

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows for various dates from 1st to 18th of the month, showing circulation figures ranging from 24,717 to 24,930.

Total 781,830. Less unsold and returned copies 10,143. Net total sales 771,687. Net daily average 24,803.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Omaha has done well by Hastings. Now let Hastings return the compliment.

Nebraska is showing visitors how thoroughly it can tame down an equinoctial storm.

John Bull appears determined to absorb another slice of Africa, but he may bite off more than he can digest.

Jerry Simpson seems to have fallen down standing up for Aginaldo. It is worthy of note that he is also standing up for Bryan.

The principal competition between the Boers and the Britons seems to be which can force the other to take the initiative in the war.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has occupied more space in the American press within the ten days since his death than he was accorded during his whole lifetime.

John Bull does not propose to have the ball kicked off until he has fixed matters more to his liking behind the line. He is also hopeful that the sturdy Boer will refrain from "rough play."

Dr. Miller has donated a bronze bust of Horatio Seymour to the Utca Historical society, thus adding to Seymour park another token of his everlasting worship at the shrine of his patron saint.

The democratic party might go into the bankruptcy court and start life anew were it not for the fact that its only assets are a quantity of unfulfilled prophecies too intangible to bring into court.

New Yorkers disclaim any intention of taking Admiral Dewey by surprise. If they catch the admiral off guard in his pajamas they will be the first ones to reassemble the feat. He is a pretty early riser himself.

It seems there was no conspiracy to boycott a railroad in the Pittsburg & Gulf case. The managers of the various lines involved just accidentally hit at one time upon the same plan of bringing that road to their terms.

An interesting question to which we await the answer is, Will Bryan take his special press agent with him to Kentucky or will he have to be left behind because he can thrive nowhere unless supplied with Nebraska ozone?

The English and German consuls to Samoa have been decorated by their governments. At last accounts United States Consul Osborn was still wearing his palmetto hat and summer suit and not worrying about other decorations.

The moonshiners are now the only volunteer troops in the Philippines. If they were turned loose on the islands they would soon dispose of the Filipino army. About one round of pinetop would finish them.

With \$3,838,979 on deposit to their credit in the banks of South Dakota the farmers do not appear to be behind in the prosperity procession. Laboring men and women also come in for a total of \$1,134,692 and lead the capitalists by several hundred thousand dollars.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that a more elastic policy will be shortly put in force with reference to the application of the Chinese exclusion act to the Philippines. Make the law elastic and trust the almond-eyed Mongolian to see that it is stretched open wide enough to let him crawl in.

It begins to look as if all this threatened labor trouble in connection with Chicago's fall festivities were like the diamond robberies perpetrated on noted actors and actresses, designed simply to serve the purpose of working the newspapers of the country for a great deal of valuable free advertising.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The republicans of Nebraska have placed themselves in the forefront on the highway that leads to thorough and far-reaching political reform. The platform promulgated by the recent state convention commends to the thoughtful consideration of the republican party of the nation the proposition that a national convention be called by two-thirds of the states to revise the constitution of the United States under provisions of article v of the organic law of the land. It is acknowledged by all who have given thoughtful consideration to the subject that there is no hope for great and vital reforms in this country by the ordinary process of amending the constitution, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both houses of congress, ratified by three-fourths of the states.

The framework of our government formulated 112 years ago has become inadequate to the wants of the nation. However sagacious and far-seeing the framers of our constitution were they did not dream about the great industrial revolution, wrought by the appliance of steam and electricity and the other marvelous discoveries and inventions of the nineteenth century. The garment which was ample for a population of 3,500,000 has become a strait-jacket when donned by a nation of 75,000,000. In the language of a prominent Bostonian, who compliments the editor of The Bee for originating the idea—

What we want is a constitutional convention. For our fathers did not leave us impotent, but by article v of our constitution made express provision for amending that instrument, even though congress would not take up the question. Every amendment so far, as you truthfully say, has been proposed by congress and the power has never yet been invoked of calling a constitutional convention. The time is indeed ripe. The Twentieth century should be ushered in by one.

A constitutional convention will not merely be able to deal effectively with the regulation of trusts, but it will also open the way for meeting every vital problem that confronts the American people.

It gives the only possible chance the people have for vitalizing the proposition to elect United States senators by direct vote of the people since the senate can never be induced by a two-thirds vote to abolish the method by which a majority of its members have been elected in defiance of the popular will.

