THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:

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 October, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,679	17	19,825
2	19,544	18	19,913
3	19,709	19	19,907
4	19,738	20	19,961
5	19,710	21	20,091
6	19,793	22	20,211
7	20,101	23	20,269
8	22,920	24	20,020
9	20,509	25	20,516
10	19,816	26	20,701
11	19,873	27	20,659
12	19,908	28	20,764
13	19,932	29	20,800
14	20,029	30	20,716
15	20,029	31	20,508
16	20,086		
Total			626,153
Less deductions for returned and unsold copies			9,247
Net total sales			617,106
Net daily average			19,907

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1897.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Put your shoulder to the wheel. Omaha is on the up-grade.

The coming of the annual foot ball season has not affected the annual job of franchise shifting and contract signing in base ball circles.

Last year Henry Watterson abandoned the free silver democracy; this year he abandons the gold democracy. Where does this leave him?

The share of the apportionment of state school money for the Omaha school district can come in none too bulky for our school board financiers.

It is now recalled that Senator Gorman stated the last time he was elected that he would retire at the end of his present term in the senate.

The most remarkable thing about that North Dakota case is that the mob hanged the witnesses and failed to get the chief conspirators in the murder.

The tax commissioner promises to surprise the people of Omaha with the lowest tax rate that they have had for ten years. The surprise cannot come too sudden or too heavy.

The merit system is not in favor in Maryland. A proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the merit system in civil service failed to receive the approval of the voters.

It is just beginning to dawn upon the dull intellects of some of the European statesmen that the war between Turkey and Greece settled nothing, but that the eastern question is still acute.

The foreclosure sale of the bankrupt Lincoln street railway is fixed for next month, and any one with money to burn can acquire at bargain prices a set of street cars vestibuled at both ends.

Late General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor is a little late getting into the presidential race, but he will succeed just as well as though he had started last year or the year before.

President Dole of the Hawaiian republic is reported expectantly anxious for the ratification of the annexation treaty by the United States. Wonder if it is a senatorial bee that is stinging him on?

The superintendent of schools is still trying to make the taxpayers believe that the kindergartens do not cost them anything. When the taxpayers get something for nothing they will hold a grand jubilee.

The most successful merchants are the most regular patrons of the advertising columns of the daily newspaper. Business success in these days without the aid of newspaper publicity is next to impossibility.

The local Geraldine organ keeps on prating about how much Geraldine saved the exposition. How much Geraldine saved the contractors at the expense of the exposition would be a much more fruitful theme.

School board financiering in Omaha seems to be chiefly in the direction of increasing the deficit inherited from predecessors, in order that it may be passed on larger than ever as a bequest to succeeding boards.

If Boss Croker's health continues to improve there ought to be no reason why Mayor-elect Van Wyck should not be able to be installed at the head of the Greater New York municipal government on schedule time.

An old colonial well has been discovered near Independence square in Philadelphia and it is reported the water tastes good. A search may now be made for some of the original atmosphere breathed by the founders of the republic.

OVERWORKING RAILWAY TRAINMEN.

The occurrence in quick succession of several railway wrecks on Nebraska roads, some of them resulting fatally and all entailing costly loss of property, demands serious attention of the railway managers. According to the best authority these wrecks are the direct outgrowth of the unprecedented increase of railway business, to meet which the various roads have been compelled to put on additional trains and increase the number of cars drawn by each locomotive until it is with the utmost difficulty that the dispatchers can adjust the traffic to the trackage facilities. With so many trains passing daily back and forth over the same lines the danger of accidents and misconstruction of orders is admittedly greatly multiplied.

If this were all the problem might possibly solve itself. But under pressure of this urgent business the railroads have also been doubling up the work of their trainmen and lengthening the hours of train crews and switchmen until the men are not infrequently incapacitated for duty by reason of overwork. While the employes, owing to their eagerness to secure overtime wages and thus make up for the loss of earnings by enforced idleness during the preceding months, have not yet entered protest against this dangerous policy, it is none the less almost criminal carelessness for the roads to entrust the lives and property of passengers, shippers and employes to men who should be asleep at their homes rather than holding the throttle or standing at a brake or switch all night long. It may be unfortunate for the railroads that they are short of extra emergency crews in the western part of the state, but that cannot justify them in risking trains to the hands of overworked engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen.

