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THE BES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Binte of Nebraska, Douglas County ss.; George B. Tzechuck, serretary of The Bee Pub-lishing Company, being duly swern, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of Tee Daily, Morning, Evenius and Sunday Bee printed during the monta of December, 1837, was as fol-

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Total .... Less returned and unsold copies... .... 641.556 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this ist day of January 1898.

N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

Omaha is still in the ring for all the 1898 meetings and conventions that are yet loose.

If the free coinage of speech by the Hon, Champ Clark would avail, Cuba would long ago have been free.

The concert of Europe seems to make the same sort of music that comes from a newly organized street corner brass

The projecting sign boards that obstruct the streets should by all means go. Not only that, but they should go to stay.

It has been several years since money could be as well invested in real property as at the present time. The time to buy is just before the rise in values.

Occasionally a popocrat finds himself forced to admit that there is some mensure of prosperity in sight, but he always tries to excuse himself with profuse explanations.

The only kind of a populist party that suits the fusionists is one so loosely attached to Its avowed principles that the managers can lay them aside whenever occasion demands.

The treaty for the annexation of Hawail has been ratified by the lower house of the Iowa legislature. Why should President Dole waste time by going on to Washington?

The ability of an immigrant to earn his own living and at the same time add to the wealth of the country he chooses. for his home is not necessarily deter mined by asking him questions in English grammar.

We suggest that the liquor dealers who relied on the worthless word of the World-Herald proprietor for licenses that did not materialize eall upon him for the return of their money, the consideration having failed

Those surgeons who have been en gaged in demonstrating that a man may live without a stomach have succeeded as well as the man did who trained his horse to live without enting. Unfortunately the horse died just as the work of training had been finished.

Strange, is it not, that up to date the Fakery has not printed the name of one bona fide carrier delivery subscriber out of the thousands it pretends were omitted from the verified list printed by The Bee. Is it possible there were neither thousands, nor even hundreds.

In his brief in the appeal of his tele phone case, John O. Yelser asserts that the plea that he has an adequate remedy with the popocratic state railway commission is absurd. Mr. Yeiser sails under the populist flag, but he declines to stand for the corporation dummies who draw \$6,000 a year as secretaries of the State Board of Transportation for playing the people for suckers.

Idaho popocrats made extensive preparations for celebrating the prospective victory of the Bryanites over the repub licans in the Ohio senatorial contest. prepared and even put in type, and brass band music hired in all the leading towns. Anyone desiring a fine assortment of jollification material can get a headquarters.

The State Board of Agriculture complains that the Omaha Speed and Fair small particulars to comply with the letter of the contract under which the state fair was brought to Omaha for five years. The state board ought to tariff legislation, take note, however, of several things done by the local association for the board's accommodation that were not required by the terms of the contract,

The work of the Associated Charities in giving assistance to the poor people of inestimable value to the city. The and this seems to be as well done in strange that he recognized its value. licenses were advised by the official

IS AUTONOMY A FAILURET house committee on foreign affairs, said advantage. in the course of his speech on the Cuban to Cuba to report the condition of af- more recently inaugurated. fairs exactly as he found it, says there are no signs that the autonomy scheme will accomplish any result whatever.

those who will be given offices. Blanco to discontinue the holding of the annual and the provincial governors have state fair, and particularly the two fairs sent out many emissaries seeking to buy yet to be held at Omaha under the conup Cuban leaders and several of these tract by which the fair was located in the correspondent had met. All of them this city for a period of five years. The acknowledged that their missions had state board has wisely deferred action been complete failures. The only Cu- upon the matter in order that full light bans who present themselves as accept- may be first thrown upon it before ening the new policy are men who are tering upon such a radical step. sick or unfit for active service and This suggestion takes its origin in the

a great many of these.

