treasurer's office, and the same reasons which have made it necessary for him to continue as treasurer to keep faith with the people and with his bondsmen pending suit to determine whether he can legally turn over the office to the county treasurer under the new law, will require him to remain treasurer until the expiration of the period for which these bonds have been given.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, The Bee has no hesitancy in saying that the only sensible course to pursue is to accord the mayor ex-officio recognition for the unexpired term of the late mayor.

Dispatches from Washington indicate that the two Nebraska senators have stepped into Congressman Kennedy's district with a recommendation on the appointment of a postmaster at Blair. This seems to be an unprecedented situation, since established custom has always left to the congressman, when in accord with the administration, the privilege of recommending postmasters, excepting only the postoffice at the senator's home town, which by courtesy is conceded to him. Irrespective of the merits of the respective contestants in the Blair postoffice fight, if Congressman Kennedy steps back without asserting his prerogatives he will disappoint his friends, who counted him a fighter.

Down in Lincoln a public appeal is being made to the business men to get together for a combined effort to force the Burlington to remove its operating headquarters from Omaha to the Capital city, special stress being laid upon advantages of geographical location. We see no reason, however, for Omaha to take alarm as yet. Omaha is the railroad center of Nebraska, and no railroad doing business in Nebraska would want to put its headquarters on a side track.

City Treasurer Hennings could not in good faith accept an election to the vacancy in the mayor's office at the hands of the city council, but he can in good faith accept a nomination and election at the hands of the republican voters of Omaha to serve as mayor as soon as his present term as treasurer expires.

The movement to strengthen the good influence of the home upon juveniles would be greatly expedited if coupled with a movement to repress the pictorial police gazettes embodied in the yellow journals that smuggle their way into reach of innocent children in the guise of daily newspapers.

The Pat Crowe verdict has been retired to oblivion. At St. Charles, Mo., a man offered to plead guilty to murder, but his plea was refused and he was compelled to stand trial before a jury which acquitted him. Perhaps they believed that life in St. Charles was the more severe penalty.

John D. Archibald says that John D. Rockefeller knows nothing of the matters connected with the suit of the state

of Missouri against the Standard Oil company. Presumably, then, he has been following the biblical injunction of not letting his right hand know what his left hand is doing.

Would We Miss Him?

Chicago Tribune. Pause a moment and reflect. The election of United States senators by popular vote might cost the country the invaluable services of the senatorial Big Steve from West Virginia.

Hardest Task of All.

Chicago Chronicle. The president never tackled a bigger job than that which he now has in hand—the abolition of red tape in the departments at Washington. If anybody can cut these fetters Mr. Roosevelt is the man.

Action Versus Rate-Splitting.

New York Tribune. If the makers of the constitution had been as thorough and accomplished constitutional lawyers as certain statesmen now looking horns over the Hepburn rate bill in the senate, they or their successors would probably still be working on the preamble of that venerable instrument.

Price Uplift Worldwide.

Chicago Chronicle. From almost every quarter we hear that prices are rising. There is an upward movement reported not only from European countries, but from Egypt and South Africa, from the east and the west, from Australia and from the country of our own hemisphere. This movement is so nearly universal as to suggest a common cause or causes. One such cause may be found in the enormous increase in the world's stock of gold during the last fifteen years. Probably the phenomenon that is attracting attention is due mainly to the greater relative supply of that metal and its consequent decline in value.

Square Deal for Everybody.

Philadelphia Record. At the present time, when the people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of some uniform and equal special privileges an appeal from the Federation of Labor for class legislation to the supposed advantage of its own adherents would not arouse much enthusiasm. If Samuel Gompers and his associates desire to flock by themselves in politics and subject their "party" to the oriel of a tariff, they should be free to do so. In the present temper of the community, however, the outlook for the election of a congress devoted to the interests of the Labor Trust, the Coal Trust or any kind of trust is not very promising.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS.

Regulation May Be Deferred, but Not Defeated.

Cleveland Leader. Doubtless many have asked themselves: What will be the results of the efforts to reform the railroads and certain great industrial corporations? Official investigations into their activities are being made on the greatest of the monopolies. They are forcing lower railroad rates. A measure to compel the common carriers to serve all shippers alike is before congress. One of the biggest of the food producing "combinations" is on trial. The people, through the press, are demanding that corporate interests shall be forced to desist with the public fairly. What will come of it all? The country is thoroughly aroused and means to have justice. But the institutions assailed are strongly entrenched. They are virtually united in a common iniquity centering on the railroads. In their service are some of the ablest men in the country. They are not infrequently able to close existing evils. If the fight is long-drawn-out, will the present eager spirit of the public endure? If corrective measures are put into effect, will the master schemers who have built up these great money-producing institutions, find new ways to accomplish what they are now doing? It may well prove that the fighting is only commenced.