The railroads are in duty bound not merely to employ only competent trainmen, but to prevent them from placing themselves in a position where their competency is jeopardized. If nothing else can reach this kind of negligence it may become necessary to enact legislation limiting the number of hours weekly which trainmen may be worked and prohibiting consecutive employment without ample intervals for rest and recuperation.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by the president, under authority of congress, to make another investigation of the Nicaragua canal, will within a few days leave for the scene of its labors, the result of which will be reported to congress some time during the winter. The commission is charged with ascertaining the present condition of the project and estimating the probable cost of completing it, with such other information as may be necessary to enlighten congress and the country on the matter. The authorization of this commission was due to the fact that there was a good deal of controversy over the report of the engineers who made an investigation a couple of years ago, especially their estimate of the cost of constructing the canal.

There will probably be no effort in congress to do anything regarding this project pending the report of the commission. If that should be favorable to the enterprise the advocates of government aid will undoubtedly make a vigorous and persistent effort to get a measure through congress providing for financial assistance by the government and there is reason to believe that in this they will have the help of administrative influence. The matter ought to be definitely disposed of by the present congress.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

In view of pending negotiations looking to a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States the condition of our trade with that country is a matter of interest. The statistics for the past seven years show a steady increase in the exports from this country to the Dominion, while on the other hand the imports of Canadian products for the last fiscal year amounted to but little more than in 1891 and during four of the seven years were less than for the first year of that period. In 1891 imports and exports almost exactly balanced in value, each being a little over $39,000,000, whereas for the fiscal year of 1897 the value of imports from Canada was in round numbers $40,000,000 and the value of our exports to that country $66,000,000, making the trade balance in our favor $26,000,000. It is thus seen that the trade of the United States with British North America is very large, when we consider the population, and it is believed that under a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty it can be considerably enlarged.

Perhaps this belief, which it would seem is entertained in administration quarters, is well-founded, but it is already apparent that in the event of the negotiation of a treaty it will encounter vigorous opposition. There is no doubt that it would be antagonized by the agricultural producers on our northern borders, who suffered from Canadian competition which was stimulated by the Wilson tariff law. It is said that the secretary of agriculture is firmly opposed to any reciprocity arrangement that would open the American market to the natural products of Canada and it is safe to say that the republican senators and representatives of the northern border states will be solid against a treaty involving this concession to Canadian agricultural producers. Doubtless our manufacturers could enlarge their trade with the Dominion if that government would make less unfavorable tariff rates, but would the gain in this respect compensate for the loss to American agricultural producers from increased Canadian competition? Then there arises the question whether the British government would permit such concessions to be made to American manufactures as would be satisfactory to this country. It may be regarded as certain that it would not permit any discrimination in favor of American goods, for as it is this country largely outsells England in the Canadian market. Canada's imports from England have been declining, while as already stated the imports from the United States have been steadily growing for the past seven years. It is evident that our northern neighbors prefer American goods to British.

That the Canadian market is a highly valuable one and that it is most desirable to enlarge our trade there will not be questioned, but there are obvious difficulties in the way of a reciprocity treaty which will not be easily overcome, if indeed it be possible to overcome them. The opposition certain to be encountered here from interests that would be adversely affected and the almost equal certainty that the British government would veto concessions that would be acceptable to this government, render it highly improbable that a reciprocity agreement can be effected.

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD ACT.

One of the most important subjects to the business interests of the country which will be considered at the coming session of congress is that of a uniform bankruptcy law. It is not unlikely that either the Nelson bill, which passed the senate, or the Torrey bill, will be passed before the session closes. The former measure is believed not to be acceptable to the business interests of the country that want just and equitable bankruptcy legislation. It is defective in several essential and important respects and it is certain that if it should become law it would prove so unsatisfactory in operation that it would remain on the statute books only a very brief time. The Torrey bill, on the other hand, is a carefully drawn and comprehensive measure, which there is every reason to believe would be found entirely satisfactory. It covers both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcies and places the debtor and creditor on an equal footing in initiating bankruptcy proceedings, features which have commended it to the favor of the intelligent business judgment of the country.

That business judgment should again be expressed as to the preference of the two measures that will come before congress. The national legislature should not be left in any doubt as to whether the business interests of the country want the Nelson bill or the Torrey bill. It is true that the latter has already received the practically unanimous endorsement of the commercial bodies of every section of the country, but that endorsement having been disregarded by the senate it seems necessary that there should be another expression. There is no question as to the need of a uniform law of bankruptcy. Experience with our present state laws, no two of which are alike, has been in the highest degree unsatisfactory and there is no opposition worthy of consideration to a general law, uniform in its operation and just and equitable both to creditors and to debtors. There is no doubt that such a law would have a wholesome effect upon business, since under its operation many could obtain credit who cannot get it under existing conditions. The extension of credit would stimulate trade. Moreover, it would enable many who were reduced to insolvency during the period of depression to become active once more in the business world. It is a matter which ought to receive the early attention of every commercial body in the United States.

