THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
Douglas County. }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1897, was as follows:

1	18,806	17	20,367
2	20,273	18	19,794
3	20,360	19	19,781
4	20,179	20	19,722
5	19,862	21	19,776
6	19,837	22	19,840
7	19,835	23	19,857
8	20,243	24	20,317
9	19,892	25	19,758
10	20,320	26	20,199
11	20,047	27	19,787
12	19,966	28	19,856
13	19,924	29	19,894
14	19,621	30	19,854
15	19,772	31	20,550
16	24,017		

Total	622,400
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	19,257
Total net sales	622,143
Net daily average	20,069

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of February, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Omaha is still open for more 1898 national conventions.

And that efficient detective force hasn't seen the sign of a grave robber yet.

Friday used to be hangman's day, but every day seems to be hangman's day now.

It seems that Nebraska has not yet closed its experience with the Moshers and Bolins and Barrett Scotts and their imitators.

If this keeps on we shall have "bimetallist pumpkins" and "bimetallist sugar beets" on exhibition at the State fair next fall.

When it comes to paying the private printing bills contracted in furtherance of the mayor's campaign for re-election the taxpayers draw the line.

Was it modesty or pure benevolence that prompted Mayor Broatch to keep the rest of his private printing out of the appropriation ordinance?

Owners of the Geary postoffice site in South Omaha will now enjoy the novel but not unpleasant sensation of making a bona fide sale of real estate.

The fact that the Omaha printer who was injured by his press falling on him lived on Franklin street ought to have secured him immunity from an accident of that kind.

The reduced rates granted for the inauguration ceremonies are only good up to the city limits of Washington. Not less than full fares will be charged for everything inside.

Unless we elect men to fill city offices who will respect and enforce the provisions of the charter, all the charter revisions in the world will not give us good city government.

The news that several citizens of South Omaha have begun to see airships is well calculated to promote the proposed law prohibiting the adulteration of intoxicating beverages.

What has become of all that warlike effervescence that yearned for an outlet in Cuba only a little while ago? Why should not some of it be now accommodated over in Greece or Turkey?

The itemized expense account of that four days' inspection of the Bertillon system in Chicago dives and beer joints has not yet been placed on file. But then it would be hard to itemize a bill for only $12.

The city of Lincoln's gold bonds will not be issued, not, however, because they were made payable interest and principal in gold, but because they never received the sanction of the voters according to the letter of the law.

Let the legislature once get into the investigating mood and the people of Nebraska may be given an insight into the management and mismanagement of state government and institutions that will serve as valuable lessons for future guidance.

It is not a bad depository law that has hampered the state treasurer, but rather a bad observance of the requirements of the law and a recklessness in handling public money that would not be tolerated in any well conducted business house.

"What is Nebraska doing?" That is the question that confronts the exposition delegations wherever they appear. Unless Nebraska gets a move on itself in the matter of an exposition appropriation the delay cannot fail to have a bad effect on the other transmississippi states.

Placards have been found posted in the mosques of Constantinople demanding the death of the sultan. But the sultan, with the perverseness that has been characteristic of his attitude with regard to other demands that have been made upon him from time to time, heartlessly refuses to die.

The Bee gave timely warning of the precarious condition of the state treasury before the legislature met and repeatedly called for a thorough investigation into the questionable transactions of the late treasurer. Ordering that investigation should have been the very first official act of the new legislature.

DOUGLAS COUNTY AND THE STATE.

The disposition among certain members of the legislature to disparage Douglas county and deny it the participation in state affairs to which it is really entitled is hardly creditable to that body. Douglas county and the state of Nebraska are one and inseparable in interest. Whatever makes for the welfare and prosperity of the one makes for the welfare and prosperity of the other. The idea that Douglas county or Omaha can reap benefits from the exposition without sharing them with the people of the entire state is based upon a complete misconception of their interdependence and their relations to one another.

The state of Nebraska could get along without Douglas county no better than Douglas county could get along without the state. At the last election Douglas county cast 25,435 votes, or one-ninth of the vote of the entire state. During the year from January, 1896, to January, 1897, County Treasurer Helmrod paid over to the state treasurer $134,467.29 as Douglas county's share of the state revenues, and the collections for that year were smaller than usual. In his settlement for the month just closed the county treasurer paid over to the state treasurer $19,442.33 for Douglas county in response to a special call for collections. Every year Douglas county contributes to the state treasury between one-sixth and one-seventh of the total state revenue from taxation and it is always prompt in settling. Can any other county in the state say as much?

