

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1901, was as follows: 1. Total number of copies printed, 27,950; 2. Total number of copies distributed, 27,700; 3. Total number of copies not distributed, 250.

Plumbers who may be out of plumb will duly take notice that the new city plumbing board is about ready for business. The powers are about to perpetrate another great crime. The customs duties in China are to be made payable in gold instead of silver.

Governor Nash says he will be too busy to stop in Omaha on his way east. The governor will never be able to appreciate what a good thing it is passing up.

A Vassar girl has succeeded in throwing a base ball 170 feet. She has probably been too busy practicing to acquire the habit of making pies like mother, however.

If Police Judge Gordon knew in advance that he was to get only \$1,200 instead of \$2,500 a year he might not have put forth such an exertion to clamber back upon the bench.

A Tennessee mountaineer during the recent floods died of fright as the waters in the mountain streams arose. He was probably a moonshiner and had no use for so much water.

To a man up a tree it looks as if the chief object of the organization against asphalt paving were to touch the asphalt company for what is known in vulgar parlance as "a shake-down."

The Iowa prohibitionists are holding a convention to put a ticket in the field. The convention is always held early in that state to allow plenty of time for the candidates to forget they are running.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew denies that he is to leave South Dakota and announces that the soil of the state is rich enough for his burial place. It may be, but it can never raise another just like Pettigrew.

A South Dakota man has struck a great combination in his well. It flows enough water for all uses on the farm and gas enough to light and heat the house, with a surplus sufficient to run a populist campaign orator.

If the Omaha Real Estate exchange wants to bring about a revival of activity in the real estate market its members should exert themselves to bring about a uniform taxation of property and a reduction of the tax rate.

If the size of the delegation appointed to represent Nebraska at the forthcoming mining congress were only the correct measure of its importance as a mining state, what a great mineral output we would have to our credit each year.

When properties that are mortgaged for \$20,000 are assessed for taxation at from \$4,000 to \$7,000, while other properties that could not be mortgaged for \$20,000 are assessed at \$10,000, the discrepancy is altogether too striking to be excusable.

Unless unfavorable symptoms appear the president and Mrs. McKinley will start for their Ohio home Saturday. The public, which has watched with such kindly solicitude the course of her illness, will wish her a safe journey and that, surrounded by the familiar scenes, her health may speedily be restored.

More than 90 per cent of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad have deposited their stock with the trust company designated to effect the exchange of stock for Northern Pacific bonds. This is not in the least surprising—\$100 in bonds and \$40 in cash for each \$100 share of Burlington stock is an attractive swap.

Omaha is forging to the front in every direction. It is announced from Washington that an Omaha dentist has been appointed dental surgeon in the United States army with the rank of first lieutenant and captain's pay. This will be a drawing incentive to dentists in every part of the country. The ordinary army surgeon can only draw pay proportionate to his rank.

HELPING THE ANNEXATIONISTS.

The Cuban radicals who are opposing the Platt amendment are, of course, unintentionally but none the less, sure, playing into the hands of the annexationists. It was stated in the report from Havana a few days ago and there is no doubt correctly, that all the Spaniards in Cuba and the conservative Cubans desire that the amendment should not be accepted, hoping that in such an event the next congress will take a more annexationist view of the relations between the United States and Cuba. It was further said that some of the most prominent Spaniards and Cubans had gone so far as to approach Governor General Wood to tell him that the most conservative and American solution of the present problem would be the rejection of the Platt amendment and to urge that the United States should take special notice of the situation, in order to see what deep root the desire for annexation has taken.

That this sentiment has been making headway in Cuba is not to be doubted and the more prolonged the contest over the American propositions the stronger the annexation feeling will become. The implacable spirit manifested by such radicals as Gomez and Silva, who have now arrayed themselves in favor of the unqualified rejection of the Platt amendment, must inevitably increase the apprehension that if a government in Cuba should fall into the control of such politicians its stability would be in danger and there would be little security for the rights of those who should not agree with them in regard to the administration of the government. This element is hostile to the American conditions, particularly in regard to intervention for the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, not from any genuinely patriotic motive, but because a check would be placed upon their political ambition and an obstruction put in the way of any designs they might have to set up a government which would serve their purpose. These men know there would be no danger to Cuban independence from giving the United States the right of intervention asked for, or from the establishment of coaling and naval stations. They should know that it is to the interest of this country to preserve Cuban independence and to make sure of the maintenance of a proper and adequate government in the island.