One unfortunate result of the perfection of party organizations to conduct political campaigns has been a lessening of the self reliance of the individual voter. It is true that through party organizations the average intelligence in regard to political matters has been raised and voters are given greater opportunities than ever before for obtaining reliable information on current political topics, but it is also true that the custom of providing vehicles for conveying voters to the polls and engaging election day workers to urge voters to do their duty, and in many cases insist upon taking them to the polls, has had the effect of causing many voters to rely on the party machinery and not on themselves for political results. This accounts, in some measure, for the large stay-at-home vote in off years and the necessity for each year improving the party organizations. It is a matter of regret that individuals, with greater opportunities for becoming well informed on political principles, should seem so indifferent to the final and greater duty of casting their ballots intelligently on election day. The ideal society would be one in which no party machinery is necessary save to attend to details of the nominations and elections.

The $10,000 legislative investigating committee has figured out that the total amount of money lost out of the state treasury during Bartley's two terms of office by embezzlement, bank failure and conversion of interest earned on state deposits aggregates a trifle over $870,000. The questions which the committee does not illumine are how many of the depositories would have failed irrespective of the fact that Bartley happened to be treasurer and how much of Bartley's defalcation would have been headed off had Governor Holcomb come out boldly at the commencement of his term of office and enforced a cash settlement and full publicity of all treasury transactions.

The democratic newspapers of Iowa made a specialty during the late campaign of trying to make it appear that Iowa is a poor, debt-burdened state ruled by political jobbers, and some of them are continuing the same unworthy tactics after the election in support of the contention that Iowa should do nothing to aid the people of the state in making a creditable exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition. The good people of the state ought to see now that the attack on the good name and credit of the state was merely for campaign purposes and not serious.

The populists who have been pointing to the fact that state warrants have been brought to par since the present state officials assumed office as evidence of their care and economy in the administration of state affairs now find that the proof proves too much. State warrants have gone not only to par, but command a small premium. The premium, of course, represents the eagerness of overabundant capital to secure investment, and the abundance of capital can be ascribed only to the restoration of confidence by the election of McKinley and the consequent unlocking of money that had previously been locked up. In the meanwhile the populists and silverites who have been howling about a dearth of money have before them a tangible illustration of the falsity of their teachings.

University extension lectures are becoming more popular every year. The people of Ottumwa have completed arrangements for a course the coming winter. "There is not a city or town of 5,000 people in the state," says the Davenport Democrat, "that ought to deprive itself of this means of study. It is not possible for every county seat to have a college, but it is easily within reach of every one of them to have an attractive course of high class study lectures." That which is true of the Iowa cities is true of the cities of other states.

According to the decision of one of the judges of the district court a bank director is presumed to know the actual condition of the institution in which he is an officer. But like most other legal presumptions, this one is remarkable chiefly for the reason that it presumes something that cannot be proved, because not true. While the law may estop a bank director from pleading ignorance as a defense, to presume that he knows or does not know the bank's condition is simply a fiction of the law.

The alleged savings of Geraldine for the exposition recall forcibly the woman who saved money by buying early strawberries. The strawberries were quoted at 15 cents a quart, but since, by buying two quarts for 25 cents, a saving of 5 cents could be effected, the housewife purchased the whole stock and went home to her husband, telling him how many dollars she had saved.

It is not a question so much what he is called officially, but the exposition certainly will not suffer by some one who will see that its contracts are strictly enforced and who may be relied on not to follow in Geraldine's tracks. The members of the executive committee cannot possibly constitute themselves inspectors of construction.

The Sixteenth street viaduct remains a menace to life and limb and will remain so as long as the council connives in the pennywise and pound foolish policy of the railroad managers who want to avoid expense by patching and repatching the worn out structure.

Sixteen to One.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Illinois farmer who sent Mr. Bryan sixteen small heads of white cabbage as a token of admiration no doubt did so upon the principle of the eternal fitness of things, but he failed to take into account the ruthless cynicism of mankind.

A Tammany Frost.
Indianapolis Journal.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who was the Tammany organizer in the late campaign, has written a letter, in which he says that Mr. Bryan is a false prophet when he claims that the democrats can carry New York on the Chicago platform. Mr. Grant says the trouble with Mr. Bryan is that he cannot take things as they are. The situation has changed since 1896, and the Tammany democrats recognize the fact.