Yet whenever any legislative measure is supposed to be of special benefit to Douglas county the cry so assiduously cultivated in certain quarters about Douglas county getting more than its share is raised and reaches some credulous auditors. As a matter of fact Douglas county has always been more modest in its demands upon the legislature than any other part of the state. It joined heartily in voting $250,000 for drouth sufferers in the western end of the state and increased its contribution by private donations. Would it have done this if actuated solely by selfish motives? Douglas county ought to have a right to expect fair treatment at the hands of every member of the Nebraska legislature.

JUDGE MUNGER.

The confirmation of W. H. Munger to fill the place on the federal district bench for Nebraska made vacant by the death of the late Judge Dundy will be hailed with satisfaction by the great mass of the people of this state. As to Judge Munger's qualifications for judicial office there has been no question since his name was mentioned in that connection. The only thing that made his confirmation doubtful was the unfortunate political contention that had been precipitated by the opposition of the two Nebraska senators to the original choice of President Cleveland and the opportunity presented by the approaching adjournment of congress to defeat the nomination by mere senatorial inaction.

On the policy from a party standpoint of conceding this position to the sound money democrats in recognition of their work against the free silver presidential ticket last fall, The Bee has already expressed itself. It joins with the friends of Judge Munger in hoping that his career on the bench will fully justify the confidence reposed in him by the president and prove a credit to both himself and his state.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE

The ways and means committee, it appears, is finding the wool schedule about as perplexing as any other part of the tariff bill, due to divergent views among those interested as to what the duties should be. If the question of duties concerned the wool growers only it might be settled with very little difficulty, although there is disagreement among them, some urging much higher duties than were in the McKinley law, while others would be satisfied with a restoration of those duties. But the woolen manufacturers are also concerned in the question and this necessarily complicates it. Most if not all of the rates urged by the wool growers are unsatisfactory to the manufacturers and it appears evident that the committee will have to adopt a compromise. It is suggested that the probable outcome of the disagreement between the wool growers and manufacturers will be the adoption of a schedule not very different from that of the McKinley tariff and this ought to be acceptable. The wool growers admit that their industry was very much benefited by that law, while the woolen manufacturers also prospered under it. It is true that conditions have somewhat changed since, so that the duties of the law of 1890 might not give so large a measure of protection now as they did then, as the wool growers assert, but where there is such conflict of opinion manifestly the best thing that can be done is to restore the old duties and if after a fair trial they are not found to produce the desired result of reviving the wool-growing industry they can be changed.

A war over wool duties between the growers and the manufacturers might eventuate unfortunately for both. Therefore each side should be disposed to make concessions. The fair demand is for such rates of duty as will restore the United States to the place it held a few years ago as a wool-producing country and give reasonable protection to the woolen and worsted industries. The present tariff law has been severely damaging to both. With wool on the free list sheep husbandry has greatly decreased, the loss to this industry in the last three years, in comparison with the statistics of the preceding three years, having been enormous. At the present time there are no more sheep in the United States than there were in 1880. This loss has been most severely felt in the west and in no other respect did the democratic tariff do so great an injury to that section. While this was the effect here wool-growing in Australia, Argentina and elsewhere was stimulated by this legislation. The importation of wool from those countries was enormously increased. It was asserted by the advocates of this policy that it would be a great advantage to the woolen manufacturers, but they too have suffered from the greater foreign competition induced by the lowering of duties. The facts in regard to the great benefit derived by British woolen manufacturers from the existing tariff law have been made familiar to the public by frequent citation. It is true that for a year past the foreign manufacturers have not fared so well, but this is due to the fact that the American market had been flooded with goods and the business depression did not warrant further large importations.

From an industrial point of view there will be no part of the new tariff bill more important than the wool schedule.

SHOULD BE VETOED.