It offers the only possible chance the people of the United States will have for reversing the decision of the supreme court that prevents the levy of an income tax.

A national constitutional convention would enable the country to deal with the vital question of colonial possessions and American protectorates. It would deal a deathblow to omnibus legislation, which has cost the country hundreds of millions, by giving the president the right to veto any item in an appropriation bill. It would doubtless consider a provision for a responsible cabinet organized on a basis similar to that of Great Britain and give each member a voice, if not a vote, on the floor of both houses. It would destroy or minimize the spoils system by divorcing the legislative from the appointive power and lay a solid foundation for a civil service based on competency and merit.

These and other reforms would of course be fully and freely discussed before their adoption or ratification.

The objection raised by Bourke Cockran and William J. Bryan that the revision of the constitution by convention is too remote is, to use a mild term, frivolous. It is much less remote than would be the amendment of the constitution through that burial ground of all great national reforms—the United States senate. Under ordinary conditions all the legislatures can be reached within eight months and there is no good reason why the call for the convention should not be promulgated within two years. Give the convention one year for completing its work and the states two years for ratification and the revised constitution can be put in force by the end of 1903 or not later than the spring of 1904. This is a good deal earlier than we could possibly hope to secure the ratification of a trust regulation amendment or any other amendment that would meet with serious opposition from influential quarters.

In our judgment the revision of the constitution brought about through the initiative of the states offers the most potential solution of all the great problems with which the country is grappling.

LATIN-AMERICAN SUSPICION. Nothing could be more unwarranted than the suspicion that has been created among some of the people of the Latin-American countries that the United States has a desire for territorial acquisition in that part of the hemisphere. It seems almost incredible, in view of the interest and friendship which this country has always shown for the southern republics, that anyone of intelligence in South America could seriously believe that the United States had any purpose or designs inimical to the interests and welfare of those countries, yet the fact is that newspapers in a number of South American capitals have declared, with apparent sincerity, that this country contemplates a scheme of conquest which shall ultimately embrace the whole of South and Central America and Mexico, as well as the West Indian islands. The obvious absurdity of such an idea should, it would seem, prevent its having any influence upon the public mind, but it appears to be largely accepted by the people, among whom, according to trustworthy advices, there is a growing hostility toward the United States.

Of course, the false impression regarding this country will be corrected in time, but there is danger that in the meanwhile it will operate seriously against our commercial interests and thus inflict an injury which it will take a long time to recover from. It has been stated that the feeling of distrust

and suspicion is largely due to European influences, that it has been fostered by our commercial rivals. This is not altogether improbable, though doubtless Spanish sympathizers have most to do with it. At all events, it is manifestly a menace to our commercial interests in South and Central America and every practicable effort should be made to convince the people of the Latin-American republics of the utter groundlessness of their suspicions.

IMPRACTICAL REMEDIES FOR THE TRUST EVIL.

The greatest benefit conferred upon the American people by the recent trust conference at Chicago was the exhaustive presentation and discussion of the relations of trusts and corporate combinations to the producer, consumer and wage-worker and the remedies to be applied for the repression of their most injurious tendencies. Most of the remedies recommended would, however, be found impracticable when tested by experience. The attorney general of Arkansas, for example, insisted that no corporation chartered in one state should be allowed to carry on business in another state without first procuring a license. This suggestion was also endorsed by William J. Bryan in his speech before the conference, with the further proviso that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be required to procure a license from some officer or bureau of the national government before being permitted to carry on business outside of the state in which it is incorporated. This simply means the erection of a Chinese wall around every state and an intolerable, if not ruinous, interference with traffic that under the federal constitution should be free and untrammelled. Its rigid application would tend to paralyze industry by excluding commodities that are absolutely essential under modern civilization. Take for instance window glass, tin plate, matches and rubber goods, which are controlled by trusts that are operated as trusts. If these articles of common use could not be sold in Iowa or Nebraska without a special permit and the monopolistic owners declined to put themselves to the annoyance and trouble the people of Iowa and Nebraska would have to find a substitute for these commodities or import them from Europe. Then the question would arise whether a foreign trust which has the right to carry on traffic in America under treaty should enjoy special privileges over American factories and mills.

It is hardly necessary to predict that at the very outset the Chinese wall remedy would come in conflict with the constitution and international treaties and prove abortive.