Omaha Luck Envied.
Buffalo Express.

Omaha is the luckiest city of the season. It seems the city has had an expert go over its accounts with the astounding discovery that funds supposed to be exhausted are found still to amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. This is gratifying but it isn't any more creditable to somebody's bookkeeping than if the balance had been on the other side of the ledger.

Identity of Pensioners.
Providence Journal.

If congress would only adopt the suggestion of the commissioner of pensions that a complete list of pensioners be published and furnished to the public, there is little doubt that a good many outrageous frauds would be brought to light. And why should not every citizen be allowed to know the names of the men in his neighborhood whom he is helping to support.

Overrated Klondike.
New York Tribune.

The latest estimate of Klondike wealth is that $15,000,000 in gold may be brought down on the first boat in the spring. Perhaps, and perhaps not. According to the positive statements of a few months ago, ten times that amount ought to have been brought down by this time, yet there is no tangible indication of one-tenth of it having come. But suppose the estimated sum does materialize. There are at least 10,000 men up there. And even $15,000,000 divided among so many does not give each a very large reward for a year of toil, privation and imminent danger of death. A few large fortunes may be realized, but it is evident that for every millionaire there will have to be hundreds of paupers. On the whole, the average Klondiker would have been better off, in dollars and cents, if he had stayed at home and swept the streets of New York.

Sturdy Strength of Republicanism.
Hartford Courant (rep.).

There was nothing the matter with Governor Wolcott's plurality in Massachusetts. For an off year it was a thumper—much larger than the brilliant and popular Greenhalge's two years before. There was nothing the matter with Bushnell's plurality in Ohio. There was nothing the matter with Shaw's plurality in Iowa; he made his campaign man-fashion on the gold standard issue against the combined silver democrats, silver republicans, and Bryan populists, and laid them out by 30,000 and better, polling a much larger vote than any ever before obtained by a candidate in an Iowa off-year state election. There is nothing the matter with the republican party, except the Platts and Quays, their small-fry imitators, the teachers of cowardly politics, and the practicers of dirty politics. Once well rid of these, the party would renew its youth like an eagle.

Joe Quincy as a Straddler.
New York Sun.

A number of persons who have scruples against minding their own business are getting nervous over their inability to find out whether Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston, is or is not a silver man and democrat in good and regular standing. The Boston municipal election is near at hand, and the person with scruples maintain that if Josiah means to be a candidate for re-election, he must speak out or be forever fallen. Mr. Quincy's attitude has been perfectly clear for a long time. He is in favor of miscellaneous municipal reform and plenty of it; and he has a lecture on the subject which he delivers free of charge. In regard to the Chicago platform he is remarkably straightforward. He considers it an interesting document, and while he deems it out of place for him to make any detailed observations about it, he has not concealed and never will conceal his views of weather. These are safe and conservative. Yesterday, for instance, he admitted that the rain was rather a wet rain, but, he said, "I must not be understood as insisting upon the point. There may be persons to whom the rain seems dry. On the whole, I prefer to call it a wet-dry rain. When rain falls I think that I shall not transcend the bounds of accuracy if I say that the weather is not absolutely brilliant. Unfair is the word I would use."

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

Globe-Democrat: Our trade with Canada has increased from $39,000,000 in 1891 to $66,000,000 in 1897, and the balance of trade in our favor last year was $26,000,000. Canada is a pretty good customer, but must not expect to shape our economic policies.

New York Sun: There is, as we have pointed out repeatedly, just one way in which Canadians can obtain the precious privilege of free trade with the United States, and that is by severing their connection with a European monarchy and by becoming citizens of the great American republic. That way lie dignity and prosperity; under any other political conditions the lot of Canada will be a hopeless one.

Philadelphia Press: There is no reason why this country should make the position of Canada easier while it retains its imperial connection. Our duty is to make the colonial position first arduous and then impossible. For us concession to Canada is a blunder. The present regulations as to Canadian transshipments should be revoked. No privileges should be enjoyed by Canadian railroads on our lines. Congress ought itself to impose again the differential duty on foreign imports from Canada which the attorney general unwisely sophisticated out of existence. If Canada were cut off from the privileges she now enjoys its railroads would become bankrupt. No more privileges should be granted, be the concession what it may, unless exclusive. Nor should the seals be made the basis of bargain or compromise. In their present plight they are worth nothing for revenue. If Canada is not ready on general principles to protect the seal herd let it go. Complete the slaughter which Canada has begun and free ourselves of a burden on which the United States, thanks to Canadian poaching, has already spent more than the herd is worth.