cept it and lay down their arms. that is not irrevocable. With peace restored to Cuba by the capitulation of the demand either the abandonment of autonomy or a radical modification of the policy. All of them are opposed to it and it might not be difficult, with Cuba again firmly in the grasp of Spain, for the conservatives to elect a Cortes and secure a ministry that would restore the old governmental policy in Cuba. It may be said that Spain would hesitate to do this because it might invite an other insurrection, but this reasoning is without weight with those who know how the Spanish government has in the past betrayed the confidence of the Cubans and proved false to its promises. The men who are struggling to free Cuba from Spanish rule have seen so much of Spanish insincerity that they will not now, when they feel certain of

That autonomy is doomed to failure if it has not already failed, we think s beyond a reasonable doubt. The Cuban army is said to be stronger now than within a year and the declarations of its leaders show that they are as firm in their purpose to prosecute the war as they have ever been. They will consider nothing short of independence. Spain, on the other hand, has about reached the end of its resources in both money and men. The Spanish army in Cuba is unequal to the task of suppressing the insurrection and Spain is not in a condition to materially reinforce it. The outlook for Cuban independence grows steadily more promising.

to again have faith in Spain.

HOW MANY FAVOR ANNEXATION Mr. Dole said in his interview at San Francisco that he thought the sentiment of the people of Hawaii is more than

ever in favor of annexation, but he admitted that some of the natives are opposed to it, though "no one really knows just how many." The impression sought to be conveyed was that a large majority of the Hawaiian people want annexation and that those who do not constitute an insignificant number of the population. Yet we have no doubt that if the president of Hawaii were to candidly express his opinion in the matter he would confess that probably not to exceed one-tenth of the native Hawalians are willing to have their country absorbed by the United States. That is the testimony of men who are quite as much entitled to confidence as Mr. Dole and who have no selfish in-

terests to promote, as he has. The government of the United States is based upon the consent of the governed. That is the cardinal principle of our political system. It was strictly observed when it was proposed to annex San Domingo and there is no sound reason why it should not be applied in the case of Hawaii. We ought not to accept the interested statement of Mr. Dole in this matter, but before taking any further action looking to the annexation of those island, should take steps to ascertain how many Hawaiians favor

ORIGIN OF THE RECIPROCITY IDEA. A correspondent of the Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics quotes from a report of the State department on the commercial intercourse of the Meetings were arranged for, speeches United States with foreign nations, made to congress during President Washington's administration, to show that Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state, was the author of the reciprocity bargain by applying to Idaho popocratic idea. This report is interesting as the first state paper on the subject of the foreign commerce of the United States and because it is therein pointed out association has falled in one or two doubly valuable by reciprocal favors secured through "friendly arrangements with the several nations," which is the

not, however, with Jefferson nor Blains, the one deserving credit for announcing the principle and the other for applying Jefferson theorized and Blaine acted; but reciprocity as understood by both of them is after all only a supof Omaha during the past year was plementary part of the policy of protection through discriminating tariffs, and highly favorable. It is the belief of methods of relief are well suited to the as such is as old as the protective prinpurpose and a large number of persons ciple. Reciprocity is simply applied that the pressure of securities returned were put in the way of assistance common sense in the matter of pro- from Europe has ended and our gains needed to prevent them from becoming tective tariffs. Since Jefferson was the charges upon the county. Charity may first of Americans to be placed in a our financial benefit. be made to spread out over a great position of authority with reference to field where it is intelligently directed an American commercial policy, it is not

Representative Hitt, chairman of the later generation to put it to practical vertise their notices in The Bee. It is

situation that perhaps it would be a the value of reciprocity, his present-day in The Bee, and thus compiled with the harsh judgment now to say that the professed followers have done all in law requiring publication in the paper scheme of autonomy had already failed, their power to make it impossible. Re- of largest county circulation, has enyet the most trustworthy testimony is ciprocity is inconceivable save in con-countered any trouble on that score, to the effect that it is a failure, that nection with a protective tariff policy. When the double-dealer organ offers adthere has really been nothing accoust Those who are so anxious to give their vice, don't take it. plished by Marshal Blanco toward the political hero credit for having been first pacification of Cuba through the new to point out how Americans might profit policy. The correspondent there of the by reciprocity might well refrain from

THE STATE FAIR.