An equally impractical remedy is the proposition to abrogate the tariff on every commodity whose manufacture or sale is controlled by a trust. If this policy was enacted into law importers who want any line of goods made in foreign countries put on the free list would only have to organize themselves into a trust to accomplish their end. This would affect commodities classed as luxuries that now afford a large revenue to the government and at the same time cripple American industries that are in the process of development.

Another trust remedy advocated by the attorney general of Missouri and also endorsed by William J. Bryan is the proposition to enact laws in each state that will make every stockholder of a corporation liable for the whole debt of the corporation. This recalls the prescription for getting rid of the Colorado potato bug by pouring paris green on the potato vines. The deadly effect of paris green on the bugs is undeniable, but the remedy would also kill the potato vine. The effect of the liability of individual stockholders for the entire debt of the corporation would be sure death to trusts and all other corporations. That would inflict greater havoc and disaster to commerce and industry than all the trusts could possibly entail. It would close nearly all the mills and factories and remand us to the hand loom, spinning wheel, the hand sickle and stage coach. It would make utterly impossible such educational enterprises as expositions supported by stock subscription. For who would subscribe for such stock at the risk of being liable for the whole debt of the corporation?

THE COMING OF DIAZ.

President Diaz of Mexico, who is coming to the United States, will receive a most cordial welcome from the American people. It is stated that President McKinley is considering what shall be done in an official way to properly honor and entertain the chief executive of our sister republic, while a number of cities are anxious to entertain the distinguished visitor. His sojourn in this country will be only for a short time, so that he will be unable to accept all of the invitations that will be extended to him, but he will have ample opportunity to learn the high esteem in which he is held by the American people and to realize the hearty friendship of this country for Mexico.

President Diaz is one of the really great men of the time. He was an able soldier and as chief executive he has shown a very high order of statesmanship. When first elected to the presidency, in 1876, the political affairs of Mexico were in disorder and the industrial and commercial conditions were in a bad state. Improvement was rapid under his administration and the country has since made steady progress, he having been at the head of the government, with the exception of four years, during the entire period—a fact that sufficiently attests his strong hold upon the confidence of the people. His ambition has been to develop the material resources of Mexico and in this he has been most successful. He has administered the political affairs of the republic with a firm hand and on the whole there has been no better governed country than Mexico since he came to power.

President Diaz has always been a firm friend of the United States and his un-

iform policy has been to cultivate cordial relations with this country.

OFFICE AS AN OPPORTUNITY.

In his farewell address to the republicans of the Maine congressional district which had honored him so often by electing him to be their representative in congress ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed says:

Office as a ribbon to stick in your coat is worth nobody's consideration. Office as an opportunity is worth all consideration.

If we will but give a little thought to this epigrammatic utterance we will find that it has more than ordinary significance. To the politician seeking a salary out of the public treasury office is nothing more than would be the employment in a private business. The office is sought for what there is in it and the more there is in it the more eager becomes its quest. The office with the biggest salary is always the goal upon which this class of office-seeker keeps his eyes and one office is used simply as a stepping stone to another.

Any one who will look around him in his own community can point his finger at dozens of office-seekers who belong to this category. To them office is an opportunity for self-aggrandizement and pecuniary profit and they never look beyond the immediate results as affecting themselves.

Those, on the other hand, who realize that office is an opportunity for accomplishing good for the public are comparatively rare. That there is a field for unselfish men dominated by this spirit is amply demonstrated by the career of Mr. Reed himself and no one will doubt that his many and great services to his constituents and the general public have not been thoroughly appreciated. The opportunity presented by public office is so varied that it gives full scope to all talents and it should be beneath no one to exert himself in the uplifting of his fellows through this agency.

While the millennium in politics is not to be expected, we can certainly work toward the time when men will look upon office as an opportunity instead of looking for the opportunity for office.

NEEDED FOR TRADE EXPANSION.

The republicans of Nebraska are in accord with their party in other states on the question of creating a merchant marine adequate to the demands of our foreign commerce. The Nebraska republican platform declares: "For the national defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign market, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and ship yards, we favor the enactment of appropriate legislation so that American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships may regain the carrying of foreign commerce."