SOVEREIGN RETIRED.

Indianapolis News: Sovereign says he wanted a rest; so did the country.

Buffalo Express: General Master Workman Sovereign has been retired from office by the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Sovereign says that he is glad to have a rest. The general assembly must partake of his joy.

Chicago Post: Sovereign wants to be president of the United States. So did Belva Lockwood, and so, we are assured, does Mary Lease. Coxey also had a hankering in that line at one time, and so did B. Gratz Brown, Joshua Levering, R. H. Cowdry, B. F. Butler and John P. St. John. Some of them got as much as 1 per cent of the total vote cast, some got less than a tenth of 1 per cent, and some never even got a nomination. Under the circumstances there seems to be no reason why any one should wish to deprive Sovereign of the privilege of wanting to be president, especially so far in advance of the election.

Indianapolis Journal: It is of little consequence whether Mr. Sovereign retains or gives up the incongruous title of general master workman of the Knights of Labor, since the organization is no longer potential. He might have been a very mischievous person if he had been the leader of a large body of men, for the reason that he is hostile to any co-operation between the two elements of industry, employers and employes. He belongs to the fast-decreasing class of labor or alleged labor leaders who foment strikes when there is trouble and sow the seeds of suspicion and prejudice in the minds of all who will listen when peace prevails.

Kansas City Journal: In dropping J. R. Sovereign from the exalted position of general master workman, the Knights of Labor have commended themselves to the public. Although the exact causes of the change of officials may never be known, the assertions that it has been made with entire harmony and at the request of Mr. Sovereign will be taken with considerable allowance. The fact is that the general master workman has not been a true representative of labor, and the host he represents cannot but have been convinced of that fact. Mr. Sovereign has for some time past given his time and energies to politics rather than to labor unionism, and he has been led astray by strange vagaries and fallen into un-American ways. The Knights are a large and powerful organization, though not nearly so large or so powerful as they used to be. They should have a broad-gauged leader, a man with a clear head, good mental balance and few prejudices. If Mr. Hicks is such a man he will at once give new strength and greater dignity to the organization that has honored him.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

An Ohio girl, in her excitement over a parade, swallowed a campaign button. Now no one can tell what her politics are.

The result of the New York campaign has improved Mr. Croker's health so much that he no longer considers it necessary to return to England this fall.

A monument to Shabbona, chief of the Pottawatomies and friend of the white pioneers of the Illinois River valley, is to be erected in Evergreen cemetery, Morris, Ill.

A Massachusetts man laughed himself to death last week, and it was only last week that some social philosopher printed a screed lamenting that laughter is almost a lost art.

A suggestion has been made in Seattle, Wash., that one of the islands near Alaska be named after William Henry Seward, the great secretary of state, whose work it was to annex Alaska.

The latest inmate of the Iowa Industrial School is a boy who is but 5 years old. He was sent there for stealing a horse and buggy, a bicycle and tricycle, and for setting fire to a dwelling house.

The transfer of the city gas works to a private company in Philadelphia was a snap for the councilmen. The New York Herald says votes in favor of the transfer netted from $6,000 to $10,000 each.

It is noted as a compliment to Edward Everett Hale that there was a longer line of people waiting for tickets to his Lowell institute lectures in Boston than there was waiting for tickets to the big foot ball game last week.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle has leased his residence in Washington to Congressman O'Dell and will remove his family to New York, which has been his residence since his retirement from the Cleveland cabinet.

A New Hampshire murderer pleaded guilty to the charge on condition that his execution should be deferred until January 16, 1899, because he claims his contract with the devil will expire on that date and "I will go straight to heaven."

A bust of Charles Stewart Parnell has just been added to the National Portrait gallery, London. It is the work of Miss Mary Grant and was hung in the great British gallery of celebrities on the sixth anniversary of the death of the great Irish leader.

An enterprising New York man sold his wife for a watch. The purchaser married the woman and instituted proceedings against his wife's former husband for larceny in stealing the watch. The former husband then had his successor arrested on a charge of bigamy.

Rev. Dr. Swallow, who polled such a surprisingly big vote in Pennsylvania last week, had a campaign button which was a mystery to all save those who knew the family history of the preacher and his wife. Mrs. Swallow was a Robin before marriage and the button contained a picture of two birds flying side by side.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, late editor of the New York Sun, left an unencumbered estate valued at $1,200,000. Facts revealed by the filing of Mr. Dana's will show that his interest in the Sun has not been pledged for a loan. Since his connection with the Sun, beginning in 1868, Mr. Dana was paid $2,000,000 in profits and salary.