No matter how far off the end of the struggle is, there should be no doubt as to the final result. The offending corporations will themselves make the outcome certain by their own acts. The people are being educated up to a point where they can no longer be misled by the demagogues who have their way. That can be depended upon.

PERSONAL NOTES.

No confidence is violated in asserting that the sun shines on no one. In the matter of hair, J. D. Rockefeller, Sr., closely resembles his distinguished grandfather.

It has been discovered that the late George Glasie, the English novelist, once worked in America as a gas fitter.

Henry C. Ide will assume the duties of governor general of the Philippines on April 2, and will serve in that capacity until September 17, when he will be succeeded by General J. F. Smith of California.

"I do not agree with all these attacks on the senate," said Congressman J. Adam Bede. "I think the senate matches up pretty well with any senate we have ever had. You know the constitution intended the senate should be the breaching on the legislative harness and that's what it is, the breaching."

"I am an innocent man. You are sentencing me to a living grave. I only hope that I may live to see those who have wronged me in the grave of death." So spoke Turner Jackson when he was sentenced by Judge C. S. Jackson of Skagway, Alaska, several months ago to ten years for manslaughter. On the same day recently President Roosevelt pardoned Jackson and Judge Johnson died.

Quentin, the 11-year-old son of the president, is a pupil at one of the public schools of Washington. He inherits considerable of his father's getting-in-the-line-sight qualities and always has a ready reply. "Who can bring me some old gloves for cleaning off the blackboards?" the teacher asked the other day. "I can," promptly said Quentin. "Nick gave me two pairs."

"Nobody seems to want our territory," said ex-Douglas B. Holey of New Mexico, "and there is no telling where we will have landed by the time the statehood fight is settled. Our status is as uncertain as that of an old negro slave I once heard of. Somebody asked him whom he belonged to. 'An don't know, sah,' he replied. 'Gle marse, he upstairs playin' posukah.'"

Charles R. Francis, named for ambassador to Austria, is editor of the Troy (N. Y.) Times, which was founded by his father. The latter at one time was minister to Greece, as the son has been, and later was sent to Vienna, whether the son will now go. New York state will then be requested among American ambassadors. Whiteley Reid is ambassador to London. Minister Collier is in Madrid and Minister Morgan was recently assigned to Cuba.

SENATORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Hilthel Telescope: The politicians will find it an uphill job to check the popular uprising in favor of Norris Brown.

Randolph Times: The record of Norris Brown makes him a strong candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Millard.

Howell Journal: There is much to be admired in Edward Rosewater, who started in a very small way in the early days of Nebraska and has built up one of the truly great newspapers of the central west. He is a man who has done much for Nebraska, as well as for the city that has been his home for so many years.

Tekamah Journal: What Nebraska needs in its candidacy for United States senator is a Nebraska man, big and brainy and who is in no way tied up with railroad or other corporate interests. We know of but two of that class, Rosewater of The Bee and United States Marshal William F. Warner, late a state senator with residence in Dakota. Either man would grace the position and reflect great honor on Nebraska.

Gothenburg Independent: Senator Millard has done more for securing appropriations for the development of Nebraska than any other senator Nebraska has ever had. A number of Nebraska papers are calling him the railroad senator, but his record has been a good one from a conservative standpoint, and the croakers over the state will find that when election time comes the people will conclude to honor Mr. Millard for another term for the good work he has done for the state.

Nebraska Signal: Attorney General Brown is establishing a reputation for being a man who does things. He has not contented himself with making flamboyant speeches and bringing a multitude of legal proceedings and allowing them to lapse for want of vigorous prosecution. Other attorney generals have brought somewhat similar suits, but none of them ever succeeded in accomplishing anything of permanent value. Mr. Brown has won the tax fight in the United States district court and has won the fight against the unlawful acts of the Grain Dealers' association.

Lyons Sun: The Burt County Herald seems to have imbibed all the enthusiasm of the State Journal in advancing the candidacy of Norris Brown. If a new and inexperienced man is to represent our state in the senate, then, no doubt, Norris Brown would be the equal of any other citizen who might aspire to this honorable and responsible position, but what sins of omission or commission has Senator Millard committed that he is not considered by our editorial senator makers? If Senator Millard has served his day, then why not strengthen our congressional delegation and increase the prestige of our state by the selection of Mr. Rosewater, a man of experience and national reputation, who would be a strong and influential factor in the senate from his first day of service?