By the very narrow majority of three the immigration restriction bill, as agreed upon in conference, passed the senate and is now in the hands of the president. While the bill was pending it was reported that President Cleveland had said he would veto it and whether or not the report was true it probably had an influence in bringing about a modification of the most objectionable feature of the measure. This, however, should not save it from a veto, for it is still open to objections that would fully justify executive disapproval. This legislation has no valid excuse. It was prompted by the spirit of nativism, coupled with a narrow selfishness and prejudice. It is unrepublican in character, unnecessary, and does violence to the traditional policy of the nation. Such legislation would have been impossible when statesmen dominated congress and it well illustrates the extent to which the professional politician and the demagogue are now in control there. It is contended that labor will be benefited by this legislation. The plea is pitiable. What good would be done to American labor by excluding a few thousand persons annually who were unable to read in some language an extract from the constitution of the United States? It would be impossible to invent a more paltry apology for this new measure of restriction.

Mr. Cleveland will command the commendation of the intelligent and unprejudiced judgment of the country if he shall veto this indefensible measure. It would be a reproach to the American people to permit it to go upon the statute books.

CLUB WOMEN WILL COME TO OMAHA.

The club women of Nebraska are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts to secure the next biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs at Omaha during the exposition year. The club movement among women has made most marked progress during the past few years and has taken a specially strong hold upon the women of Nebraska and surrounding states. The present membership of women's clubs in Nebraska is estimated at 4,000, and with the stimulus given by the coming of the Federation convention and the woman's work in connection with the Transmississippi Exposition it may be expected to double within the next two years.

For the club women of this city the designation of Omaha as the meeting place for the 1898 biennial means both opportunity and responsibility. The opportunity consists in expanding and strengthening their organizations, carrying into execution their plans for a Woman's club building and demonstrating their ability to handle an undertaking of this magnitude. The responsibility is co-extensive with the opportunity, and requires that nothing be half done or poorly done. In entertaining the delegates to the Federation convention the Omaha women will have to maintain Omaha's reputation for genuine hospitality and in this they may rely upon the substantial co-operation of the entire community.

As an example of what can be accomplished by persistent, systematic and well directed effort, the selection of Omaha for the next Federation biennial ought to have a salutary effect on Omaha's representatives in other great national organizations who are exerting themselves to secure their respective meetings for Omaha for 1898.

FOR THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

It seems almost certain that the arbitration treaty cannot be ratified at the present session of the senate. An effort made yesterday to proceed with its consideration failed, the opposition being strong enough to push it aside in order to consider nominations. This circumstance may not have been a conclusive test of strength, but it warrants the opinion that those who are against ratification will be able to prevent it at this session. They can easily do this by continuing to propose amendments and by prolonging debate. According to some reports from Washington even the friends of the treaty reluctantly admit that it can only be passed in an emasculated form after the adjournment of the present session.

There is reason to believe, however, that the chances of the treaty would improve with the support of the next administration, which it will undoubtedly have if not sooner ratified. The zeal shown by Senator Sherman in behalf of the treaty gives assurance that it has the favor of the president-elect. It is highly probable that some of those who are now obstructing, if not actually opposing, ratification would be induced to change their position if the next administration should strongly desire the success of the treaty. The changes that will take place in the membership of the senate after March 4 will for the most part, it is thought, be favorable to ratification. Some of the new men are not jingoes or anglophobists and these may exert a good influence. A part of the opposition is due, also, to dislike of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney and this may reasonably be expected to disappear when the McKinley administration takes charge of the treaty.

In any event, however, ratification of the convention in the emasculated form to which the proposed amendments would reduce it would be of little consequence. With these amendments the treaty would be little more than a sham and it is very questionable whether the British government would accept it in such shape.

One of the proposed amendments to the anti-scalping bill requires railroads to redeem unused portions of all tickets sold at a pro rata proportion of the price of the whole ticket. This would mean that every time a railroad put in an excursion rate to any place it would be reducing pro rata the rates between all intermediate points. Rather than do this the railroads would put an end to the excursion business altogether. Should such an amendment be attached to the law the ardor of the railroads to have it passed would soon cool off.

Chairman Roselle of the Missouri populist state committee charges that Paul Vandervoort is not and never was an editor. We are certain that Paul would just like to have a chance to argue this question and submit as documentary evidence in his behalf numerous editorial articles that have appeared in our amiable contemporary, the Omaha World-Herald, bearing the undisguisable Vandervoortian earmarks.