At the meeting of the State Board He expresses the opinion that the only of Agriculture just held the proposition Cubans who will accept autonomy are was taken under serious consideration

women and children, and there are not dissatisfaction that has arisen over the failure of the state fair receipts of 1897 Mr. Hitt said the Spanish government to meet the expenditures incurred by is sincere in its offer of autonomy, as the board for that year. Incidentally shown by events, but the Cubans do not complaints have been made that the take this view of it. Not only do they people of Omaha do not support the characterize the new policy as a sham, fair as they should and that the rebut they do not believe that Spain would moval of the fair from Lincoln to adhere to it a year if they should ac- Omaha has been to the disadvantage of the board and to the detriment of the Cuban distrust of the Spaniards is as fair's success. Whether there is any deep-rooted and intense as is Spanish real foundation for these complaints is hatred of the Cubans. The offer of a question the board should go into fully autonomy is made by royal decree, but and dispassionately. That they have been exaggerated and magnified is easily proved by a study of the principal items insurgents it is not to be doubted that of the board's finances, compiled from the Spanish conservatives would soon the treasurer's reports in the following

	At Lincoln,	General Ad- missions	Rallroad cou-	Total Receipts	Total expendi-
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894		\$12,455 11,577 11,902 9,411 7,977	\$10,746 11,165 13,203 4,433 6,183	35,322 41,828 25,746	30.416 43,690 38,738
895 896 897	At Omaha,	23,590 18,617 14,672	9,663 6,790 7,779	48,153 38,837 36,606	52,068 41,594 •37,390

It appears plainly that the fair has not suffered visibly in its receipts by reason of its removal to Omaha. On the contrary, the total receipts for the achieving independence, be persuaded three years at Omaha are far greater than the total receipts for the three biggest years at Lincoln. More than this, judged by the receipts from general admissions, which represent approximately the attendance of the townspeople as compared with the receipts from railroad coupons, which represent the out-of-town attendance, the fair has had much better local support since its location in Omaha than previously.

What must strike the general public foreibly is the enormous increase in the annual expenditures of the board coincideut with the change of location. This increase may have been demanded by the occasion, but there seems to be no tained forever or why the holding of a fair should be so much more expensive at Washington. now than it was six or seven years ago,

was much higher. We doubt very much whether public opinion would sanction the discontinuance of the annual state fair at the present time on the reasons so far urged. On the contrary, by bringing the fair down to a more business-like basis, it ought to be made not only self-sustaining, but become a greater source of good to Nebraska than it has been in the past.

THE SWELLING TRADE BALANCE.

The statement of the foreign trade of the United States for the month of December shows no diminution in the piling up of the balance favorable to this country. The value of the exports for that month was \$73,000,000 in excess of the imports and this balance is about \$15,000,000 larger than for the corresponding month of 1896. But in order to properly comprehend the vast business of this country last year with the rest of the world, it is necessary to refer to the statistics for the entire year. These show the exports of merchandise to have amounted to \$1,099,000,000, exceeding the imports by more than \$356,000, 000. Thus the year 1897 stands without parallel both as to volume of exports and favorable trade balance.

This is a great record, but of course as the Philadelphia Record points out, there are offsets which dispose of most if not all of this balance. There is, for instance, the large amount paid to foreign ship owners, estimated to be not less than \$100,000,000 a year and probably more than that. Then there is the large annual outlay abroad by American travelers, an unascertainable sum but amounting to tens of millions of dollars. The annual interest upon foreign investments of capital in this coun try is another considerable factor. But with all this the trade balance of last year will doubtless require to be set tled in part by transfer of gold from Europe to the United States and probably this would now be taking place on a more or less extensive scale if this country. As it is, a very large amount of American money, estimated to be not less than \$60,000,000, is being essence of the reciprocity principle in loaned in London and Berlin, because it commands a better rate of interest The primary origin of reciprocity was there than can be obtained for it in this country. Of course it will ultimately come here, adding that much to our

stock of gold. The situation with respect to our for eign trade is altogether satisfactory and the outlook for a further swelling of the balance in favor of this country appears those who are in a position to Judge