Tilden Citizen: Brown, Millard, Wattles, Schuler, Hammond, Greene and perhaps half a score of others have been mentioned as likely to succeed J. H. Millard as United States senator from Nebraska, but the whole bunch combined haven't the ability that is wrapped up in the small stature of Edward Rosewater. No other man has accomplished so much for the state nor displayed so much toward the success of the republican party within its borders as the editor of The Bee. His consistent battle for better and purer politics has made him bitter enemies among the class that depends upon political graft for an existence, but his efforts in this direction should, and do, command the respect of the rank and file of republicans. If he desires to round out his long and honorable career with a term in the United States senate, he richly deserves the distinction and the independent voters of the republican party should make themselves heard with no uncertainty in his behalf.

Falls City Tribune: Douglas county thinks itself entitled to the senatorship, and inasmuch as it has the metropolis of the state, the claim may have good reason for existence. But Douglas county fails to apprehend the sentiment throughout the state. The men most frequently named in Omaha as candidates are Senator Millard and Mr. Wattles, both excellent men, no doubt, but men whom the state has no desire to elect. If the Douglas county delegation would combine on John L. Webster the situation would be greatly changed. Mr. Webster is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the west. He is scholarly and has spent his life in the study of those questions which make for statesmanship. We do not know that Douglas county can win under any circumstances, but we do know that unless some such man as Webster is its candidate the fight is over and Norris Brown will be selected by the state convention.

Webster News Era: The only logical anti-corporation and anti-monopoly candidate in the ranks of the republican party is Edward Rosewater, the founder of The Omaha Bee. He was the man that sowed the anti-monopoly seed that took such firm root among the people of Nebraska and which brought the harvest in the shape of the alliance movement of the state convention. True, like Bryan, he is wedded to his party, and when the time came to lead and control the storm he had raised he disappointed the expectations of friends and foes alike, as he has on several other occasions. Under all he has remained true to anti-monopolistic and anti-corporation principles. He is an advocate of the postal telegraph system and postal savings banks. He is the brainiest living republican of Nebraska. No one has done more to uphold the reputation of Nebraska than Edward Rosewater. He would be an industrious, indefatigable, influential and to Nebraska a valuable member of the United States senate. By what he has done for the development and building up of Nebraska he has well earned this distinguished honor. We are neither a personal friend or admirer of Mr. Rosewater and we are under no obligation to him in any manner; we do not even receive The Daily Bee in exchange, but his tribute is due the man, having in many a United States senator.

Norfolk News: A United States senator is to be elected at the next session of the legislature. In view of what has occurred in the past and what is likely to occur in the future, one is led to ask what manner of man shall he be? There is our friend Rosewater of Omaha. No one questions his ability. Everybody concedes his alertness and resourcefulness. Unquestionably he is equipped with capacity for the position being considered. * * * Last, but not least, there is John L. Webster, whom some have declared to be the "noblesse Roman of them all." By the way, that is a matter which Webster and Wattles dispute. He has national prominence as a lawyer. For about thirty-five years he has been a prominent figure in the public affairs of this state. He has frequently been mentioned for national positions. It is said that Mr. Webster is a poor man, but he is not controlled by any corporation. He has never been regarded as particularly agreeable to corporate influences when it came to a matter of political selection. In fact he has been connected with much of the prominent litigation in Nebraska in opposition to corporations, and about the only thing that we have heard against this man is that he dresses well. Of course that is a puzzle. What difference does it make if a man possesses ability, integrity and experience, that he dresses well? Hadn't his outward appearance ought to comport with his character and mental ability?

DR. PRICES BAKING POWDER CREAM Baking Powder

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar FOREMOST BAKING POWDER IN THE WORLD

Makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry. Insures the food against alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The army signal corps is deeply engaged with the development of a primitive type of wire wagon and reel cart. It has been decided to equip these vehicles, intended for use by signal companies in the field, with automatic appliances for distributing and recovering field telegraph and telephone wires. There has been some question whether it was advisable to complicate the mechanism of these wagons and it is generally agreed that the principle of simplicity in construction and equipment will contribute most to the efficiency of the wagons in time of war; but, of course, there are plenty of occasions when the automatic appliance will have its practical uses and this is especially so during the coming mobilization of infantry, cavalry and field artillery troops at seven camps of concentration.

The commissary general and the surgeon general of the army have developed a plan of replacing the ration issued to enlisted men in hospitals and the nurse corps on duty in hospitals with a commutation. The change is regarded by Secretary Taft as in the public interest and is strongly urged by the department. The change will require special provision of law, which it is hoped to have incorporated in the army bill in the senate in the following language: "For payment of commutation of rations in lieu of the regular established ration for members of the nurse corps (female) while on duty in hospitals and for enlisted men sick therein at the rate of 30 cents per ration except that at the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., 50 cents per ration is authorized for enlisted patients in said hospital) to be paid by the surgeon in charge."