John Magee, aged 29 years and president of the Fall Brook railroad, is the youngest American to hold such a position. Besides being head of a railroad operating several hundred miles of track, he is president of the Fall Brook Coal company of Antrim, Pa., succeeding his late father, General Magee of Watkins, N. Y., in both capacities. He employs thousands of men and manipulates capital amounting to over $5,000,000.

The German emperor ascribes his good health and vigor to the excellent advice given to him by his favorite doctor, and he has learnt by heart the latter's "rule of life," which is as follows: Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for lunch. Avoid pastry and hot cakes. Only take potatoes once a day. Don't take tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day, wet or fine. Take a bath every day. Wash the face every night in warm water. Sleep eight hours every night.

THE SUGAR BEET.

Progress of the New Industry Throughout the United States.
Indianapolis News.

For some years the attention of American farmers has been directed toward the cultivation of sugar beets, and the subject is now attracting much attention among the farmers of Indiana. An interesting and useful bulletin on the sugar beet has been prepared by H. W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture. He starts out by showing that many farmers have an erroneous opinion respecting the manufacture of beet sugar. He shows that from the nature of the process it is improbable that any simple methods of home manufacture will prove commercially successful. The refining of the sugar is a process which requires an expensive outlay for machinery and a high degree of skill. It cannot be accomplished on the farm. The farmers of this country, as is the case with those of Europe, must be satisfied with acquiring the requisite skill to produce beets with a paying tonnage and a high content of sugar. One remarkable fact shown by the statistical tables issued by the government is that the sugar beet has been able to supply the large deficiency in the world's sugar crop due to the Cuban war. In three years the supply of sugar furnished by Cuba has fallen from 1,000,000 tons to about 100,000 tons, and yet there has been no appreciable deficit in the total sugar production of the world.

Experience has shown that the sugar beet reaches its highest development in north temperate latitudes. Beets can be grown in the south, but these are far less rich in sugar than those grown farther north. Experiments made by the government show that the sugar beet attains its greatest perfection in a zone of varying width through the center of which passes the isothermal line of 70 degrees F. for the months of June, July and August. This isothermal line reaches its highest point near Lansing, Mich.; then going in a southwesterly direction, it enters the state of Indiana near South Bend, passes through Michigan City and then follows a northwesterly course. Thus, according to the opinion of experts, fully one-half of this state is peculiarly well adapted to sugar beet culture. As to the cost of growing beets for sugar Mr. Wiley says:

"The cost of growing an acre of beets depends on so many varying factors as to render it impossible to give an estimate which is reliable for every locality. The differences in rent of land, cost of labor, methods of culture, etc., require that any estimate which may be given should be revised for almost every series of conditions. The following estimate of maximum cost per acre is based on the supposition that land is worth $75 and acre, labor $1 a day, the yield fifteen tons an acre, and that the distance to the factory is not greater than three miles:

Rent of land	$5.00
Plowing, subsoiling and preparing for planting	6.00
Fertilizers	10.00
Cost of seed	2.25
Planting	1.75
Hoeing and thinning	6.00
Cultivating with horse hoe five times	5.00
Harvesting	5.00
Topping	12.00
Delivering to factory	7.50
Total	$59.50
Value of fifteen tons, at $4.50	$67.50

The beet sugar industry is not a new thing, but it is only of recent years that the raising of beets for sugar has been made commercially profitable, and public attention has been turned to the industry. In 1830 the total beet sugar production in the United States was a few hundred pounds; it was the same up to 1863, between which year and 1871 the output was 300 to 500 tons a year. Between 1874 and 1877 it was under 100 tons a year; it jumped to 1,200 tons in 1879, but was less than 500 tons a year for most of the years between 1879 and 1887. From that time the industry has grown steadily and rapidly, as the following figures show: 1888, 1,010 tons; 1889, 2,600 tons; 1890, 2,800 tons; 1891, 5,359 tons; 1892, 12,091 tons, 1893, 20,453 tons; 1894, 20,443 tons; 1895, 30,000 tons, and 1896, 40,000 tons. Beet sugar factories are in operation at Watsonville, Cal.; Chico Valley, Cal.; Alvarado, Cal.; Norfolk, Neb.; Grand Island, Neb.; Eddy, N. M.; Lehi, Utah. This year there have been built, or are at present building, factories at Rome, N. Y.; Menomonee Falls, Wis.; Alamitos, Cal., and at Salinas City, Cal. It is not at all improbable that in the near future all of the sugar consumed by the people of the United States will be raised and made in the United States. In Europe the consumption of sugar per capita is 25.64 pounds; in the United States it is 62.60 pounds. There is thus a home market for every pound of beet sugar that the American farmers can turn out, and Indiana is fortunate that her temperature and her soil fit her for the new industry.