What is puzzling the populist editor just now is how he can attend two reform press conventions, one at Memphis and one at Kansas City, on the same day. A long-distance telephone seems to be the only solution unless the time-honored rule about two bodies occupying the same space at the same time or two spaces being occupied by the same body at the same time can be knocked out in short meter.

The bill which has passed the state senate prohibiting the employment in stores and factories of children under 12 years of age more than three months in the year ought to become a law. The sight of tired and prematurely old faces of little boys and girls in some of our shops and stores would convince any one of its desirability.

Douglas county pays nearly one-sixth of the entire state tax of Nebraska and has but one out of fifteen state institutions and that a minor one so far as its expense is concerned.

Prodding the Senate.

New York Herald.

If revolutions on two small islands like Crete and Cuba can involve two continents in serious complications, what would happen if there were real trouble between this country and Great Britain? Senators who are objecting to the arbitration treaty should do more thinking and less talking.

The Great European Trust.

New York Sun.

If you want to see a real trust look at the great European War trust, a concert of so-called Christian powers united for the present in protecting Moslem Turkey against the endeavors of Greece. "The world," said the pious Quaker, "is queer. Everybody is queer, except thee and me; and thee is queer at times."

A Military Absurdity.

Chicago Tribune.

General Weyler's trocha appears to be composed largely of barbed wire fencing. A force of athletic men armed with tinners' shears could go through it like a Georgia razorback hog through a cornfield. By the way, any quantity of tinners' shears can be procured in this country, where the barbed wire came from.

Try It On the Married.

Philadelphia Ledger.

That Kansas City man who proposes to tax bachelors $100 for every year they are over 22 years of age, and put them in the penitentiary at 30, needs one thing more to make his proposition complete. He should require the state to pay every married man in the same ratio, in order that he may be able to support his family. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

A Marble Heart for Morton.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Secretary Morton appeals to the country specifically against Senator Vest and generally against the whole body of place-hunting congressmen. He shows how his plan of distributing free seeds, besides insuring to the recipients better seeds and more of them, saves the treasury more than $500,000 a year, but it angers the congressmen by discharging a large number of dependents whom they had saddled on the government. The appeal will help him but little and the country not at all. It is his last word and after he has retired the congressmen will remain, insistent, persistent and clamorous. The country will forget what he has said and will hear only what they say, and the people who elected them will elect them or their kind over again. What to these people is a saving of $500,000 a year to the treasury in comparison with a $1,200 position for a friend or neighbor? And what to the congressmen is such a saving compared with the winning of votes for their re-election?

A DEMONSTRATION OF ACTIVITY.

Boston's Commendation for the Transmississippi Exposition.

Boston Globe.

Already the great states beyond "the father of waters" are making extensive preparations, with true western enterprise, for the Transmississippi Exposition, which is to be held next year in Omaha.

There is no partisanship, or hint of it, in this ambitious project. Nor has the plan anything about it that is narrow or merely sectional. Displays will be welcomed from every state in the union, and from foreign countries as well. But the Omaha exhibition will, of course, present a peculiarly vivid object lesson as to the resources—agricultural and mineral—which are to be found west of the Mississippi. It is to offer much that will be unique, as well as much that will be surprising.

Congress has appropriated $200,000 for this exposition, and a most complete government exhibit is already assured. Nebraska has made generous provision as a state. The citizens of Omaha have already subscribed $125,000 for the cause, and there can be no doubt that every state and territory beyond the Mississippi will make liberal provision for a worthy exhibit. Indeed, to judge from the example set by Illinois and Idaho, the "middle west" means to put its best foot forward at the Nebraska metropolis in 1898. That the east will do its part toward securing worthy representation who would gainsay?

In the era of assured business conditions and renewed confidence which must soon begin the transmississippi west will surely obtain its rights. Are of actual development. Even in a long term of depression her people have had, in less than 67,000,000 acres under cultivation, with a total product valued at more than $933,000,000 a year. When the irrigation system is made of avail—and one of the chief purposes of the Omaha exhibition is to "boom" its almost inestimable advantages—it will be difficult even to imagine the wealth of agricultural resources that the far west will present.