Two stray mules of the army type have been the cause of much official correspondence of late, involving the comptroller of the treasury, the judge advocate general of the army and the postoffice officials, to say nothing of the army teamster who lost the mules during a practice march of a light battery near Fort Worth, Tex. The mules disappeared one night and subsequently returned, but in the meantime the teamster had sought assistance of the postmaster of Fort Worth, who put an advertisement in the local newspapers at a cost of about \$4. Payment of such service is now sought. Of course, the postmaster runs up against the law, which forbids advertising in a newspaper by an executive officer of the government except under certain rules, which were complacently ignored in this particular case. The bill cannot be paid out of the reward which is authorized in such instances, on account of the failure to act in accordance with regulations, while the contingent fund of the army cannot be otherwise drawn upon for this purpose. Evidently the postmaster at Fort Worth has to square himself as best he may with the local newspapers.

The attempted legislation for the abolition of the office of lieutenant general, as the bill has passed the house and gone to the senate military committee, threatens to do its work so well—or so badly—as to deprive the officers of that grade on the retired list of the right to use the title or draw the pay of the office. This, of course, was not intended by the advocates of the measure, and least of all by Representative Prince, its author, and Mr. Grosvenor, who had it amended so as to provide for General Corbin and General MacArthur.

It was supposed that the amended bill as it passed the house protected the officers who are or who may become lieutenant general, but there is every reason to believe that no such security is afforded by the phraseology of the pending act; in fact, it is quite evident that something must be done in the senate to remove the chance of damage to several prominent officers who, as things stand now, are liable to be legislated out of office in July, 1906, when General MacArthur goes upon the retired list by operation of law, or, whenever prior to that date and after October 12 next, that officer elects to retire. The act reads: "That when, after October 12, 1906, the office of lieutenant general shall become vacant, it shall not thereafter be filled, but said office shall cease and determine."

There are no limitations or modifications or exceptions, as will be seen. It is pretty plain that some time after October 12, 1906—maybe not until 1908—the office of lieutenant general, active and retired, will be abolished.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"This is an impertinent absurdity!" exclaimed the high financier who is under investigation.

"Some has sent me circulars about a system for cultivating the memory."—Washington Star.

Wigg—Can your wife always tell when you've been drinking?

Wagg—She not only can but she does.—Philadelphia Record.

"Ah!" he cried, "now that we're engaged let me press you to my heart in—"

"Don't lose yourself," said the fickle girl, pushing him away; "this is no pressing engagement."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The passenger who was crossing the Stix on the ferry boat was complaining of the heat.

"I'm sorry," apologized Charon, "but it can't be helped. The icing charges here are absolutely prohibitive."—Chicago Tribune.

"I suppose, now," said the prison visitor, "you wish you had taken the straight and narrow path."

"I was thrilled the convict, 'dat's what I did take. If I'd only dodged inter dat crossin' I wouldn't 'a' ketched me."—Philadelphia Press.

He—Congress will never be composed of women.

She—Why do you think so?

He—Can you imagine a house full of women with only one speaker?—Judge.

"Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, in a determined tone of voice, "I want you to go and look at that furnace."

Mr. McSwat crawled out of bed, thrust his feet into his slippers, and went down two flights of stairs, into the basement. He returned in a surprisingly short space of time.

"It's still there, Lobelia," he said, crawling into bed again.—Chicago Tribune.

WHERE HE SHINES.

Chicago News. He has always got plenty to say. Upon that it is safe to rely.

He will talk on all subjects all day. Though on brain's capacity he's shy, but he won't disconcert him a jot.

He is welcome wherever he may go. He's a social success, for he's got such a fine conversational flow.

He will babble away about art. Though he doesn't know putty from paint, and his views he will gladly impart.

Of a book without any restraint, he will rattle at an intricate plot. And the way to improve it he'll show. He's a social success, for he's got such a fine conversational flow.

He is up on the market report. With some small information ahead, he is thoroughly posted on sport.

As can give you a tip—"on the dead," he is simply a pinhead—a dot. Who imagines he's in on the know, but a social success, for he's got such a fine conversational flow.

WHILE THEY LAST.

Sunday we announced an unusual sale of last spring's suits and overcoats, at

\$12.50 AND \$10.00 RESPECTIVELY

and the response is most flattering. Our store has been crowded and many garments sold—which goes to prove that our high class clothing is surely appreciated, especially so when you can buy suits and overcoats that sold up to \$25.00, for so small a price.

SUITS, \$12.50. OVERCOATS, \$10.00.

There are plenty of good ones left and you make a big mistake if you let this chance pass. See our windows.

Browning-King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.