A FAKE WITH NINE LIVES.

The Bogus Report of Pontius Pilate Recently Revived.
Indianapolis Journal.

The Pontius Pilate fake, which has recently excited some interest and more ridicule, has some curious aspects. Its recent course began with the publication in a sensational New York newspaper of what was represented as Pontius Pilate's report to Tiberius Caesar regarding the trial, conviction and crucifixion of Jesus Christ. It was represented as a recent literary find among the archives of the Vatican of the greatest possible value, and was fortified with pretended dispatches from Rome tending to corroborate it. In further verification of its sacredness and value it was copyrighted by the paper publishing it—a plain violation of the copyright law, by the way. It was correctly published before it was denounced as a fake. First, the learned experts declared that, instead of being a newly discovered document, it was one of several others of a like character, published in this country several years ago, all of which were regarded as forgeries. Next, the people who read the newspapers began to be heard from. The number of these is very large, and they are apt to know a great many things. Editors know a good deal themselves, but what they do not know some newspaper reader is pretty sure to. If some editors would stop to think how much knowledge there is in the world and how small a proportion of it can be carried in one head they would be more careful. This remark is intended, of course, for other papers than the Journal. In the present case the first denial from the ranks of the people came from Missouri. The New York paper had stated that the alleged Pilate's report had been translated by "Rev. Dr. W. D. Mahan, an English clergyman and paleographer." The Missouri account said that Rev. Mahan was once a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher in that state, and was expelled from the church some thirteen years ago for attempting to palm off the Pontius Pilate fake as having been discovered in the archives of the Vatican by a learned German friend of his and verified by himself and others as genuine. He incorporated it in a book which was published in St. Louis in 1884. The Mahan fraud was fully exposed.

Next came a letter to the Journal from Brazil, Ind., in which the writer said:

"While the flurry is on regarding the alleged letter of Pontius Pilate to Caesar, I desire to say I have identically the same document in a little book entitled "Gesta Pilati," published by the late W. O. Clough, and printed in Indianapolis in 1883."

This Mr. Clough was a highly educated man, a Virginian by birth, once a minister of the Christian church and a theological writer. He came to this city several years ago, but did not succeed in getting established in any business, and died in the city hospital about a year ago. It is not known where he obtained the alleged Pilate report which he incorporated in his book with interesting comments.

Next, a correspondent of the Journal locates the origin of the fake in Shelbyville, this state. He writes:

"The correspondent from Missouri to the New York World says that Rev. W. D. Mahan, D. D., first published it in book form, but this must be the same document which appeared in 1879 in book form under the title, "Acta Pilati." It was published by the M. B. Robins Publishing company of Shelbyville, Ind., the author being Rev. George Sluter, A. M., at one time secretary of missions of the Presbyterian synod of Missouri, at the time the book was published pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Shelbyville."

The journal is in possession of a copy of this book, loaned by a friend. Its full title is: "The Acta Pilati. Important testimony of Pontius Pilate, recently discovered, being his official report to the emperor Tiberius concerning the crucifixion of Christ. Edited by Rev. George Sluter, A. M., late secretary missions, Presbyterian synod of Missouri. Shelbyville, Ind.: M. B. Robbins, publisher and printer, 1879." This was eighteen years ago, and probably the fake will not be traced further back in this country. Rev. Sluter evidently thought it genuine. In his preface he says:

"It may perhaps be necessary to guard the reader against supposing this to be the spurious or forged Acta to which allusion is made by many writers. * * * They are full of absurdities and almost utterly unworthy of respect. But the Vatican copy which I here present is an entirely different paper. I have carefully examined the Acta Paradosis, Mors and Epistolae Pilati, both in the Latin and Greek forms, and I assure the reader there is not a line or trace of similarity between them and this document. It will speak for itself. I think the internal evidence is such as cannot fail to produce conviction upon careful examination. * * * The discovery of this long lost testimony of Pilate, amid the vast mass of unedited parchments in the Vatican, is certainly an event of extraordinary importance in the history of the Christian evidences."