But it may fairly be doubted whether they want such a government, under which they would not have unrestricted opportunity to work out revolutionary schemes and to conspire with foreign countries against the interests of the United States. With this country having the right of intervention to preserve Cuban independence and maintain a dictatorship or entering into foreign alliances, or doing anything else hostile to American interests, could not be successful and how necessary it is to provide against these possibilities everyone familiar with the history of the Latin-American countries understands.

It is impossible to say how much longer the extreme radicals will be able to obstruct a settlement, but it is apparent that they are losing ground. It is the opinion in Washington official circles that acceptance of the Platt amendment will not be much longer delayed.

REPAIRING ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

The city council has rejected the bids and refused to let the contract for repairing the worn-out asphalt pavement on Sixteenth and Douglas streets, two reasons being given for this action: First, that the cost of repairing those streets would reduce the general fund and might create an overlap, and, second, that the cost of these repairs should be borne by the owners of the adjacent property, who have the privilege of asking for repavement of the street by petition. It is an open secret, however, that this action of the council was inspired by paving contractors who are interested in supplanting asphalt for brick and stone pavement. These contractors have, within the past few days, distributed broadcast an unsigned circular with this startling preface in big, black type: "Do you want to place a mortgage on your home? If so sign petitions for asphalt pavement." The facts and figures cited in the circular are as misleading as the questions propounded.

There is no doubt that Omaha has paid outrageously high prices for its paving, but the greatest swindle perpetrated upon the taxpayers was not in the imposition of special taxes for high-priced asphalt, but by the laying of the worthless wooden block pavement and crumbling brick pavement. Every pavement in Omaha, whether it is of brick, stone or asphalt, constitutes a mortgage on the property adjacent until the taxes levied for such pavement are paid, and the most oppressive mortgage that has been placed on Omaha property has been the mortgage for pavement that wears out in five or six years.

Whatever may be said about the extortions and the impositions practiced upon Omaha in the past, the fact remains that asphalt is now everywhere regarded as the most desirable pavement on retail thoroughfares and on streets that are not too steep for the use of that material. If it is really true that Omaha has paid \$157,550.42 for the repair of asphalt paved streets, it proves that asphalt pavement is expensive, but not half so expensive as was the wooden block pavement that has rotted away and left the streets in an impassable condition.

The contrast between the price of the first asphalt pavement and the lowest-priced asphalt is no greater than that between the first Sioux Falls granite and the latest pavement of the same material. The granite pavement on lower Farnam street and on Tenth street was laid at a cost of \$4 per yard, and, while it has required little repair, it has been rough on man and beast and has been detrimental to retail traffic. Granite pavement on Farnam street has literally

forced the traffic and travel over to Sixteenth and Douglas, which primarily is the cause for the heavy work and dearer asphalt pavements on these streets. But the paving contractors' unsigned circular makes the assertion that the cost of asphalt paving and repairing on Douglas and Sixteenth streets aggregates \$16.07 per front foot for the past seventeen years. If these figures are correct, which we doubt, the property owners on these streets are still better off than they would have been had their streets been paved with granite or crumbling brick.

But this is neither here nor there. The question that confronts the city of Omaha is whether its principal retail thoroughfares are to go to rack and ruin for want of repairs, and whether the people who are obliged to travel those streets are to be put to inconvenience or forced to travel over other streets. Much as lack of competition is to be deplored, the superior character of asphalt for paving has been so conclusively demonstrated that no such complaints can be effective. Good paving material, like good wares of every description, is expensive, but in pavements, like other things, the best is usually the cheapest in the long run. No pavement will last permanently under heavy traffic without frequent repairs, so property owners may as well make up their minds to the fact that the original cost will have to be supplemented from year to year by the expense of maintenance in order to keep the thoroughfares continuously in good condition.

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The death of General Fitz John Porter is likely to revive discussion of the event in his military career which is most generally remembered—his trial by court-martial on the charge of cowardice and disobeying orders, conviction and dismissal from the army. Whatever difference of opinion in regard to this may still exist, we think there can be no doubt that impartial history will say that verdict was unjust, but without reflecting upon the honesty or fairness of the military court that rendered it. The members of the court were the peers in rank of the accused and had honorable records as soldiers. They had the confidence of President Lincoln, who approved the verdict and sentence, believing them just.