Two months ago applicants for Equor

for the more practical statesman of a if they wanted trouble they would adworthy of remark that not a single ap-While Jefferson evidently recognized plicant who advertised his license notice

A practical effort; to construct and operate a long distance electric railway Philadelphia Press, who recently went condemnation of the reciprocity policy line is to be made in Kansas, where a three will be twenty-seven legislatures company has been formed to build a chosen this year to elect United States road from Kansas City to Topeka. The prediction was made long ago that in due time electricity would supersede [sland April 6, and a host of minor state steam as a motive power on railroads and some of the companies have made standing of a few members of the present experiments on branch lines to demonand some of the companies have made strate the availability of the new motive power. These experiments have not been encouraging, but they have not proved the impracticability of an exclusive electric railroad. The use of electricity as a means of conveying probable that there will be changes resulting power is rapidly on the increase in the power is rapidly on the increase in the case of the republicans it must be remem-cities and towns and the Kansas ex- bered that twenty-five of their number in periment is likely to turn out a success.

ing in course of construction at the ex-Governor Holcomb let the contract without any stipulation whatever respecting the employment of union workmen or laborer made by populist officers and interests of the laborers on the part of populist appointees is significant.

The Iowa legislators are coming over to see what prospect there is for a good show at the Transmississippi Exposition. "It now seems reasonably certain," says the Cedar Rapids Republican, "that a decent appropriation for the Omaha ex-are as follows: Republicans: Aldrich, Rhode position and this is as it should be." The

The exposition has been carried too far toward complete success for any one in Omaha or Nebraska to hold back | North Dakota; Smith. New Jersey; Turple Indiana, and White of California. Silverites financial support which he is able and under moral obligations to render. Those who have not yet signed a liberal stock subscription should come promptly legislature which is to choose Mr. German's to the front.

Libraries and Trimmings.

The late George M. Pullman's library itemized in the inventory of the estate as numbering 546 volumes, appraised at 44 ents each, or a total of \$240.24, while the other contents of the library room are in-ventoried at \$16,239. It is surpricing how few cooks it takes to fit up some handsome il

> The Educational Test. Philadelphia Record,

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison in his letter to the president of the Immigration Restric tion league declares that the educational test would not keep out the enemies of celf-government, but it might exclude good sense, ability, industry and honesty and, as Mr. Garrison adds, "these are the qualities a country needs far more than a the occasion, but there seems to be no knowledge of the alphabet or the skill to good reason why it should be main- hold a pen." Unfortunately, it is not what the country needs, but what expediency clamors for, which too often rules the roos

Changing Inauguration Day

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has intro luced a constitutional amcodment, the ratification of which would shift in auguration day to April 30, and make the term in con-gress expire on the same day. Frequently he worst weather Washington has in the whole course of the year falls about March , and many gaudy preparations for the in of a new president have been b draggled to snow and rain. The original in auguration day was on April 30, and weather considerations alone, if there are no others seem sufficient to justify a return to that

Shameful Bill Passed.

The immigration bill which passed th that President Cleveland vetoed last year with the Corliss amendment, relating to Canadian and Mexican laborers, left out This was the only commendable feature of last year's bill. The measure is un-American, barbarous and fanatical. In its pretens being designed to benefit labor it is hypo In its pandering to race prejudice critical. it is demagogical. The Express especially regrets to see that it was passed by an almost purely party vote. Republican senators are heedlessly making a record which will plague the party in years to come,

Proof of Prosperity. An estimate has been made by the Finan al Chronicle of the gross earnings for the ull calcular year of 1897 of 133 railread mpanics, which operate 106,000 miles out of the total mileage of 183,000 in the United States. These are, in round numbers, 602 million dollars, against 565 millions in 1896. For eleven months on sixty-eight other roads having a mileage of 53.732 miles, the gross earnings were, in round numbers, in 1897 435 million dollars, against 414 millions for the same period in 1896. In the totals there This is a good showing, all things considered The cause that operated to produce prosperity did not get to work until late in the car. There is hardly a doubt that the present year will show a substructial increase over these figures. The crops have been large, and the hauling business promises to

MINNESOTA AND THE EXPOSITION. Sound Reasons Why the White Pine State Should Participate.