As for the precious metals with which the great transmississippi region abounds they will be much in evidence at Omaha, as a matter of course. A splendid El Dorado palace is to be one of the features of the exposition, which will have a commodious and convenient site on one of the city parks, and promises to be on a scale of notable magnificence.

The far west proposes, in a word, to demonstrate in 1898 to the whole country that she is very much alive, that she is hopeful and zealous to a degree, and that she means to go on, in sight of all men, from prosperity to prosperity. What American in the east will not wish for her exposition all success?

Exposition Endorsements

BY THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI PRESS.

Gunnison (Colo.) News: The Colorado legislature is being urged to pass an appropriation for a state exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition next year. It is to be hoped it will see its way clear to do so, as the exposition will without doubt do more to advertise the west than all the work of the last ten years. Pass the appropriation. It will be the best investment of the year.

American Red Men (Des Moines, Ia.): The Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., is the biggest advertisement that has ever been attempted for the Mississippi valley and the states beyond the Rockies. It is not a visionary, sky-rocket scheme, but a well-planned and well-matured effort to give the widest possible publicity to the advantages offered in this section to capitalists and homeseekers who have money with which to buy land and engage in instrumental enterprises. The Atlanta Cotton States exposition turned the tide of immigration and capital from the west to the south. The aim of the exposition of 1898 is to set forth the advantages and limitless resources of states west of the Mississippi and thus attract homeseekers and investors.

A moderate estimate places the number of people who will visit the fair at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. This vast stream of humanity will come chiefly from the population centers. Thousands upon thousands will pass beyond Omaha to the Rockies and the Pacific coast. It is safe to compute that the fair will bring about the circulation of $100,000,000 in the transmississippi country, which will be expended for transportation, in the purchase of supplies and permanent investments.

Galveston (Tex.) Tribune: Reports from Omaha are to the effect that several transmississippi states have already made appropriations for the exhibition to be held there in 1898. The Department of Publicity estimates a population of 10,000,000 in the tributary section, and this holds out the prospect of a good attendance.

It is unfortunate that the Texas constitution prevents a state appropriation for such purposes, but there is no reason why individual communities may not raise funds for community exhibits. Galveston especially ought to be becomingly represented at Omaha. The country from which its attractions and visitors will be drawn is the country whose products this port solicits and whose imports it hopes to supply. The exposition will afford such an occasion for Galveston and the west to get together as could not otherwise be devised. Later along in the year the commercial organizations should take the matter in hand.

Ames (Ia.) Times: The Transmississippi Exposition, which opens in Omaha in June, 1898, promises to be the greatest exposition ever held in this country, aside from the world's fair. Iowa is interested in this exposition, and should make a display there commensurate with her wonderful resources.

Colorado Springs (Colo.) Telegraph: Omaha is making great preparations for the proposed Transmississippi Exposition to be held in that city, the metropolis of Nebraska, from June to November, in 1898. The exposition corporation will have a capital of $1,000,000, and the national government will contribute liberal displays, making it the best representation of national resources ever shown, except at the Columbian exposition, and the only exposition of the kind ever made west of the Mississippi. In the appropriation bill just reported to congress there is a provision of $200,000 for a government exhibit, and all the states west of the "Father of Waters" are expected to contribute in the way of individual displays.

The plan for the exposition is a scheme for the publicity and promotion of the great western interests. It is estimated that visitors to the exposition will number from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, and the enterprise is expected to induce the circulation of $100,000,000 in the Transmississippi country.

While few expositions have in themselves been pecuniarily profitable, they have in all cases been of great direct benefit to the cities and states which foster them. The exertion of energy necessary in the work of preparation for such a display is sufficient to add immensely to the wealth and prosperity of any place. From the Transmississippi Exposition the city of Omaha and the state of Nebraska will reap the largest benefits, as they properly should, but all parts of the country that are represented there will be well repaid for the outlay involved.

Colorado should lend a hand to make the exposition a great success in every way. Outside of Nebraska there is no state that will profit more from the enterprise than Colorado. This state is the great objective point of all tourists. It is safe to say that one-half of the people who visit the Omaha exposition from the east will extend their visit to the golden state of Colorado. Low rates will be made to make this possible and the state will be overrun with tourists. A proper exhibit from this state would increase the flood of pleasure and sightseers. Next to having an exposition in Denver, no expenditure of the state along this line would be a better investment than in the Omaha exposition. The legislature has turned the proposition down, but we hope it will reopen it. The people of this city, through their various organizations, should urge upon the members of the legislature from this county an appropriation for a state exhibit at the Omaha exposition.