It was in the midst of war, when feeling was intense and the circumstances were not favorable to that thorough investigation which was made in the re-hearing of the case fifteen years later. The court of 1862-3 could not guard against false or prejudiced testimony as could the court of 1878, which recommended the reversal of the verdict against General Porter and that he be restored to his position in the army. Moreover there were facts and details available to the later court that were not accessible to the first one. Then feeling, both in military circles and on the part of the public, had changed in the fifteen years after the conviction of General Porter. In that perilous time for the union, 1862-3, there was little disposition to excuse or treat with leniency an officer charged with any lapse of duty in the presence of the enemy. Therefore, when the charge was made against Porter that he had disobeyed orders, and it was urged that this disobedience was in large measure, if not wholly, responsible for the disastrous union defeat at Manassas, there was an almost universal popular demand that he should be made an example of. Even courts-martial, under such circumstances, may be more or less influenced by such a demand, where there is evidence that seems to warrant it.

General Porter was not restored to the army until 1886, eight years after the recommendation of the court which reheard his case, but the portion of the sentence which prohibited him holding office was remitted by President Arthur in 1882. General Porter had a fine record as a soldier. He was educated at West Point and distinguished himself in the Mexican war. In his two years of service in the civil war he showed marked ability, his corps in the Army of the Potomac having been conspicuous for its gallantry and achievements. He retired at his own request very shortly after being reinstated in the army and subsequently held important official positions in New York.

The striking machinists are making a new record up to date. Although men are out all over the country, no violence has been manifested at any point nor any indication of violence. Aside from being creditable to them as individuals, orderly conduct goes a long way toward victory. Public sympathy, which is a large factor in such contests, is always forfeited by acts of violence.

The United States has offered to cut its claim against China in two if the other powers will do the same. As the claim of this country was modest to start with, this would seem to be a liberal proposition. As the treasuries of the other countries involved are not suffering from inflation they are not likely to accept the proposal, but will insist upon John Chinaman helping them out.

There is a plank loose somewhere about the local assessment of Missouri river bridges and terminals. When he came to assess the property of the terminal company it is not in the least surprising that the East Omaha assessor should be afflicted with nearsightedness, but what about the county Board of Equalization?

The series of mishaps which have followed Lipton's cup challenger is discouraging and Americans will heartily sympathize with the owner. Sir Thomas is really such a good fellow that Americans would like to see him enjoy his new possession until necessary that it should be outsailed.

Attorney General Prout announces that he will proceed against ex-Secretary Porter to collect for the state fees retained by the ex-secretary. The at-

torney general will probably be assailed by the fusion press for his peremptory activity in such matters, but if the ex-secretary has any fees which belong to the state there is no reason why his contention that the law allows him to keep them should not be tested and adjudicated.

The Lincoln clergyman who asked the newspaper men of Nebraska to give him free advice as to what is necessary to constitute a good minister of the gospel evidently did not know what he was going against. There is not a newspaper editor in Nebraska who is not convinced he could lay down rules to improve the best minister who ever pounded a pulpit.

The passing away of General Fitz John Porter will doubtless provoke another outbreak of discussion on the question which kept several administrations in a turmoil. It will serve one purpose if it comes—to show the people of today that the present is not the first time differences have arisen over the treatment of military and naval men.

Vice President Roosevelt is to make another trip to Colorado this summer. If he can only be induced to extend his journey beyond the end of telegraph lines the correspondents will reap another harvest. Some of them are reported to be at work already manufacturing a supply of stories to spring on the suffering public.

It is now announced with a grand flourish of trumpets that the new mayor of Topeka proposes to close up all the joints and clean out all the bootleggers. We have always been assured heretofore that prohibition was a success in Kansas and Topeka a model prohibition town.

Every time a piece of property that should be subject to local taxation is taken out of the local tax assessment, the amount of taxes thus evaded must be borne by all the other taxpayers who cannot shirk their obligations. Tax evasion is simply a polite form of wholesale robbery.

A former resident of Nebraska has recently been elected senator from Utah and now another former resident of Nebraska is entered in the lists for the senatorship from Illinois. Nebraska stands ready to furnish senators for all the states in the union.

State Treasurer Stuefer has made a gratifying exhibit of increase in the amount of the temporary school fund, which approximates \$350,000 for the past six months, as against \$307,000 during the last six months of former Treasurer Meserve.

Timely Reinforcements. Portland Oregonian.