The eminent statesman, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, recently said that it is an unpleasant fact that more than 85 per cent of the foreign commerce of the United States is conducted by means of foreign ships, and not only with the countries under whose flag such ships sail, but with other countries having little or no ocean marine, the result of which is that there is a constant, powerful and successful influence exerted in favor of the productions and manufactures of the country whose flag is borne by the trading ship and by all the necessities of government aids and mercantile and financial influences in the ports and countries to which such ships go. "If we are not speedily to endeavor," said Mr. Edmunds, "by every just means to obtain a fair and equal footing in the foreign markets, and not to abandon them to our competitors, whose wise and just policy for their own good maintains at every cost necessary to success their shipping intercourse and the facilities and aids that necessarily flow from it, we must speedily adopt a corresponding policy and by the most liberal inducements rehabilitate our merchant marine and try by every fair means to regain the position we once occupied and which we ought to occupy in the future."

Recognition of the fact that the building up of a merchant marine for the ocean carrying trade is perhaps the most essential requirement for extending our foreign commerce is not confined to this country. A leading British journal, recently discussing the industrial development of the United States, said that America has now so developed her iron and steel industries that she must find fresh outlets for her products. "Such outlets she is finding," said that journal, "in foreign markets for certain products. For other products, however, she will need to create a new shipping industry of her own. No thoughtful man acquainted with the American character who considers the situation can fail to perceive that the greatest competition to be faced by British industry and enterprise in the future is that of American shipbuilding. It may be deferred a few years, but it is bound to come." Our greatest commercial rival fears nothing from American competition so much as the creation of a merchant marine equal to the requirements of our foreign commerce. So long as we are largely dependent upon British ships to carry our products to the world's markets England will not despair of maintaining her commercial supremacy, but she knows she must lose this position whenever the United States shall carry on foreign trade in American ships under the American flag.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, on the best possible authority, our trade with South America is seriously handicapped by reason of the fact that it is conducted largely by means of foreign ships. That we shall have a like experience in the Asiatic trade there can be no doubt. A republican congress will be faithless to a most important and urgent duty if it shall fail to provide for the creation of an ocean marine.

Compulsory arbitration does not seem to meet with favor at the hands of rep-

resentatives of organized labor. Their objections are that the workers could not get justice from permanent state or government boards. In that conclusion they are eminently correct. Permanent arbitration boards, no matter how appointed, would soon be out of touch with the wage-workers and in close relationship socially and politically with the capitalistic element that controls the employment of large bodies of wage-workers. It is but human nature for men to become biased by their environment and the greatest danger to free American institutions today is the intimate relationship of judges to the wealthy classes and their consequent leaning toward the rich and lack of sympathy with the poor. A permanent court of arbitration would deal out injustice rather than justice without even knowing that its judgment is warped.

How easy it is to work reputable merchants with schemes for fake advertising was illustrated again last week in the cases in which an advertising fakir secured judgment against a number of Omaha people under contract for a piano gift scheme. Every such experience ought to go to convince the merchant that newspaper advertising is the only legitimate advertising that brings back the value of the money invested. The advertiser who makes experiment with all sorts of cheap dodges always finds that they are most expensive in the long run. The reason that business houses which have the best trade are most consistent newspaper advertisers is that they find that newspaper advertising pays them, whereas advertisements in hotel blotters, billboards and handbills are no better than putting money on a wheel of fortune.

The Agricultural department has sent a man all the way to California to assist in the development of the Smyrna fig industry on the Pacific coast. It is to be hoped that the effort will prove successful. If we can make Swiss cheese in Wisconsin and produce Italian macaroni in Connecticut there is no good reason why we should not raise Smyrna figs in California and soon export them to Arabia.

Now that the reorganized Union Pacific has absorbed the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation company, it is proposed to have the stock of the amalgamated lines expanded to the 200-million-dollar point. If the road can pay fixed charges and dividends on that capitalization its managers will go down into history as pre-eminent in the profession of railroad-

Corned cattle as a figure of speech describes good beef. Wild ducks which feed on wild celery have a rare flavor. Scientists with the government in Washington assert that American men are bulging in the middle because they eat wheat and oats in one form or another. Men with large stomachs are frequently proud of the disparity. After they stand with their hands on their hips and their coat tails pushed back. The side elevation may be startling to the beholder or may be entertaining, or may engender covetousness. It all depends upon the point of view. But stomachs are largely a matter of food and drink. If you want flesh about the hips and abdomen eat sugar and starch—wheat, oats, fresh bread, cake, pie, preserves, candy, ice cream, potatoes, heavy soups, fat meat, nuts, butter, cream, oyster patties, goose livers, beans and bananas. If you are already too large, diet on fruit, and then begin all over again. Cruelty your appetite; go into a straight-jacket; array yourself in sackcloth and ashes. Live on lean meat, eggs, fish and raw cabbage. Drink hot water. Walk five miles before breakfast. Starve in the land of plenty. Be come irritable. Watch the hungry and fierce look grown into your face. Go to the scales every day. Dream of banquets. In three months your clothing will not fit you. Oh, it's a great fun for the tailor and the doctor.