Boise, Idaho, Statesman: The Statesman has no figures showing how much money would be needed to enable the state to make a creditable display at the Omaha exposition, but it is satisfied that every effort and all needed sacrifices should be made to have an exhibit sent that will do the state credit.

Every one who has given the subject attention knows that the fair at Omaha is to be distinctly an advertisement for the western states. All will be represented and all will strive to make as good a showing as possible. Those who attend the exposition will be largely such as are looking for new fields, and those states that make the most favorable impression will draw the larger portion of the immigration resulting from the interstate rivalry.

That Idaho cannot afford to hold back at such a time must be apparent to every one. Our state can make a display that will attract attention over all others, and the result will be that we will be enormously benefited if we have an exhibit there that shall at all times properly portray our resources and advantages.

The problem is one that the legislature is called upon to deal with and it should take hold of the matter in the broadest spirit of statesmanship.

Prescott (Ariz.) Pick and Drill: Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee is just now doing excellent work as manager of the Department of Publicity of the Transmississippi and International Exposition. This exposition will be held at the city of Omaha, Neb., during the year 1898, at which it is proposed to focalize public attention upon the unsurpassed resources and great capabilities of the transmississippi states and territories. Such an exposition as the one proposed and held at a place so opportunely situated as Omaha is certain to become educational in its results, in that the east will have an object lesson, teaching them that there is much lying outside the Atlantic states, of which hitherto they have been so profoundly ignorant.

Germania (Ia.) Standard: The Transmississippi Exposition is the biggest advertisement that has ever been attempted for the Mississippi valley and the states beyond the Rockies. The aim of the exposition of 1898 is to set forth the advantages and limitless resources of states west of the Mississippi and thus attract homeseekers and investors.

Omaha is making arrangements on a large scale for the exposition. The Bee is full of able articles showing the advantages of the west, the millions of hidden wealth, the undeveloped resources and the possibilities of drawing immigration from the thickly populated east. The exposition will doubtless be a success financially and otherwise.

St. Louis Age of Steel: A Transmississippi and International Exposition is a project that cannot fail to arouse considerable interest. In many ways and for cogent reasons it will be of a broadly national importance. In the resources and development of the transmississippi states we have an empire and a prophecy. A region that in the memory of man was a solitude and a wilderness, the haunt of the bison and the camping ground of the savage has now its magnificent cities, its network of railways, its teeming industries and its millions of population. In its mineral treasures we have sources of untold wealth, and in its fields the granary of the world. In what it has of industrial and commercial possibilities, and of area on which the wave of immigration has not yet spent itself, we have an unprecedented opportunity for enterprise and a prosperous outlet for congested populations. In the structure of western empire it is a tireless architect and a busy builder, and cannot fail in being a potent force in shaping the destinies of the nation of which it is so magnificent a part. From such a standpoint both retrospective and prospective the proposed exposition is in keeping with the situation. Nor should it be overlooked that in the composition of its population we have a mingling of the best races and blood of the world. In the new kinship they have not altogether ignored the older family ties. They are living threads in the woof of nations not easily broken. The welfare of one branch of the family is not unknown to the other. They are mutual in interest, if not in location or benefits; and we are of the opinion that in the way of advertising the resources and possibilities of the transmississippi states we have neither lithographer or artist that can be so effective in a world wide sense, as an exhibit would be such as is being formulated. The history of expositions of this character is in forceful evidence of their values. The south has been better known since what it is and what it may be were graven on the gates of Atlanta. The response has been felt in a renewal of industrial life, an influx of population and the inauguration of a new era. What the Centennial and the Columbian expositions did for the nation as a whole can never be computed, and it may be said in a general way that expositions rightly timed, placed and managed are among the most potent of modern methods in advertising the resources, progress and possibilities of a country. The Transmississippi Exposition of 1898 cannot fail to be of corresponding value not only to all tributary states, but to the nation at large. No encouragement should be denied so auspicious and important a project.