It is fortunate that the government is withdrawing troops from the Philippines. They are badly needed at West Point.

Putting on the Sews. Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan declares that fusion must be kept up. "Must" is a rather strong word for a man who claims to be opposed to bossism.

Salvation, O Salvation! Washington Star.

A number of churches in Toledo propose to combine their efforts. The project looks a little like a trust, but in spite of this Mr. Sam Jones can assuredly be depended on to allow them to use the golden rule without attempting to exact a royalty.

How about the Midway? Buffalo Express.

It has come to pass that at great expositions the exhibits—the things for which the whole is in theory planned—are least thought by the crowds. Are we drifting towards a form of exposition in which the exhibits will be left out? The thing is conceivable.

Robust Trade Figures. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In these days the exports of the United States are almost double the imports. For the fiscal year, which ends with next month, the exports will foot up \$1,500,000,000 and the imports \$500,000,000. The balance of trade is one of the greatest instances of expansion the world has seen.

Winter as an Ally. Chicago Chronicle.

The British, having wasted the two little African republics with fire and sword without dislodging their armies or breaking their spirit, now express the hope that the cold of the coming winter will freeze them to death. A valiant or magnanimous people, outnumbering their foes ten or twenty to one, would blush to express such a hope.

Can We Lose Ragtime? New York Sun.

The safe life is to like what you please, and if you like ragtime music or music like it bid those who would interfere with you go hang. It is better to be tolerant than to be learned. But ragtime strains are delightful, all the same. We doubt if the man who haughtily turns his ears upon them can really appreciate either Bach or Handel.

The Tyranny of Man. Philadelphia Record.

Another instance has occurred to show that human never will get justice while men reserve the reins of government to their own hands. A woman in a New York court was refused a divorce, although she testified for four years her husband had compelled her to wear her old clothes. No female judge would have overlooked such marital brutality.

Justice Limping Slowly. Philadelphia Record.

At last, all processes available for securing delay having been exhausted, the case of the United States against the government at Savannah are to be brought to trial in that city. Carter was found guilty and is undergoing punishment for his crime because of the swifter movement of the military courts. If justice has been done, as Captain Carter claims, the trial of his supposed accomplices will no doubt bring out the fact and furnish the means of repair.

Impertinence at West Point. Kansas City Star.

The students of West Point are scoring Superintendent Mills because he does not consent to "bracing" "rat" fraternities and other light forms of hazing as he had them to understand he would at the time of the congressional investigation. It is about time that the students of this institution were made to understand that they must conduct themselves as gentlemen or suffer dishonorable dismissal. Hazing is a low, vulgar practice, and is an offense which is accentuated by the impertinence of attempting to defend it.

America's Big Gun

It is several hundred years since the use of gunpowder revolutionized warfare, destroyed chivalry and brought about the downfall of the feudal system. War is at least, but it has always seemed to us that if a physical contest must come there was more honesty and merit in the man-to-man system than in the long-range method of killing by wholesale. When gallant knights, clad in steel overcoats, went around seeking whom they might slay in single combat, there were some compensations. If a knight was unhorsed he at least had certain privileges, such as being ransomed, or, at the most, meeting his opponent on foot. No unfair advantage was taken of either side. In battle array there was not so much chance for chivalry, and though every great combat was a personal duel, the casualties were not usually so great as one might expect, though they were greater than in modern times.

When the cannon came in it disarranged the order of battle and its development for many years is interesting. The old-fashioned arquebus was about as dangerous to the man behind the gun as the musket and even the Queen Anne musket, which was considered a marvel in its day, was not nearly as deadly as the lance or the crossbow. The flintlock had its drawbacks, though at short range it was deadly enough. It is conducted all his campaigns, but his chief reliance was on artillery. It was not until during our civil war that the breech-loading rifle came into general use and changed tactics. Indeed, it was not until the battle of Sadowna, when the Prussians' breech-loading modern rifles were thoroughly tested. Since then there has been a great advance, both

LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Scenes and Incidents Sketched by Artists on the Spot. A bundle of that breezy publication, the New American of Manila, covering the first twenty days of April, has been received at the office. During that period Americans, young and old, were celebrating the capture and arrival of Aguinaldo in their midst, and the New American reflects the jubilant condition of the populace in many ways. There was something in tone too good for the day, and his dating associates. If they felt that way, all they had to do was to call for it. The half of a page is occupied by Aguinaldo's peace proclamation, printed in three languages, with a post-ter-type introduction. As an additional contribution to the spirit of peace, General MacArthur ordered the release of 1,000 native prisoners out of the 3,900 in jail.