Minnesota and the cities of Minneapolis nd St. Paul may have an exposition of their own some of these days. The proposition thave an exposition of some suitable coint be tween Minneapolis and St. Paul was dis cussed very seriously three years ago and all the commercial balles of Minneapolis de-clared in favor, of it. It failed because St. Paul declined to co-operate. But the probability is that such an exposition will be held here before very long, ray within the next ten years. And when it is we will expect Nebraska and all the other states to par-leipate in the exhibition. But how can we count the control of the control of the con-cal enterprise here; if we refuse to conibute in any way to the success of the ver-reditable effort now being made at Omaha The great trouble about getting to any en busiasm hereabouts over the Omaha expeni in, or, rather, the Transmississioni Expesi because it is not elmoly an Omah; show, is that the people of Minnesota do not realize what it is to be. Competent judges such things are enthusiantic over the ospects there. They say it will be second prospects there. They say it will be second only to the World's fair at Chicago, far alicad of any of the southern expeditions which have attracted a good deal of attention, and something which the people Minnesota, and of Minnesotis and St. Pa on foreign trade will count directly to particularly, cannot afford to ignore. Minne solu is, with the exception, perhaps, of Missouri, the richest state between the Mis sissippi and the maintains, and it is the only one which has thus far made no effort Omaha as in any city of the country. The remarkable thing is that it remained organ of the outlaw police board that at all, we will have to get to work.

ELECTIONS OF '98. Coming Contest for Control of the House and Senate.

have given their assent.

bave given their assent.

vides that "all moneys for the purchase

department. Every city subject to the pro-visions of this act shall at the time of mak-

ing its annual appropriations for municipal purposes include therein a sufficient sum of

money to maintain the police department, which appropriation shall be added upon

The Illinois supreme court held when such

bills as this was sought to be made opera-

A tax cannot be levied by the legislature

upon a municipality for a corporate purpose. It must be levied by the corporate authorities

The Inter Ocean adds: "The very existence

of Chicago rests in statutory enactment

Does it? To a certain extent it does. It resis

on statutory enactment plus the will of the

people earnestly declared on a vote as to

whether or not they would be orporate under the act provided by the legislature. If they

of which the general assembly is capable

eration of the Inter Ocean for thoughtful

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Kansas farmers received \$230,410,143 for their products in 1897, and every dollar was worth 100 cents.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison thinks the reporters,

The latest fad in high life in England is

rose leaves, from which it draws the per

An ounce of vanadium is worth \$775 or

hirty-seven times as much as an ounce of

gold. Information as to where a few tons

of vanadium can be picked up would be

Judge Willhouse of Kansas is called the

apple king in those parts. His orchards cover 1,630 acres, with over 100,000 apple

B. F. Newcomer of Paltimore has offered

to give to the library corporation of that city

900 for the purpose of erecting a suitable building. E. W. Mealey has already offered

Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul is

with the probable exception of the czar of

Russia, the owner of more timber than any man on the globe. It is estimated that, with his immediate associates, he controls

According to the Cincinnati Commercial

Tribune, the late Moses P. Handy coined the

word 'popocrat' in a conversation with Murat Halstead during the Chicago conven-

Ex-Governor Morrill of Kansas once said

hat his ambition was to create in Kansas the

argest orchard in the world and leave it as

a monument to his memory. That hope is about to be realized, as he has turned his farm over to a man with the stipulation that

55,060 fruit trees, mostly apples, are to be

S. B. Nickum of Lockport, Ind., the alleged

nventor of a percetual electric light, says

hat the invention is a fact and will be made

public as soon as he takes the necessary steps to protect his interests. The light is kindled in a globe, it cannot be extinguished.

enerates no heat and may be carried as a

samp, and is kept burning by "surrounding conditions of the atmosphere by a new lynamic force." But what that force is the

Warned

n became a familiar expression.

planted there.

nventor will not eay.