Denver Post: The idea is to get the legislatures of these various states sufficiently interested to make appropriations for handsome displays at the exposition, which will be devoted mainly to the transmississippi section. It is expected that Nebraska itself will devote a quarter of a million dollars to this purpose. The entire west is interested in making a success of this enterprise, and Colorado will not be behind any of its neighbors in making a display which will not only be satisfactory to the pride of the people, but one which in a comparative way will show up to our decided advantage.

Idaho Falls (Idaho) Register: Mr. Waters has introduced a bill in the house providing for an appropriation of $30,000 and the appointment of a board of five trustees to provide for the erection of a state building and the display of the advantages of the state. It is an admitted fact that Idaho has no money for any foolish expenditures. She has no money to throw at the birds. The building up of a state is done by showing up its resources; by inviting men of capital to come and take advantage of them, to invest this money where it will return them a good interest; but people do not always come upon an invitation, they must be shown something tangible, they are not willing to take the statement of a newspaper, circular, or advertising pamphlet, unless corroborated by an exhibition of something that will be more convincing.

The legislature was elected on a platform of retrenchment and economy. There is, however, a vast difference between economy and penuriousness. A man or a state may use economy in expending a large amount of money, if it is expended where it will result in bringing good returns, where it is bread cast upon the waters it is true economy. While the withholding of such expenditure may be of much more detriment than the saving amounts to. This is a matter into which politics should not enter—it is a matter that every man who pays a dollar tax in the state is interested in, and should be in favor of. An appropriation of $30,000 is an average of about $1,400 to each county, and we doubt if there is a county in the state, if the money is spent judiciously that would not receive more than that amount of benefit within a very short time. It will be a home institution and from the appropriations that have been made by the state of Nebraska, the city of Omaha, the railroads, the national government, and the preparations that are being made it will be a magnificent affair. The Register hopes the legislature will drop partisanship in connection with this bill and look to the interests of the state, and take such action as will redound to the welfare of the state and its enterprising people.

Florence (Ore.) West: Arrangements are now in progress with a view of holding a Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha next year. This will afford a splendid opportunity for all the states west of the Mississippi to advertise their products of all kinds and if this is judiciously done, many of the most desirable class of citizens will be attracted to the newer portions of the country. The history of the different expositions that have been held in the United States shows that every one of them has helped to call attention to the advantages of those states that arranged for an attractive exhibit of their products. Arousing interest in a place is the first step toward attracting settlers. Many people who visit the expositions and see the products of a section of a country determine to visit that place and very often make a permanent home there. Oregon has plenty of room for many times its present number of inhabitants. And money spent to aid the exposition would probably pay good returns on the original investment by attracting settlers and capital to our state.

PAPER SHOTS AT THE DONS.

Indianapolis Journal: Captain General Weyler is a terror to pacificos and a most valiant warrior against women, girls and children.

Chicago Post: Premier Canovas thinks the present state of the Cuban war "is all that could be expected." This merely shows that he has very modest expectations.

Globe-Democrat: Cuba asks Spain for liberty and has been offered instead an amended tariff. No wonder the insurgents are punctuating their reply with dynamite.

Washington Post: The country would hardly go to war if Weyler should decide to shoot one or two of the newspaper fakirs who are under orders to get themselves arrested.

St. Louis Republic: The fact that the Spanish trocha in Cuba is of American make, from American materials, may account for the friendly way in which it allows the insurgents to cross it whenever they feel so disposed.

New York Sun: The serious thing for Spain at this time is that her only friend in all the world (Cleveland) will leave for parts unknown in less than three weeks, and there he will remain for the rest of his life. Friendless Spain! the derelict of nations.

Cincinnati Tribune: The Spanish butchers in Cuba have served notice on Clara Barton that the Red Cross society will not be permitted to care for wounded and dying insurgents. Spain's cruelty and barbarism become more offensive to civilized Christendom every day.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Indianapolis Journal: The opposition to the arbitration treaty comes from the generally disgruntled. Very naturally, Senator Teller is a front-rank opponent.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Of course it is a pity that the treaty was not ratified promptly without amendments designed to weaken it. But since this is impossible, it is better for the treaty to be laid aside, for the present, than to be passed with amendments which frustrate the purpose of international arbitration. Therefore it is just as well that Senator Morgan's resolution putting the treaty on a sidetrack prevailed in the senate. No treaty is better than a treaty with all its life amended away.