Trying to prove the Forty Thieves were a true because they had a cave would do. The modern trust goes into the earth a different way.

What Will Spellbinders Do Then? St. Louis Republic. Now that a company has been organized to sell air, the time may be near at hand when folks will really have to pay for the privilege of breathing.

Taxing Vanderbilt Millions. Buffalo Express. The federal government expects to receive over \$2,000,000 and the state about \$1,000,000 as inheritance taxes on the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. These are large figures, but there is nothing unreasonable in the collection of such amounts by the government under which the Vanderbilt property was accumulated and by which it has been protected.

Science on the Right Trail. Cleveland Plain Dealer. It is pleasing to know that the Agricultural Department is studying the grasshopper. The grasshopper is worthy of a great deal of study. As an acrobat and musician he has few equals and although this is an off year with the grasshopper family, there are enough of him around to furnish examples for an entire course of solid investigations. And when the grasshopper is exhausted the department can take up the tumblebug and the golf germ.

Magnificent, But Not War. Philadelphia Times. The dashing charge of two cavalry divisions in the German army maneuvers, led by Emperor William, was doubtless a stirring spectacle, but as a maneuver in actual warfare it would probably have proved to be a tremendous blunder, since it seems to have been an imitation of the charge at Balaklava and Pickett's magnificent dash at Gettysburg. The fire of modern artillery directed upon the emperor's divisions of cavalry charging over a long stretch of exposed territory would certainly have annihilated them.

Suggestive Statistics. Philadelphia Times. Statistics are not always a safe basis of generalization, but they are often suggestive. There is at least a curious interest in some statistics collected by the British Medical association relating to the deaths of 4,234 men, classified according to their drinking habit.

The result of the classification showed that the least abstemious were the average of 57.59 years, and what are called the moderate drinkers 52.47 years, while the average life of the habitually temperate was prolonged to 62.13 years.

Whatever suggestion there may be in these figures points directly to the practical value of temperance. The man who rejects all use of alcohol would seem to be at an equal hygienic disadvantage with him who abuses it.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Religious bigotry is as blind as a mole. No man can count the cost of a useless life. Man is but a seed, and the grave his furrow. All true life is an altar, and every act a sacrifice. Along the path of painful persistence we pass to perfection. Happiness is not in doing what you like, but in liking what you do. Truth printed on the page is not so potent as truth produced in person. Though but few walk the way of life, they can never be alone in it. It is not necessary to hang up a code of homelaws in the house where love is dwelling. All human love is the reflection of the divine in the life of the upward-looking man. If we are going to sit together in heavenly places we had better begin to stand together in the earthly ones.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Trouble is said to be hot and popping at Bagdad, P. I. Where is Dato Mundi? Banks are troubled with a weakness common to individuals. They are crying for more money. Eastern beetles continue kicking about the price of western beef and chewing it with unctuous regularity. The clearest case of "cold feet" reported in these times was Lieutenant Peary's loss of seven toes in the Arctic. The Sultan of Sulu is not worrying about the rainy season. He was shrewd enough to get in out of the wet when Uncle Sam rattled the coin.

If the railroads insist on abolishing the festive pass they should abolish the roadbeds with it. A smooth walk would mitigate the horrors of the proposed reform. The advertiser who makes experiment with all sorts of cheap dodges always finds that they are most expensive in the long run. The reason that business houses which have the best trade are most consistent newspaper advertisers is that they find that newspaper advertising pays them, whereas advertisements in hotel blotters, billboards and handbills are no better than putting money on a wheel of fortune.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Journal. A New Jersey pastor proposes to bar rice and old shoes from weddings among his communicants. Probably he will not make matrimony any more popular on that account, but he may make it a great deal safer. The ear-filing rice and the skull-fracturing old boot should have had their day before this.