An interesting account is given of the visit of the Philippine commission to our distinguished fellow citizen, the sultan of Jolo. The visit was an official one and was conducted with much ceremony. The sultan at first insisted on the American dignitaries pulling his door bell, but a threat to forego a gun salute induced the sultan to hustle toward the landing place. The account says that three long lines of native boats, each headed by a gaily beaked barge, in which were members of the household of the sultan of Sulu and other dignitaries, were put out from shore. Above the tumult of their shouts and the constant popping of huge firecrackers, furnished by the Chinese residents of Jolo, was always heard the deep, weird tumb-tum of the Moro musicians who kept hard at their queer drums.

As the pagan drum-beater the watchers could see dozens of Moro dancers standing in as many canoes and going through the staid dance which exists in some form in almost every country east of Suez. With shouts that brought back the "realistic, stupendous and beautiful" charge of the Indians who fought so valiantly every afternoon and evening in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, the three lines merged into a confused one and made the circuit of the ship. Then they went back to the shore.

"Meantime Secretary Ferguson of the commission, accompanied by officers of the Twenty-third, had gone ashore in the Sumner's launch to escort the sultan of Sulu to the transport. It seems that the dear sultan thinks of the United States as a tributary state and when the secretary and the officers found him he was seated in his temporary abiding place in Jolo, wearing a pair of trousers and a heavy perspiration. After some parleying the sultan slipped into the rest of his clothes and accompanied the official. As he came aboard one of the guns of the Sumner boomed forth the last of the salute fired in his honor. He was attended by many barefooted courtiers, wearing murderous looking barongs, thrust through the armpits at their waists. In many of the mouths of them were wads of betel nut, which looked equally murderous. "But the sultan presented quite a royal appearance. He wore a suit of dark stuff, which was heavily but tastefully decorated with gold lace and jewels and his feet were shod with costly ornaments. The sultan is of about medium height, has an erect and dignified bearing and is not bad to look upon except for his teeth, which have been filed and blackened. He is quiet of speech and wears glasses, which give him a studious appearance.

"Judge Taft and the other commissioners received him at the head of the stairs which lead from the spar deck to the bridge deck. He welcomed the commission and in return extended its thanks for the reception and told him that they did not intend to disturb the present peaceful and pleasant relations existing between his government and ours. The sultan of Jolo and his party lasted only about half an hour and was returned by the commission shortly after he again reached Jolo.

"Jolo is a beautiful little place, probably prettier than any other town in the islands. The Spaniards build well here. They laid out the streets as broad as the broadest and they planted trees which keep a perpetual shade on the streets and give the town that quiet, homelike appearance which is met with in the villages of the south in the United States. It is clean and bright in the houses, airy and the view looking outward to the sea is worth a long journey.

"There has been no fighting in or around Jolo for many months and the people are perfectly content with the change in their affairs. The exhibit of the Moro kindly feeling to the Americans and exhibit also a desire to assist them in their work. No long since some Filipino prisoners who were sent to Jolo from Panay escaped and the Moros promptly ran them down and returned them to the officers in the town."

The American notes with significant glee the triumph of the military authorities over the civil power, in which a festive jackpot was the great prize. It appears that General Wheaton's clerks challenged a bunch of General Bore's subordinates at Calle Novalde, Pao, to a little game to while away the weary hours of Sunday. They were assembled around a corpulent jackpot, says the narrator, when a corporal of police entered and vowed he'd take the pot. He was backed by seven patrolmen and on showing down each held a club.

"That's good," the players said, and the corporal scooped the pot (amounting to

PERSONAL POINTERS.

The crusade against mashers in Kansas City has already crushed two notable curbstone loafers, and soaked them with a fine of \$50 each. Several Missouri and Kansas publishers are sending their papers to the "Bureau of Publicity, Transmississippi exposition." News travels slowly in those parts.

Dr. Christian Fenger of Chicago has been decorated with the Cross of Danneberg in honor of his contributions to surgical knowledge. Syracuse (N. Y.) ministers have declared a boycott on the Pan-American exposition because the gates are open on Sunday. It is suggested they might take in the show on week days.

One son of President Garfield, James, has just been admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court, and Harry Garfield is now being pushed for second place on the Ohio republican state ticket.