Minneapolis Journal: There is, apparently, no intention on the part of the senate to ratify the arbitration treaty even as frivolously amended, or to pass the bankruptcy bill. The senate is simply the most formidable obstruction to the actualization of the will of the nation and it is very certain that the agitation for the election of senators by popular vote will deepen in intensity until the change is accomplished. The nation is weary of a senate which considers itself superior to the commands of the nation.

Philadelphia Record: In a recent interview on the subject of arbitration Prince Bismarck expressed the opinion that ere long the nations in settling their differences will be restrained from appeals to force by the terrors of modern warfare and by the consciousness that war is a two-edged sword in the wielding of which the aggressor is oftimes the loser. The prince should hear one of our jingoes make a speech! He would then learn that war has no terrors for these gentlemen, whose chief objection to the Anglo-American treaty is that it would curtail their opportunities to hurl defiance at the powers of earth.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Chicago Record: "What do you think of the fighting in Crete?"

"In Crete? I thought the fight was to be in Carson City?"

Puck: Mrs. Hardacre (in disgust—seeing the ballet for the first time)—Well! That beats me!

Mr. Hardacre—You bet it does!

Indianapolis Journal: "What has become of that brother of yours who was so active in the last campaign? Is he still waging war on great corporations?"

"He is. He has accepted an agency for an anti-fat remedy."

Detroit Free Press: "Why is Mrs. Brokely giving such an elaborate reception?"

"Just to show her friends that her husband made a very respectable failure."

New York Truth: Flannigan—How'd yez git th' black eye, Casey?

Casey—Oi shlipped an' landed on me back.

Flannigan—But, me good mon, y'r face ain't located on y'r back.

Casey (gloomily)—No—nather wuz Finnigan.

Chicago Post: "That young man who wants to be our press agent looks like a pretty bright fellow," said the manager. "Has he any special qualifications for the job?"

"Why, I understand he has the reputation of being an accurate descriptive writer."

"Accurate!" cried the manager. "Great mackerel! that won't do at all!"

Indianapolis Journal: "My friend," said the city missionary, "do you not realize the foolishness of the course you have been pursuing?"

"Huh!" said the gentleman behind the bars. "I ain't so big a fool as you are. You're comin' 'round here when you don't have to."

Washington Star: "I called," said the confident young man with manuscript sticking out of his pocket, "to see whether there is a vacancy in this office."

"No," replied the melancholy editor as he looked around the place, "I'm sorry to say there is none. Even the waste basket is full."

HIS PRECIOUS ONE.

Boston Courier.

"Come rest in this bosom," he said as he poured
The beams of delight on the one he adored;
"Come brighten my path and illumine my night,
My future make glow with a radiance bright,
Make precious the presence thy richness adorns
As the rarest of suns gilds the fairest of morns!"
Then a jubilant wave did his countenance flood
As he pinned on his bosom a diamond stud.

AT THE GATE.

Mary G. Slocumb.

Two priests one day at heaven's gate together stood,
And heard the solemn question, "Giv'st thou ill or good
Account of souls?"
"I know," said one, "I have not wrought in vain among
My flock, for from the devil's grasp I've surely wrung
Some precious souls."
The other sighed and said: "This have I never done,
Alas! But, through my love for men, my Lord has won,
I know, some souls."

A Man

IS KNOWN NOT MORE SURELY BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS THAN BY HIS CLOTHES.

IT IS HIS DUTY AS WELL AS HIS PLEASURE, THEREFORE, TO BE WELL DRESSED, AND ESPECIALLY AT THIS SEASON, WHEN THERE IS SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO DISPOSE OF OUR SURPLUS STOCK, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT—AND HAVE MARKED IT DOWN TO THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE, TO DO SO.

AND WHERE ELSE ARE YOU AS SURE OF FINDING JUST WHAT YOU WANT AT JUST THE RIGHT PRICE, AND WITH THE CERTAIN ASSURANCE OF YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

THE MAN WHO DOESN'T UNDERSTAND THIS IS IN DANGER OF LOSING MONEY.

B&K TRADE MARK

BROWNING, KING & CO.

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts