E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

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daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Swern to before me and subscribed in my resence this ist day of January, 1898, (Scal.) Norary Public. (Seal.)

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC

The aggregate carrier delivery circulation of The Evening Bee is double the aggregate carrier delivery circulation of the Evening World-Herald and more than six times greater than the aggregate carrier delivery circulation of the Morning World-Herald in Omaha and South Omaha.

The earrier delivery circulation of The Evening Bee reaches 7,934 bonn fide subscribers that are not reached by the Evening World-Herald and 7,616 subscribers that are not reached by the Morning World-Herald.

More than 9,000 earrier delivery subscribers to The Omaha Evening Bee and The Omaha Morning Bee are not reached either by the Morning World-Herald or the Evening World-

The Morning Bee sold by dealers and newsboys exceeds by a very considerable the number of World-Herald dailies, morning and evening, sold by dealers and newsboys.

In New York City the process of turning the rascals in is going on merrily.

Prospect of another war in the Yellov sea ought to give yellow journalism a little boom.

How much longer are the exposition buildings to be exposed to the risk of a conflagration? The exposition builders are still fa-

vored by the weather clerk, but there is no telling what a day may bring forth. New York custom house officials have

abolished the farewell kiss. European travel will not be as popular as hereto The troubles of the Spanish govern

ment multiply. Last year it had the Cuban war on its bands and now it also has General Weyler in the same uncomfortable position.

Although Major McKinley was elected president on a platform that gave no promise about opening the mints it will be recalled that none of the mints have closed recently.

A Pacific slope paper hits the nail on the head when it declares that if this country will redeem its waste and arid lands of other countries.

The Chinese emperor was badly frighthas not lost his wits, as shown by the fact that he has again called Li Hung Chang from retirement as chief counselor of the empire.

This year the American laboring men will attend to their work and go on drawing fair wages and not trouble tempted. themselves about the demands of the silver bullionaire. The lesson learned the past year has been valuable.

A Salt Lake alchemist claims to be able to convert antimony into gold. As his process requires a heat of 5,000 degrees, which is higher than the thermometer goes even in Arizona, he has not turned out a large amount of the precious metal.

Judge Keysor has not said a word for two weeks, but when he does speak the police board organ may hear something about the freedom of the press to hold up people without being subject to the penalties imposed on individuals guilty of the same practices.

Trade reports from New Orleans indicate that that city has recovered almost wholly from the disastrous effects of the yellow fever plague of last fall. southern trade in general is good. But for the paralysis of business due to the f ver epidemic the south would have had the past year one of the most prosperous on record.

Dr. Nansen is quoted as predicting to the miners in Alaska on sledges drawn by reindeer imported from Norway. He to the miners. It certainly looks like a danger to the miners have been so perafford to do nothing for them. The rein- ity of any notes then outstanding would deer route will be given a fair trial.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

dence. As a practical man of affairs, ish the opposition to the withdrawal of tary of the treasury tells the country oly of the paper money of the country. that the outlook for prosperity is most The commission uses the trite argument encouraging. His words of promise have that the greenbacks are an extremely in them nothing doubtful or equivocal, costly form of money, but what assur-They are in the spirit of a genuine and ance can there be that if they were elimjudicious optimism. He sees things insted and the people made dependent with serene and unquestioning confidence. He sees in the great trade balance in favor of the United States a population or less. in the position of a creditor country. He recognizes in the fact that we have been Europe has sent back to us, without the financial power and independence unprecedented in our history. He recognizes in the accumulation of capital, as shown in the increase of bank deposits, not an indication of business unhealthfulness but rather an assurance of financial strength and resourcefulness. It is a superficial view, says Secretary Gage, to assume that merchants and manufac turers lack confidence and that the coun-855,872 try's general trade is threatened with Loss returned and unsold copies 12,322 shrinkage. There is simply natural cau-.641.550 tion on the part of capital, after the experience of the last few years, but this must in the course give way to the atand to the inducements which an inevitable prosperity hold out.

No capitalist, no business man, who as confidence in the practical and conservative judgment of Secretary Gage can read his opinion of the outlook for dominant majority of the police commisthe country in a business way without deriving from it great encouragement. Dr. John D. Peabody and J. He considers the situation in a way so H. Gregory, have decreed under entirely business-like and logical that it oath that the Daily World-Herald, ptimism is fully warranted and that his cheerful forecast is certain to be verified. combination of papers published under The secretary of the treasury does an the name of Morning World-Herald invaluable service to the country in giving out such expressions as that to which largest bona fide circulation of any eference is here made.

A PROBLEM IN TAXATION.

A measure of radical reform in the matter of assessment and taxation of elegraph, telephone and express companies doing business in Iowa is ember of copies of The Evening Ree or bodied in what was known as the Cheshire bill in the last legislature, which provides for assessment of these corporations on the total market value of heir stock and apportioning to the several counties sums proportionate to the amount of business done or length of line operated. This measure will be carnestly urged upon the legislature which meets next week. It is an assessment plan differing from other plans in ise in that note is taken of all the busiless done in all the states instead of simply regarding the value of the visible property in Iowa. In principle it is form of taxation of the business and

not the property. Opposition to this measure was successful in the last legislature, because some members said it was too radical nd others feared that by insisting upon it other more important reforms in the matter of assessment and taxation could not be got into the new Iowa code. It will have a better show in the coming The belief is general, whether it has any foundation or not, that telegraph, telephone and express companies doing business in the western states escape taxation more easily than other companies, and that through some such measure as this it would be possible to compel them to bear their just share of the burdens of government.

Some of the opposition to this measure came from those who feared that if the principle was adopted with reference to the three kinds of businesses mentioned it would be gradually extended to others and ultimately a system would be built up approaching the lands it will have quite enough to do income tax principle of raising revenue. without annexing the waste and arid There is this difference, that in the case of these companies doing an interstate business and having rights and franchises given by the states ordinary rules ened by that eclipse of the sun, but he of competition do not apply and they are in a degree public monopolies. With this distinction clearly made there is little danger arising from adoption of the principle, and unless some reforms are made in the matter of assessing the property of these companies still more radical measures are sure to be at-

> MONETARY COMMISSION REPORT. The report of the monetary commission contains a large amount of information that will be useful to those who are interested in the currency question. It gives a clear statement of the different forms of currency, with the legislation providing for them, and presents a brief, though adequate, "story of the stand ard." All this the general reader will find instructive. In its discussion of the currency problem we do not find anything essentially new and perhaps there is nothing new to be said on the subject The report makes the familiar assertions that our currency system is defective and unsafe, that the standard of value is not firmly enough fixed, that the large amount of government demand obligations is a menace and that the currency is not sufficiently elastic.

The commission recommends an explicit legislative definition of the gold standard and a pledge that it will be The movement of cotton is brisk and maintained; also a requirement that all obligations, public and private, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract, shall be payable in conformity with that standard. There is no doubt that this ought to be done, but it is needless to say that with a majority of silver men in the senate it will not be done by this failure of the project of sending relief congress. It is also recommended, of course, that the outstanding note issues of the government be gradually retired says the deer will starve before they get and this is really the central point of the commission's plan of currency revision. foolhardy venture, but the rumors of The process of retirement suggested would cover a period of ten years, at the sistent that the government cannot well end of which time the legal tender qual-

cease. This is more conservative than

Secretary Gage could do nothing better the treasury in regard to retiring the no difficulty in a for the country than to inspire confi- legal tender notes, but it will not dimin- both kinds of lange viewing the conditions from the stand- that form of our currency and the placpoint of business experience, the secre- ing in the hands of the banks a monopas they are and forms logical conclu- on banknotes the latter would not cost

sions. Measuring with practical judg- the people more than the greenbacks ment what was accomplished in the last In regard to changes in the national year for the advancement of the general banking system some of the recommenprosperity and for the progress of the dations are sound and it is quite possicountry toward the goal of financial in- ble will be adopted by congress, pardependence, Mr. Gage looks to the future ticularly the one for permitting the organization of national banks with a capital stock of \$25,000 in places of 4,000

fact that has placed this nation already | The commission has worked faithfully and earnestly to find a solution of the currency problem and the conclusions able to take care of the securities that reached merit careful consideration. The members of the commission are men of least financial disturbance, a degree of high ability and there can be no doubt of their patriotic desire that the country shall have a perfectly sound and stable monetary system which will command complete confidence at home and abroad-a system firmly based on the standard of the civilized world.

POLICE BOARD DEPRAVITY. Ten days ago the comparative sub scription lists of The Evening Bee with the lists of the Morning World-Herald and Evening World-Herald in Omaha and South Omaha were published. In the face of the fact that these published lists show that the carrier delivery cirtractions that are offering for investment | culation of The Evening Bee alone exceeds by more than 4,000 the carrier delivery circulation of the Evening World-Herald, and by more than 2,500 the combined circulation of the Morning and Evening World-Herald, the sion, viz: Robert E. Lee Herdman,

s almost impossible not to feel that his a fletitious name used to repre sent the arbitrary and lawless and Evening World-Herald, have the newspaper published in this county. A more shameless perversion of the facts and the law and a more reckless violation of the oath that binds each member of the police board to act impartially and without partisan prejudice in the discharge of their duties could not well be imagined. And yet two of these men have heretofore enjoyed a fair reputation for integrity and honor. How these men can unblushingly lend themselves to such a piece of dishonest jugglery passes our comprehension. They certainly must realize that their brazen debauchery of truth and justice must deprive them of every vestige of pop ular respect and confidence, and affords the most convincing proof that the socalled nonpartisan reform police board is a monumental fraud. Instead of being nonpartisan and impartial it is a rank partisan machine, operated in total disregard of law or equity for promoting the schemes of political heelers and levying tribute upon the liquor ineption and fraud the dominant majorit of the board has said in so many words that it will tolerate lawlessness, providing that it contributes toward the support of the Herdman gang and their

> With such an example before them what is to be expected from the police force? Do figs grow from thistles? When a policeman knows that an oath has no binding force upon a police commissioner why should be have any regard for the oath of a policeman? If the men who keep disorderly resorts can buy immunity from the law by submitting to being plucked by the police commissioners' organ, why should a policeman have compunctions about accepting tips from the keepers of gambling houses and worse places? The inevitable tendency of the perversion of law and justice on the part of the police board must be to destroy what little moral staming there is left in the force that is expected under its direction to maintain law and order and suppress vice and crime. Fortunately for this community the police commission is not clothed with absolute power, nor is it above all law in carrying on the affairs entrusted to it. There is still a power that can curb its usurpation and compel it to act within the bounds which the lawmakers have defined for it.

Up to this day no member of the Board of Education has yet shown any disposition to ascertain by personal inquiry how the income of the school board can be increased so as to enable the board to erect a \$10,000 school house each year. Had The Bee made an offer to show how the board could turn an honest penny in a school lot real estate deal, twenty-four hours would not have elapsed before some enterprising member would have applied for the information.

The exposition buildings should not remain exposed to the imminent danger of being destroyed by fire for want of water. Some action should be taken to secure fire protection either by connecting the water mains and hydrants that have been placed on the grounds with the water works mains or by the acquisition of a steam fire engine that can be kept in readiness at all times to suppress a fire.

The Bee is still waiting for some mem ber of the Board of Education to call for the prize package which contains the information that will enable the board to add \$10,000 to the school fund annually without involving the board in the expenditure of one dollar or requiring it to scale anybody's wages or decrease the number of its employes.

Why cannot the city contract for Welsbach lamps for the principal thoroughfares and for ordinary gas lights oughfares and for ordinary gas lights an unlimited issue of 40-cent silver dollars for the side streets and suburban lo- is explainable only on the theory that there calities? Inasmuch as the United Gas is more financial ignorance to the square concern owns the gas works as well as any claim to be civilized.

the recommendation of the secretary of the Welsbach patents there ought to be

During the compre year Omaha should have the best lighted thoroughfares of any city in the west. Five dollars a year more for a lamp that has three or four times the candle-power of the ordinary gas lamps should not be in the way of contracting for the best,

A Cinch at Both Ends.

The Mediterranean was once a French lake. It isn't anybody's lake at prescut. But con-sidering the courted Great Britain has of the Suez canal and the way in which she is in-creasing her strength at Gibraliar it is apparently verging toward that condition again t does not matter so much who occupies the bottle as who drives in the stopper.

Weeps for Silver, Hustles for Gold.

Colorado, the home of Belford, Teller and other eminent weeping mourners at the ton of free coinage, closes the year with a net gold production of about \$22,000,000, or perhaps \$2,000,000 more than that of cuy other state in the union. The complicity Centennial state in the crime of 1873 is of the first degree and eighteen karats fine

Decline in Railway Construction.

While the rollways already in operation carried more freight and passengers during the year just closing than in either of the two years preceding, the business revival started too late in the season to induce capitalists to put any considerable amount of money in ew rallway constructions. Low water in railway building was reached in 1895, when only 1,803 miles of new track were laid, and the increase over this record in 1897 was only sixty-one miles, the new track for the year amounting to but 1,864 miles. In eleven states and territories not a mile of new track was laid and in five others the new track was limited to from a half mile to a mile and a quarter in each.

Practicing on Foreigners. Turkfsh gunners seem to have acquired the abit of making targets of foreign gunboats. The firing on the Bancroft at Smyrna has een followed by two similar attacks made in rapid succession upon Greek gunboats at Prevesa, on the Gulf of Ambracia. It is asserted that the assault upon the Greek vessels is to be construed as a notice from the Turkish government of the closure of the Ambracian gulf to navigation. The Turks should be careful to confine their rude methods of intimating their purposes the ships of poor, disspirited Greece; an ther power might resent such discourteous otlification by knocking a few Turkish forts into smithereens.

Spoils in China.

6,000,000

150,000

Louisville Courier-Journal China, which was a nation thousands of cars before the birth of Christ, and which the German emperor says is an artichoke, to be eaten by Europe bit by bit, contains abou one-fourth of the globe's population, thus

distributed: Square miles	Po
China proper	
Corea 115,000	
Manchuria	
Thibet 650,000	
Kuku-nor and Tsai-	
dan 120,000	
Kashgaria, 250,000	
Zungaria	
DESCRIPTION OF STREET, STREET, SEC. 1.	- 3
Total4,567,909	10.0
It is evidently not quantity	but

381,600,00 quality that distinguishes between artichokes and empires.

True Civil Service Reform. Labor Commissioner Wright tells the sec ate, officially, that if the last census had been taken by a force wroking on civil service principles nearly \$10,000,000 might have been saved from its cost. On the other hand, Pension Commissioner Evans declares also efficially, that the civil service law doe not accomplish the results expected of and that he could dispense with at least 100 of the clerks in his office without affection terest to feed an unscrupulous partisan the efficiency of the force. The statement the efficiency of the force the statement that the efficiency of the force of the force that the efficiency of the force of the fo Both are arguments for civil service True civil service principles would eform. not retain Commissioner Evan's superfluous derks, nor would the spoilsmen who are now trying to defeat the civil service law reduc his force. They would dismiss one set of clerks, but would immediately justall another, and, if possible, a larger one. If Mr. Evans thought he was presenting an argument for the repeal of a law which has been proved to be just and wholesome he showed lamentable confusion of ideas.

A Social Function in Kansas.

Miss Dorothy Pozzleman gave one of the nost delightful whist parties of the season yesterday. There were seven tables, and the refreshments consisted of the usual stuff served on such occasions. Among the guests were Miss Alice Blimsor, who holds a second of having attended every whist party ast season and this; Mrs. John Linderman, who is always bumming around when she luties: Miss Marguerite Hilling, who loafs ple's houses so much that several hus ands have privately threatened to throw her out; Mrs. Jim Slaugh, who has a sick-ening habit of "falling in love" with other women; Mins Martha Pink, who thinks she is so pretty that she will marry well, no difference whether she knows anything of not; Miss Edith Wyandorfer, the old maid. who tries to create the impression that she is a very devout courch worker, but who k such an awful gossip and so disagreeable that no man will have anything to do with her; Miss Jane Ranfoley, whose parents are oo poor to support her in idleness, and who ought to go to work. And there were others

Small Talk.

New York Sun. Mr. Albion W. Small, described as "head professor of sociology at the University of Chicago," has returned to Cook county from a five mouths' trip abroad." We had

ot missed him. As befits a professor of "sociology" or ciolistics, Prof. Small is full of observaions which he bestows freely upon his less ifted fellow citizens. One of these observaions is that "American diclomacy has mad laughing stock of Europe.

Did the head professor of "sociology" ciolistics become to hear anybody in Europe aughing at the Monroe doctrine, the reasser en of which is the most important rece of American diplomacy? roper length of ears one may hear much nd surely sobody can hear more refessor of "sociology" or sciolistics. more than "Our country," continues the great Small, is regarded by Europe much as is Kansas

y the New York papers; still, I am oroud to a a citizen of this country."

Very nice of Small, but can the country ay conscientiously that it is proud of the refessor of "sociology" or acidistics? Amer-con "sociology" or acidistics has made itelf the laughing stock of all men of sense,

A Financial Anomaly.

One of the unexplained anomalies of the vorid of finance is found in the fact that is no country that leads the world in its gold roduction a great barty should be agitating the free coinage of silver at a ratio cer ain to drive its gold to the countries which roduce less gold, but have the good sense o try to keep what they have at home and

Of the \$240,000,000 of gold produced in the year just closed the share of the United States will reach \$61,560,000, or a trifle more ban one-fourth of the total. omes second on the list, with about \$58,000 -Australia third, Russia fourth, with \$25,000,000. The total gold product of the world is 20 per cent more than in 1896, and with a Kiondike just opened up the prospects are that the increase in 1898

ill be still greater. That the leading gold-producing country of he world should have a large body of citizens ntent on driving gold out of circulation by

LOOKING FORWARD.

nging contracts for Epoch-Making Events Impending

Seldom in the world a history have so many

spoch-making events been impending in different parts of the earth at the beginning of a year as appear to be in sight at the Herald's correspondent in Managua. present moment. The most important of here, because it promises to directly involve the largest number of nations is the coming ment, of China, the division between Ger-Russla and France on one side England and Japan on the other which i oreehadows, and the mighty conflict betwee hese and perhaps other countries which it promises to cause. In another part of Asia it the frontier of India, England's troubles which have aroused a great deal of concern in that country are still in the acute stage with the chances that the uprising will The work of the partitioning Africa, which is still actively under way between several of the large European nations, England's advance up the Nile, the general Egyptian question, the Boer republic's dimculties and other unsolved and more or less pressing problems threaten to precipitate a onvoision on that continent.

In Europe the political elements are also

a a condition of perturbation. Francis Joseph has suspended the constitution, and will levy taxes, disturse moneys, conduct the administration without the sanction of the Parliament, and play the role of absolute memorich until June 30 dext providing a rebellion powerful enough to upset his au thority, like that which drove out his pre decessor in 1848, does not intervene. The rebellion may not occur in that time, but it is certain that the race feude in the polyglot empire which caused the deadlock in the Austrian Parliament are increasing in intensity, and portend, in the opinion of many intelligent Austrian publicists, a general collapse of the empire. The frail thread which binds Norway to Sweden, which dual monarchy is a far looser league then even Austro-Hungarian coulition has been dince 1867, threatens to either be cut or ightened by civil war. There is a growing tension between Prussia and the southern states of the German empire, which, however, the kaiser's theatrical foreign policy may temporarily relieve. France's coming reneral election for members of the Chamber Deputies excites among many republicans ears of a Bonapartist or Bourbon reaction and the shadow of the man on horseback begins to foom above the horizon. Spale is in serious straits on account of her vast and Cutan conflict, and a possible Carlist or republican rising, or both, is constantly in the minds of Spanish statesmen, while the Cretan question is coming up in as menacing a shape as it took a year ago, when it pre-olpitated the war between Greece and Turkey. the American continent the issues of

world interest are the attitude of the United tates toward the Spanish-Cuben conflict and the question of Hawaii. Recognition of the elligerency of the insurgents seems to b mpending in the first case and annexation ertain in the second. Alaska is about to b pened to development and the gold overles in that region and in the Klondike ocality promises to immediately and im-nensely increase the world's stock of that etal, and to exercise an even more poten influence on the world's financial ideas and n international trade than the gold dis-overles in California and Australia half a entury ago caused. The federative idea entral America is likely to extend and to nd more practical and permanent expres sion in the coming twelve months than it has thus far assumed, while down in the outhern Pacific the experiment in constitu-ion framing on the United States model by Australia is likely to virtually add at an early ay another name to the roll of nations. Not since Benaparte's overthrow in 1815, ex-cept in 1848, when France's expulsion of the itizen king started a wave of revolution from St. George's charnel to the Black sea when the cession of California and New Mexico o the United States advanced the country's outliwesterly boundary to the Pacific, and when the gold discoveries in California began double the world's money stock of that netal, has so many events of universal imbeen forestadowed at the coening lays of any year as armear to be impending

EXPORT RECORD.

Yankee Push and Enterprise Permente the Eneth.

able in our history as to gains in foreign trade. Is the Yankee manufacturer yet to over-

shadow the earth? It would appear so, as one looks over the figures of exports for 1897. in the first ten months our increase in mestic exports, as compared with the same months of 1896, was more than 10 per cent, or \$79,250,000. The ratio of gain in manuactures exported was, in fact, greater than agriculture-a most remarkable and gratiying achievement.

Even more astonishing have been our gains n exports of iron and steel manufactures overing a great variety of goods, from spewriting machine to a locomotive. he ten months under consideration this clasf exports amounted in value to \$51,333.000 and showed an increase over the same period

of 1896 of 32 per cent. As for iron and steel in their crude forms and in manufactured articles of great bulk our exports are indeed astonishing. Ten years ago the exports of iron and steel were \$16,000,000. They crept up to \$30,000,000 in 1893, to \$41,000,000 at the end of the fiscal car 1896, and at the end of the fiscal year June of the outgoing year they were \$57, They are still growing. Our ex ,000,000 port of steel rails has made a commotion in the world's markets. As for pig iron, from having but an export of \$143,000 worth in 1887 we have mounted to an export of \$2.552,-000 during the last year, or a gain of 380 per

Many astonishing figures of increased exports in various lines might be cited. They may be found in detail in the elaborate docugratifying is the fact that these increasing ler's concentration policy in Cuba. Some of xports are not accidental, except possibly this year's export of cereals, but may be eckoned as permanent facts in our future ndustrial career.

ng, filling our workshops, enriching our reasury, and removing discontent and disrust among the producing classes generally.

RECOGNIZES THE NEW KING. orn Holds the Throne and the World

is Its Oyster. Cieveland Leader

New York Journal of Commerce rowns corn as the king of American cereal crops, and declares that it is now ahead of wheat in all respects but oce-the volume exported. That is true, too. The corn crop occupies

82,000,000 acres and the yield averages about the victin 2,000,000,000 bushels; while only 34,000,000 and five Indians, acres are devoted to wheat raising, and the yield of that crop is about 450,000,000 busheld on the average. Of course wheat brings more per bushel, but the average celling value of the cord crop is \$600,000,000, while that of wheat is only \$300,000,000. During the six year, however, a change is taking place. For the first nine months of 1897 the experts of which and flour were valued a: \$95,000,000, while those of corn reached the total of that "Dodge, Sweeney & Co. have be \$47,000,000, and the exports of wheat and vited to bid on 1,200 tons of groceries flour for a part of this year have been ex-

ceptionally large. Corn is likely to become more important as Corn is likely to become more important as a crop from year to year. Not only is is dered 10,000 tons of barreled beef from Chiconsumption in the United States enormous. both as a human food and for hogs and cattle, but there is now a promise that parts of the corn plant which have heretofore been discarded as of no utility can be made to yield fore in every row that a revenue equal to if not in excess of what quarter of the globe. the farmer receives for the grain. Indeed it has been estimated that the corn crop may, the farmer \$40 an acre where it yields but

The American farmer has been sympathized for sympathy, but there are possibilities ka dreamed of, perhaps, a dozen years ago.

THOUBLES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Prospect of War Between Costa Rica and Vienengun. NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- A dispatch to the Herold from Panama says: The trouble between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has taken a new place, according to advices from the The

Costa Rican consul at Managuo has been eentenced to five years imprisonment and has lied. The Costa Rican consul Sepor Eduardo Bereche, was arrested in that city on Sep-tember 17 of last year and imprisoned. The charge against him was complicity in a revo-lutionary movement against President Zelaya. enor Bereche's exequateur was cancelled at the time of his arrest.

Senor Bereche was In prison for several ceks despite the representation made by the Costa Rican government to Nicaragua escure his release. Costa Rica demended that proofs against its consul be produced, Costa Rica demonded but the demand went unbeeded, though though friction between the two governments was caused and this was followed by the Interchange of several sharp notes. There were reports that both Nicaragua and Costa Rica were quietly preparing for war, and these reforts were not altogether unfounded. Inally, despite protes a from Costa Rica, the triol of Consul Bereche by court-martial began. President Zelaya swept aside Costa Rica's demands and a ago the court-martial p passed tence. kept secret

This sentence was kept systerday. Senor Bereche until yesterday. Senor Bereche in some way learned of this sentence about a week ago, and immediately left Nicaragua, though there was a report that he would be pardoned. It is supposed that he has gone to Costs Rica and will lay the case before

the president. This has aroused a new friction between the government and the end came as before told. Wer, it is believed in many quar-ters, will be the result. In the meantime Nicaragua is threatened from another source. Belleving that war between that government and Costa Rica is probable. Nicaraguan exiles Costa Rica are going to Salvador to try to induce President Gutierrez to aid them ageinst Nicaragua. Salvador, however, is in great danger of a revolution, so President Guilerrez in the present case is an ucknown quantity. An outbreak in Salvador is exquantity. A pected daily. The Herald's correspondent San Salvador telegraphs that the situation financially and politically could not be worse

WEATHER IS CHILLY IN ALASKA. Thermometer Ranges from Fifty to

Seventy Below Zero. SEATTLE, Jan. 3 .- The Klondikers that ave arrived here on the steamer Corona from Skagway and Talya say the weather is extremely cold, the thermometer ranging from 50 to 70 below. The ice along the river is piled up as high as fifteen feet and only the best climbers can get over it. The mounted police, with stateen horses and twenty tons of provisions, were met at Ren-net Lake, on the way down to Hig Salmon,

where Major Walsh is awaiting them.
The town council of Skagway has adopted a set of resolutions protesting against the abolishment of the sub-port of Talya. The recolutions set forth that the duty collected nce the establishment of the port amounte \$50,000 and that the revenue to be de ived during the next twelve months will robably exceed \$20,000. People are pouring into Skagway and Talya on every steamer. Hotels and lodging houses are axed to their full capacity. The trails across the mountains are not in good condition et present, owing to raw and warm weather on he coast and deep snows on the summit.

The estimates of the amount of gold brought down on the Corona differ widely They range all the way from \$100,000 to Dr. Vanzandt of Peorla, Ill., and \$500,000. party of eight are said to have \$80,000. BRINGING GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Last Steamer Said to Have Carried a William Dollars Worth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 .- A Chronicle special from Port Townsend, Wash., says: There was \$627,050 in gold nuggets in the steamer Corona, which has just arrived from Alaska. The gold was carefully guarded on the beat by the watchmen day and night.

Many of the nuggets weighed as high as fifteen ounces. A man named J. Davidson, who says he halls from Cripple Creek, Colo. has a nugget which he says weighs fifteen mente the Earth.

Boston Globe.

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It is not too much to say that the year usgets of all sizes. The correspondent had the opportunity of seeing this wealth through "So? I didn't know you were such friends" "We're not; I owe him money." the kindness of Captain Carroll. In addition o this amount there was considerably morcarefully tied up in sacks, distributed among the returning Klondikers. A careful esti-mate made of drafts and gold dust shows there was about \$1,200,000 in wealth aboard the Corona.

F. Harmon McConcell of San Francisc was one of the returning passengers. H verified the estimates given that over \$1,000. 000 was brought out by the miners In hi

opinion that is a conservative estimate.

FRAGMENTS OF '97. Statistics of Suicides, Epidemics Wars, Lynchings, Embezzlements. During the year 1897 there have been 6,60

suicides in the United States, against 6,520 for the previous year-an increase of 80. There has been a more favorable showing as to murders, however, the number showing Would see mighty evils triumphant o'er decrease from 10,652 in 1896 to 9,520 in 1897, in spite of holdups and burglaries in Chicago. The embezzlements in the United States in cased from \$9,465,921 to \$11,248,084 in 1897.

while the donations to educational and char table purposes remained nearly stationary The aggregate of the latter for the year wa \$33,612.814, of which \$10,203,450 was for colleges, \$14,785,626 for charities, \$5,023,738 for churches, and \$1,218,000 for museums and public galleries. The losses of life by epidemics and famine reported throughout the world in 1897 have

aggregated 222,902. Of these it is estimated ents published by the chief of the bureau | that 40,000 succumbed to the plague in India And what is all the more and 150,000 from famine, the result of Wey the estimates of American consuls in Cuba place the loss of life from starvation in the island at a still higher figure. The destruction of life by battle through-

Harring too much tariff tinkering and a larrow, selfish spirit in our general foreign compared with 1896, the number for the solicy, our trade abroad must go on increaslatter. As might be expected, Cuba was th worst sufferer, the sacrifice there being 24,303; in Africa, 18,205; Brazil, 19,859; China, 15,000; Turkey and Greece (in Turko-Greelan war), 11,839; Philippine Islands, 7,750, and in the campaigning in 7,024.

The statistics of lynchings in the United tates indicate that this reprehensible crime continues to flourish in spite of the wellmeant efforts in some parts of the country to stamp it out. The whole number of against 131 in 1896. Of those occurring dur the last year, 146 were in the south and twenty in the northern states, 122 being negroes, thirty-nine whites

LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT.

Americans Ready to Replenish the Commissary Department. San Francisco Argonaut

We read in the daily papers that the years from and sciending 1830 to 1895 the average exports of wheat and flour were wholesale provision houses in San Francisco valued at \$157,000,000 a year, while these of have been invited to make bids for provisions were only valued at \$60,000,000. This for the Ressian military posts on the Pacific that the "mercantile community is consider ably excited in consequence prices of cannet goods and flour are rising; "Dodge, Sweency & Co. have been in "an order had been received for several ship loads of flour for the use of Russian gar-

The Argonaut is aware that many apparently sane individuals look with scorn or every American who does not want to inter ere in every row that is going on in every may be permitted to remark that the gentle men who wish us to intervene with force of with the help of science, be made to yield arms and prevent Europe from gobbling up China are not nearly so sensible as thos traders in San Francisco who advocate non itervention, and who will have an opporwith for years, and there has been good cause | tunity in case of war to dispose of canned for sympathy, but there are possibilities in meats, groceries cannot fruits flour, meas agriculture in this country that were not pork and cannot beef to the combatants-for a consideration.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It is still believed to be literally true that

the powers interested in the partition of China are too strong to fight. Schator William B. Bate of Tennessee egan life as an underclerk on a steamboat He owes his position entirely to his own

energy and pensistence. Theodore S. Parvin of Cedar Rapids, Ia.,

has seent his whole life collecting books on Masonry and new has a library of about 30,000 volumes said to be the best in the world.

Mrs. Hesing, widow of the last postmaster Chicago, has received a letter of con-lence from the Newsboys' association of Grand Rapide, Mich., and says that she prizes as highly as any letter she has received. A Chicago witness testified that he drank seventy-two bottles of weiss beer in one afterneon and did not think it was intoxicat-ing. It would be interesting to know how many he would have to drink in order to be

Joseph Jefferson replied as follows to a Cincinciati bore who asked him when an actor ought to retire: "Well, counting the time ought to retire: "Woll, counting the time for getting out of costume and the slowners of backmen, I think an actor should retire at about 11:45. Governor Pingres of Michigan says that the newspapers have done him a great deal

After gravely reflecting for a few moments

of harm recently in a matter of business. phate mine in Venezuela that he was going to buy for \$80,000. The papers took the up and the owners at once doubled their John Campbell, proprietor of a hotel at

Warren, O., enjoys the distinction of being

a double cousin of President McKinley. His father and Mr. McKinley's grandmother were trother and sister, his mother and the president's father having been cousins. Not only that, Mr. Campbell bears a remarkable persolal likeness to the nation's chief magistrate. In Pomona, Colo., there died the other day man who was born in New York City in 1812, but went west in 1831 and knew Daniel

Boons. He was William Blake, and was a licutenant under Frement on the first expedition to California. He often told of his participation in the first planting of the flag D Pike's Peak. He made several fortunes. but left only a few thousand dollars. Governor Bushnell of Ohlo gave a pardono Ralph Wintersgill, a life prisoner, on hristmas day, which was promptly refused.

Vintersgill is now 70 years old and has erved twenty years. In declining the parn he said the state had unfitted him for hie and that he did not care to go back in his old age to a world that had forgotten him ad preferred that the state should continue o care for him to the end

LAST YEAR'S GAGS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The sultan's restler is coming to this country." "He's a Mussulman, of course."

Brooklyn Life: "Darling!" he cried, and threw himself at her fest. The haughty damsel saivered, as in apprehension. "That low Princeton tackle!" she muttered, striv-ing to be calm,

Detroit Journal: "A woman may con-ider herself tactful," remarked the ob-erver of men and things, "when she is able to wind a man around her lingers without reaking nim all up. Detroit Free Press: "You live by butch-

clared the manufacturer of pills to

"And you by pillage," came the quick Chicago Tribune: "Mrs. Gaswell, your daughter's visit to Europe seems to have made her quite a polished young woman," "I should say so. My land! You ought to hear her say, 'I shall be very pleased,'"

Washington Star: "He doesn't seem to imount to much in the community?" "No. He's so unimportant that nobody wer sends him a calendar,"

Cincinnati Enquirer: "False-hearted beauty," he sobblingly shrieked, "I shall never love again!" "No?" asked the heartless one, "No. I shall start in now and try to save noney.

Philadelphia Bulletin. "I wish to estab-lish a fine private library. What book is the best to start on?" "I would advise a pocketbook." Memphis Appeal: "Jones thinks a great

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "No, I never hear

nything about the bread that mother used o bake."
"Why not?" "I married a partner in a wholesale bakery and he never talks shop at the table,"

Indianapolis Journal: The Youthful En-thusiast—I have just heard that two people, who have lived with each other in the bonds of matrimony for a long time, comd to look much alike, Isn't it beautiful to think of? The Savage Bachelor-I don't see anything

cautiful in the thought of two people grade ally taking on a look of chronic worry. WHEN WHEAT WEST TO PAR.

J. F. Gill in Northwestern Miller. Once on a time, it matters not when, There was much discontent, and many wise

the not distant future in prephetic There was little to call for prediction so Save the one lonesome fact that men did aspire. To get all they could and keep what they Whether feeble and helpless should suffer

From pulpit and platform and well informed Were issued appeals for relief of distress: victims of sweat shops sought pity for wee. And thousands of idlers had nowhere to go: From morning till night and from night until oughout a fair land fresh troubles were

In city and hamlet, in palace and cot. No place could be found where depression was not. The poverty-stricken with hunger made Would seek consolation where others were asked a crumb at the wealthiest door, told that too many had been there before; is hunger made beggars and beggars made crime, When two leaves of bread could be bought for a dime. The end came at last of this hopeless con-Saw faith lost in sight, hope end in fruition, it was not solemn pleadings, for pleadings

were vain.

Not so much because men found employ-ment again.

As that confidence ruled where once was Giving banquets where lately the cupboards were bare; When it was, where it was, you may readily And also the cause of this awful distress; The longed-for relief shone forth like a When silver went down and wheat went to