15,000,000,000 feet of standing white pine

\$50,000 providing the citizens subscribe \$20.

In thirteen years he has harvested

The butter is kept on

in dealing with his achievements, invent a

stitutional and void.

ould pass for naught.

good deal faster than he can.

1,000 railway cars.

gratefully received.

400,000 bushels of apples.

to give a site for the building.

estimates furnished by said board of police.

The most important political events of the authorities could be chosen only by of the house of representatives of the Fiftylegislatures which will elect successors to the United States senators whose terms ex-pire Match 4, 1899. A full house of representatives, numbering 357 members, will be hosen to take the place of the present house. The terms of thirty senators will also end have already been filled and the legislature

will also be twenty-eight governors of states elected, beginning with the election in Rhode

officers.
There is some question as to the carty

ably the most trustworthy division gives the republicans 204, the democrats 123, the populists 27 and the silverites, 3; total, 357 majority of the house is 179 and the republicans can retain that number and loss wenty-five scats. But if they lose twenty six they will be reduced to a minority. It is in losses and gains to all parties. the present house came from the southern which are likely to continue to send repub-The trouble over the payment of union prices for labor on the Nebraska building manufacturing interests in the south is would not be surprising if the number of re-cubilean protectionists from that neighborposition grounds develops the fact that | hood were increased in the Fifty-sixth con the Nebraska commission appointed by gress. The congressional election midway between two presidential elections often r sults disastrously to the party in power, there are no such decided indications that this will be the case this year as were seen in 1890 and 1894. There are local differences, the payment of union wages. After all but there are no divisions in the republican the noisy professions of love for the party as to its national policy. With union and harmony in this respect the party should be able to retain control of the next house of populist platforms, this disregard of the representatives and possibly increase its

present majority.

It is as important for the republicans to regain control of the senate as it is to re-tain a majority in the house. There will probably be a little less difficulty to e lishing the former than the latter. Of the thirty United States cenators whose term expire March 4, 1899, eleven are republicans fifteen are democrats, three are allverites and one is a populist. The names of these renators and the states from which they come Davis, Minnesota; Hale, Maine; Hanna, Ohi-Republican seems to reflect the latest and best sentiment of the people of Iowa.

Hawley, Connecticut; Louge, Marsachuseits; Proctor, Vermont; Quay, Pennsylvania, and Wilson of Washington. Democrats: Bate, Tennessee; Cockrell, Missouri; Daniel, Virginia; Faulkner, West Virginia; Money, Mississippi; Gorman, Maryland; Gray, Delagan, Milly Tayas, Missbell, Wissonsin, Hawley, Connecticut; Lodge, Maraachusetts ware; Mills, Texas; Mitchell, Wisconsin Murphy, New York; Pasco, Florida; Roach Cannon, Utah: Mantle, Montana and Stewar these prospective vacancies two have alread legislature which is to choose Mr. Gorman's successor is now in session in Maryland This leaves twenty-zeven seats to fill. senate as it now stands with one sent vacant consists of forty-three republicans, thirtye democrats, nine silverites and six populate. A clear majority of a full senate is forty-six, and to obtain this the republicans must gain at least three senators.

Of the eleven prospective vacancies on the republican side of the senate only two appear to be in doubt-these from Wyoming and Washington. If populists or silverities are elected from both these states the republicans will then need to gain five senators to give them a majority in the senate. They have already gained one in Maryland and the prospects are bright for them to gain several more. The states which now have republicar legislatures and in which a democratic senator's term will expire with this congress are California, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisonsin. In all these states the election of reublican senators are highly probable. If all of them are carried the republicate will gain with Maryland eight senators increasing their number in the senate, if Wyoming and Washington are lost, to forty-nine, or three used the word in his correspondence and it s a good chance also of gaining a republican enator in Delaware. So the prespects of obtaining a majority in the next senate ar bright. And with harmony in the party and good nominations a majority in the hous should be elected also, giving President Mc Kinley full congressional support during the last two years of his present term.

SUICIDE FORFEITS INSURANCE

No Recovery on an Ordinary Police When Sane Purpose to Die is Shown.

Justice Harlan, in the United States supreme court in Washington, handed down of the poncy of an insured person who con. mits suicide when of sound mind cannot re-cover on an ordinary policy. The case at issue was that of A. Howard Ritter as ex-ceutor of William M. Runk, against the Mutual Life Insurance company of this city Runk, a citizen of Philadelphia, on November 5, 1891, took out a \$75,000 policy in the Mutua Life. It appeared by facts as presented tha this sum was a part of \$200,000 increase in the amount of insurance which he carried all of the increase having been effected at about the same time, and the whole of it bringing up the total of his incurance to \$500,000. On October 10, 1892, Runk killed himself. It was shown that on the day be fore he did so he wrote a letter saying that be was going to do it in order that his debt night be paid out of the insurance money The insurance company contested the clain made for payment of the policy on the ground that Runk was sane when he took his The so-called "incontestable clause policy did not figure in the guit be cause that clause becomes operative two years after the date of issue of the policy and Runk killed himself in less than a year after that date.

Justice Harlan held that it was not supposed, when an insurance company con tracted to insure a man's life, that either party had suicide in contemplation or that the life of the insured was at the option of either, and that no company would under take to insure against suicide. And ther ould be no recovery, he said, by heirs of go naured person who when of sound mind con mitted suicide.
This decision is the first authoritative or

on this point, it is said, delivered in this country. The first delivered by any court was one handed down by the Illinois court o oppeals on the very day that argument of he Runk case was heard in Washington he Illinois decision was submitted to the deral court by the insurance company's wyers. Justice Harlan's decision, counsel f the Mutual Life says, put the Uniter Sotes in line with most of the countries o Europe, where the principle the justice lays down is established law and has long been although not until now in this country,

ILLINOIS MUNICIPALITIES. The Principle of Home Rule Imbedded

Inter Ocean ventures the assertion

that "it is not to be dealed that in some scates there are constitutional difficulties in the way of the metropolitan police system. but such is not the case in Illinois. The policy of this state has always been to low be legislature unrestrained and free to ac on municipial matters."

Is the Inter Ocean quite certain of th

truth of this assertion?
In the south park quo warranto come was held that "there is no doubt in regard to the general proposition that the legis-lature has the power to control municipal podles which it has created and may as general rule alter or amend the act of it corporation at pleasure," but there come in an important addendum: "All such changes must be subject to such limita-tions as may be imposed by the constitu-tions of the state." And the court, further considering the matter as to who are cor-porate authorities upon whom the power of taxation may be conferred, stated that they must be such municipal officers may have been elected directly by people of the district or appointed in some

SHINING LINES.

mode to which the people of the district The court affirme Cleveland Plain Dealer; Yabsley-Can the principle of home rule as applied to you do the roll on skates?
Mudge—The last skate I had did my roll to perfection, municipalities. No municipal tax could be levied by the legislature directly or in-

directly. Such taxes must be levied by the corporate authorities and the corporate Judge: Ethel-Have you noticed how nord Slabsides drops his aspirates? Lord Slabsides drops his aspirates? Penelope—On, but that's nothing to way he drops his vowels—papa says he got more than a dozen of his i-o-u's, people or appointed in some mode to which If this case is not sufficiently full to authorize the inter Ocean to withdraw its

Chicago Record: "Strange how often artremark it might consult the ninety-second Illinois, in which the East St. Louis case is a marry their models."
"Not at all; it is cheaper to marry them than to pay them so much an hour." was considered. The starute in that case pronounced unconstitutional was an exact

Cleveland Leader: This morning's papers say that Kuffett, our representative in the parallel in principle to the pending met-ropolitan police bill. The pending bill prolegislature, is financially embarrassed."
"You don't tell me! I'm sorry that he
lost his money."
"He hasn't lost any. He was caught in
the act of getting some." rent, furnishing and maintenance of suitable rooms and buildings for the accommodations of said board of police or for salaries and for all the expenses incurred in the administration of the police department shall be paid by the city out of the funds ap-propriated for the maintenance of such police

Puck: Mrs. Skinner (solemnly)-Ah! gen-tlemen, as the Good Book says, "All flesh tiemen, as the Good Book say, is grass."