Captain Bernier, who is to lead the Canadian expedition in search of the North pole, has had an ambition for such work from childhood. One of his earliest recollections, he says, is that of planning Arctic expeditions.

Captain Charles E. Henry, former marshal of the District of Columbia, was a classmate of Garfield at Hiram college. He is now one of the largest owners of farmland in Ohio and has just been elected a trustee of Hiram college.

The managers of the South Carolina exposition, to be held in Charleston, opening next December, have asked to have the Liberty Bell of Independence hall, Philadelphia, loaned to them for exhibition during the continuance of the fair. They plead that it would excite patriotic enthusiasm.

A yellow press story concerning the discovery of a bundle of dynamite in the Chinese theater, San Francisco, a place President McKinley was scheduled to visit, is pronounced "an unscrupulous canard" by the San Francisco Call. The story, the Call says, was manufactured to sell papers. The president did not visit Chinatown, and was not asked for a visit, but the congressional party toured the district and "were treated with considerate hospitality."

Two veterans who attended the Missouri Grand Army of the Republic encampment last week are believed to hold a record each. One was Henry Dornon, who was born January 10, 1799, and served in the Seventh Michigan cavalry through the civil war. He is thought to be the oldest of all Grand Army men. Gilbert Van Zandt of Kansas City claims to be the youngest veteran. When 10 years old he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio infantry as drummer boy and was afterward detailed as a dispatch carrier.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Detroit Free Press: Clara—it seems so strange to be in love. Maud—Why, haven't you ever experienced that? Clara—No, but for several weeks.

Richmond Dispatch: "So your son has returned from college, has he?" "Yes." "Has he got his degree?" "Yes, he got about fifteen degrees below the graduating requirements."

Detroit Journal: "He was threatened at one time, and killed the man who threatened him." "Good land! What saved him?" "Professional courtesy, they say."

Baltimore World: Higgins—I thought you said you did not understand Russian? I saw you talking to that Russian peddler, Wiggin—I thought you were merely sneezing and he answered me.

Chicago Record-Herald: "Harold, how do you like my new foliage hat?" "Harriet, you must bear the truth; you look like a plant-stain."

Judge Crawford—He is trying to get up a health food that is palatable. "Crabshaw—That's ridiculous. The medical profession would splutter if they knew anything palatable was wholesome."

Puck: She—Goodness! They say the dry goods stores are going to combine. He—But I don't think it's the extreme dry goods stores unless they continue to sell everything below cost.

Chicago Post: "Why was he dropped from the yacht club? Didn't he know anything about yachting?" "Oh, he knew all about yachting, but he lacked the requisite liquid capacity to be really companionable on a cruise."

Philadelphia Post: "Talking about 'college spirit,' said the first fair co-ed. 'Sophie Moore' arrives at the extreme end of 'you don't say,' remarked the other. 'Yes, she never ever eat anything but strawberry and vanilla when she's being treated to ice cream, because red and white are the college colors.'"

THE POSTERS.

Kate Masterson in New York Herald. She was a maiden, tall and slim. He was in brown and yellow. And they met one day on the study wall. (She thought him a charming fellow. She rustled and crisped, and her eyes up-rolled.)

As he fluttered and flared before her. And as she gazed, his smile unfurled. He began at once to adore her.

He sadly sighed and he sang like this: "Oh, beautiful poster lady. But his crimped crepe bows are ample. From your lips cool and shady!" She quivered and crooned, and her toes up-rolled.

At his eloquent poster meter. While a flush came over her spangled skin. And her early eyes grew sweeter.

She crinkled her chin with a lifting laugh. As she threw him a gilt-edged sample. A poster kiss is as light as chaff. But his crimped crepe bows are ample. And into the study the moonlight came. And wrapped them both in its glory. And the wall gleamed up with a sudden flush.

While he told her the old, old story. But they did not travel to poster land. With her head on his fluted shoulder. And a wedding ring on her gold-necked hand.

While his septa love he told her. No—they still hang there where they met last fall. When the moonlight first disclosed her. Just those eyes, and that smile, and that. And one little spangled poster!



Because you stubbornly resist our advice on felt hats and continue paying a dollar or so more for the hatter's label is no reason why you should not take a straw with us—we don't think you can find worthier straw hats anywhere than ours at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, etc.—No matter the price or who sells them—better come and see if there is.

No clothing fits like ours either.

Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers.

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.