Minneapolis Times. The Chicago ministers who want the work on the LaFayette monument, a gift from America to France, stopped because Dreyfus has again been convicted, have covered themselves with glory. Because French officers have wronged a Frenchman in 1899, let us proceed to insult the memory of the man who, after Washington, did more than any one for American independence.

Toledo Bee. A Cleveland preacher, becoming alarmed at the world's increasing liberality in matters religious, recently delivered himself of a scathing denunciation of those who favor no particular sect while attributing to all elements of good and usefulness. "Such persons," the preacher declared, "are religious tramps, with no homes, no responsibilities, no affiliations. They are pious parasites, and a greater menace to the church than any other class of men." The Cleveland preacher has been born fifty years too late. He belongs to old puritan days. He has cobwebs in his brain cells and his ideas are mildewed. The time is coming when all men are to be recognized as brothers, whether they belong to "our church" or not.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. Indianapolis Journal. "A man," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "gets his first doubt of his wife's warm devotion about the time she gives him his first cold dinner." Brooklyn Life. Newpup (joyfully)—"You just ought to hear the things my boys say!" Fredrid (gleefully)—"And you should hear the things my little girl says off!" Newpup (after a pause)—"We may as well remain friends, old man. Mum's the word, Shako."

Chicago News. Aunt Clara—"Why, Nellie, what's the matter? You look worried." Nellie—"Oh, auntie, I don't know what to do. Not on your life!" Nellie—"What's the matter?" Nellie—"I don't know what to do. Not on your life!" Nellie—"What's the matter?" Nellie—"I don't know what to do. Not on your life!"

Somerville Journal. "My love!" he exclaimed. "I love a delusion," she returned sadly. And then he proceeded to hug his delusion.

Detroit Journal. "Do you have to ask your wife for money?" faltered the little man with the hunted look in his eyes. "Not on your life!" replied the large, brusque man. "But rather than go without I sometimes do."

Indianapolis Journal. "This 'Gates Ajar' design is a handsome one," said the tombstone man. "It is just what I want," said the widow. "He never shut a door in all our married life without being told to do so."

Chicago Post. "I'll bet I know what's one 'White Man's Burden,'" exclaimed the bad boy. "Willie!" exclaimed his elder sister indignantly. "If you don't stop peeping into the parlor when Mr. Jones calls I'll never give you the money to buy any more marbles."

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Of course, Maggie, if you intend to get married, that is your business," said the mistress to her cook. "But you mustn't forget that marriage is a very serious matter." "Yes, ma'am, I know it is sometimes," replied the domestic. "Maybe I'll have better luck than you do."

THE OLD MAN'S DREAMS. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Oh, for one hour of youthful joy! Give back to me the days that are gone! I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy than reign a gray-haired king.

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age! Away with learning's crown! Tear out the wisdom of old men! And dash its trophies down!

One moment let my life-blood stream From boyhood's font of fame! Give me one giddy, rosy dream Of life all love and flame!

My listening angel heard the prayer And, calmly smiling, said: "If I but touch thy silvered hair, Thy heavy wish, alas, is dead. And dash its trophies down!"

Ah, truest soul of woman-kind, Without these what were life? One bliss I cannot leave behind; I'll take my precious—wife!

The angel took a sapphire pen And wrote in rainbow dew: "The man who wishes to be young Again is a husband, too!"

"And is there nothing yet unsaid Before the change appears? Remember, my dear, that life is fed With these dissolving years."

Why, yes, for memory would recall My fond paternal joys; I could not bear to leave them all; I'll take my wife—and—boys.

The silent angel dropped his pen—"Why, this will never do; You cannot be a boy again And be a husband, too!"

And so I laughed—my laughter woke The household with its noise— And wrote my dream when morning broke To please the gray-haired boys.

"Here's a Little Light"

On the subject of clothing, that may interest the man who is thinking about a fall suit.

The first class tailor will make you such a suit in a couple of weeks, for from \$30 to \$50. It may not fit in every respect but he will alter it to suit you. We offer you an equally fine and fashionable suit ready to wear—of the same grade of cloth and trimmings—equally well tailored, and if it doesn't fit as you like, we'll alter it—just as the tailor does. There are places where you can get even cheaper garments, but they are "cheap" indeed, and we don't care to make that kind.

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