Mr. Hall Rume (holding up an uncutable plece of leathery, fried stoak)—Just so, Mra, Skinner, Would you mind letting me have a lawn mower?

Boston Transcript: Edith-She sings like Bertha-O, no; a canary begins to sing when people commence to talk, people commence to talk when she begins to

tive in East St. Louis that not only were those portions of the acts unconstitutional these portions of the acts unconstitutional which purported to authorize the police commissioners thereby attempted to be created to levy taxes and to create indebtedness against the corporation, because the commissioners were not elected by the people of the

municipality nor appointed in any mode to which the people had given their assent, but Harper's Bazar: Baron Munchausen was angry at the officials of the Styx National bank, "They refused to open an account with me," he said with a great show of also that portion of the acts purporting to create a police force for the city was unconwith me," he said with a great show of indignation, "That's natural enough," said Boswell, "You have such a way of overdrawing your account, you know,"

themselves. If they refuse to levy a tax to maintain a police force governed from Springfield there is an end of the matter. Chicago Posi: "Do you think you will succeed in bringing that criminal to punishment?" "Succeed!" echoed the detective, "we have already accomplished it. He doesn't dare come home to see his family any more,"

New York Journal: Fat Party (exceedingly bored)-Look here, sir! Don't you know it's wrong to look over my shoulder when I lead?

Tough Party (contemptuously)-Aw, ratsf What's de diffrunce? I can't read!

Chleago Tribune: She-What do you think Chicago Tribune: She-What do you think about Hawaii, Mr. Hawkinson?

He-To tell the truth, Miss Quickstep, I take mighty little interest in it.

She-You surprise me. I read all I can find about it. I believe in amexation—

(But Mr. Hankinson hastily changed the subject).

A SWARM OF BEES. patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild. wise as a solon, B meck as a child; studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind; sure you make matter subservient to

cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true temperate in argument, pleasure and Ex-President Cleveland seems to think that wine,
B careful in conduct, of money, of time,
B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind;
B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn;
B contaccous, B gentle, B liberal, B just, those who steal from Gray Gables steal trash. As long as his Princeton home is not invaded, he isn't worrying much. The real wheat king is not Mr. Leiter of Chicago, but an Argentina farmer named dust; B penitent, circumspect, sound in the faith, B active, devoted, B faithful till death, When the crop is harvested it fills over

CALENDAR OF GOOD INTENTIONS.

B honest, B holy, transparent and pure, Be dependent, B virtuous and you'll B se-

New York Life. Sald Father Tempus, I have a plan I'm going to swear off on the first of But his resolution began to ebb

He was two days shy by the end of As to bawl and bluster all through He puffed and blew till he spolled his shape,

So he took the water sure in He took a shower bath every day, And was most disagreeable all through MAY. Then summer came and he changed his Any fool can be good in

But the strain was so great that by and by

So well as in convalescent When he recovered the world was shocked For he painted the country red in

Then he howled and raged like a fiend in He was full as could be of remorse in It's plain, said he, this thing must cease, I'll swear off again—at the end of

## Housekeepers against the im-

positions of persons who are infesting different sections of the country, perform-

ing a trick which they pretend is a test of baking powders.

It having been intimated that these persons are employed to make tests of Royal with other baking powders, this is to advise all concerned that this company has no relation whatever to them, that their so-called test is a sham, and that they are instructed and employed to perform these tricks, and make false statements in kitchens to which they can gain access, for the purpose of defaming the Royal Baking Powder and selling their own, which is a burnt alum baking powder, in its place.

Housekeepers must exercise great care, for every kind of scheme is employed to sell the alum compounds, which every physician will inform you are poisonous to the human system.

Royal Baking Powder is well known as an absolutely pure and healthful cream of tartar powder, and consumers who are prudent will make sure that no other enters into their food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.