In an introduction Rev. Sluter states that he came into possession of the precious manuscript through "a learned man of Germany, not a theologian," who discovered it in the library of the Vatican and finally succeeded in obtaining a certified copy of it from "Father Freenlihusen, a monk of great learning at Rome and custodian of the Vatican." The alleged document is published in full, accompanied by explanatory notes by the editor. That these different versions of the "Acta Pilati" are practically one and the same production cannot be doubted. Their appearance at so many different times and places, always claiming to have been obtained directly from the fountain head, the library of the Vatican, shows what remarkable vitality a well constructed lie has.

WHY LYNCHING IS POPULAR.

The Failure of the Courts to Expedite Justice.
Chicago Chronicle.

While students of sociology are casting about for an explanation of the prevalence of the lynching spirit, let them glance at the case of young Durrant, the San Francisco murderer.

Here is a man who has been convicted and sentenced after a trial in which he was ably defended and in which he availed himself of all the safeguards which the law places around the prisoner whose guilt has not been proved. A jury of twelve men found him guilty and he was sentenced to be hanged.

In most countries this would have been the end of the matter. In the United States it was only the beginning. The conviction of Durrant on the San Francisco court was merely the opening skirmish in the legal battle.

The case has been fought through all the courts. One stay after another has been granted, only to be dissolved after a full hearing, and at last the highest tribunal in the nation decided that Durrant was properly convicted.

It might reasonably be presumed that this, at least, settled his fate and that the sentence of the law would be executed. But such a presumption would be a mistaken one. Having carried the case from the lowest court to the highest and having been defeated in all of them, Durrant's attorneys merely changed their plea and began in the lower courts again. Another stay of execution has been obtained, and as the process can apparently be repeated ad infinitum the murderer bids fair to die of old age if he can find money to employ attorneys to fight for him.

Durrant's case is, of course, an exceptional one, but it differs from ordinary murder cases only in degree. In all of them there is the same system of legal delay, of successive appeals, of stays of execution. Any technicality, any legal quibble is sufficient to save from the gallows—for a time at least—a murderer who has been fairly and impartially tried and convicted by a jury of his countrymen. We have been so careful to protect the rights of the accused murderer that we find it impossible to hang him after he has been convicted.

In these facts can be found the explanation of the lynching spirit. The failure of the law to do justice incites men to take the law into their own hands. And as the law continues to show more and more indulgence to convicted murderers we may be sure that lynchings will increase rather than diminish in number.

We should either hang murderers within a reasonable time after conviction or do away altogether with the pretense of capital punishment.

CRISP REMARKS.

Harper's Bazar: Flora (who has aspirations)—Don't you think women can do a great deal to elevate the stage?

Ed—It wouldn't be necessary if they'd lower their hats.

Washington Star: "That man does not seem to have gotten credit for his public services."

"He doesn't need it," replied Senator Sorghum. "He has made enough to be able to pay cash."

Louisville Courier-Journal: Fosdick—Hemphill has joined the national guard.

Keedick—He'll make a good militiaman.

"What makes you think so? I thought he was too lazy."

"That's what I mean. He's done a great deal of soldiering."

Chicago Tribune: Proprietor—How much did you tell the man the job of gas fitting would probably come to?

Workman—I told him it wouldn't be over $10 or $11.

Proprietor—Very well, sir. The bill will be made out for $10, and I shall charge the other dollar to you. Hereafter never make the mistake of giving a customer two figures to go on.

Detroit Journal: "As you never work, Slowboy, I can't understand why you take such an interest in trade reports."

"Well, when other men are prosperous I find it easier to borrow money from them."

Somerville Journal: Flirting with a girl at the other end of a telephone is a good deal like buying tickets in a lottery. In the first place, it's wrong, and in the second place, a man is almost sure to draw a blank.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire—Goodness me, Henry; is it absolutely necessary to use such language in putting one little parlor heater in position? Why, the man who put up the great big kitchen range for us didn't have to swear once.

Mr. Wickwire (tersely)—He didn't have his wife with him, did he?

WAITING.
Cleveland Leader.

All things may come to him who waits
But waiting doesn't pay.
Unless you bravely hustle forth
To meet things on the way,
The chances are that when at last
They do come into view
The golden time will long be past
When they'd have benefited you!

IN NOVEMBER.
Somerville Journal.

The winter days will soon be here,
With ice, and sleet, and snow.
The mercury will go down stairs,
The icy winds will blow.
To you, beside a cheery fire,
The cold will seem remote;
But don't forget your fellow-man
Without an overcoat.

The coming of the winter means
Keen suffering for him.
A feeble fight with numbing Cold,
And Hunger, gaunt and grim,
You may be clad in costly furs,
A collar 'round your throat;
But don't forget your fellow-man
Without an overcoat.

Your bins are heaping full of coal,
New winter has begun;