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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of December, 1898. N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

Governor Holcomb seems to have been determined not to let his last chance get away from him.

Congress need be in no hurry to reach a decision on the expansion question so long as the debating societies have not finished settling it.

It is not yet time for the lobby at Lincoln to roll up its shirt sleeves. The balloting for United States senator does not commence for ten days yet.

The official announcement of the membership of the new Filipino cabinet has been made, but remarkable to say the names one and all sound strangely unfamiliar.

It begins to look as though the Lancaster county wagon were being so overcrowded that some one would be compelled to get out and walk when it strikes the hill.

There never were enough positions at the disposal of the legislature to satisfy the longing of applicants and there is every indication that the delinquency will be as noticeable as ever this year.

The new speaker of the Colorado legislature has been chosen from among the silver republicans. Colorado is about the only state where the silver republicans get a smell of the fusion booty.

From latest reports Judge Lynch seems to have translated his court to the vicinity of the Klondike, so that by way of diversion the fortune seekers vary digging for nuggets with digging graves for outlaws.

Governor Pingree has also managed to afflict the Michigan legislature with 25,000 words of message delivered with heavy artillery. It looks as if the assault of the reform governors had been ordered all along the line.

A professor of the State university is making a special plea for snakes as the farmers' friends. We presume then that anything that will produce visions of the slimy reptile must also be counted as the farmers' friend.

The Indians sentenced to imprisonment for resisting United States marshals in the late uprising in Minnesota have been pardoned, and in the language of the diplomatist, "the incident is now closed."

Those Standard Oil magnates want it distinctly understood that they respect the law and the courts, but they refuse to produce their books in response to judicial order just to protect their rights in the most approved legal way.

The fusionists in the legislature do not relish the idea of having the delinquency appropriations embodied in a separate bill. It would be too handy in future campaigns to put in parallel columns with popocratic pretensions of economy and reform.

Theodore Roosevelt is to be given the brevet rank of brigadier general for gallant conduct during the late war. If he succeeds in carrying out the reforms in New York outlined in his inaugural address he will be entitled to something better than a brevet rank in civil life.

It is cheerful to know that the governor's ideas on the question of railroad passes have not changed. There is a chance, however, that when he is out of office he may discover that the ideas of railroad managers on his eligibility to the free list have been suddenly revolutionized.

The Cobden club, the head center of the free trade propaganda, has issued a manifesto setting forth that the universal colonial policy of the great nations is the opening wedge which will ultimately break down all tariff barriers, because nations cannot maintain an "open door" in dependencies and a protective tariff at home. How does this strike the expansionists in this country who also believe in protection for home industries under which they have grown so marvelously as to astonish the commercial world?

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S MESSAGE. Governor Holcomb's farewell message is the most ponderous and exhaustive review of the affairs of the state that has ever emanated from the executive of this commonwealth. While the governor treats many vital questions at great length, he makes comparatively few recommendations, leaving to his successor the task of proposing such legislative reforms as in his judgment he may deem important or expedient.

Governor Holcomb pays a high tribute to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, which has so extensively advertised the resources of Nebraska and educated its people through impressive object lessons. While expressing great satisfaction with the condition of the state's finances and pointing with pride to the reduction of the bonded debt under his own administration, the governor is forced to admit that there is still a large hole in the state treasury due not merely to dishonest treasurers and broken banks, but also to the reckless policy of expenditures in excess of the annual revenues. Thus it appears that the interest-bearing debt, which in December, 1894, was a fraction over \$1,200,000, has climbed up to \$1,724,351. In view of the constitutional limitation of the state debt to \$100,000, this is a most deplorable showing. The only redeeming feature of the state finances is the fact that over \$3,000,000 is now held by the permanent school fund, but the danger is that this fund will be absorbed by investment in state I. O. U.'s, which sooner or later must be taken up.

Revenue revision receives much attention at the hands of the governor, yet he has no specific plan for improved methods of assessment and taxation. Incidentally the governor recommends an inheritance tax and increased fees from insurance companies and other corporations. These suggestions will merit favorable consideration at the hands of the legislature.

It is another matter, however, with the recommendation of legislation to encourage home fire and life insurance companies. While it is true foreign insurance companies take a great deal of money out of the state, they constitute the bulwark of insurance because of the vast capital invested, which can be found only at the money centers. It is eminently proper to encourage home insurance, but the legislature should throw every safeguard around the insured to protect them from wild-cat concerns.

On the railroad question the only positive recommendation the governor has to offer is the abolition of the railroad pass. While only repeating what he has said in his first message four years ago, the failure of the last fusion legislature to enact such a law and the notorious fact that the reform state officials from the governor down availed themselves to the fullest extent of free passes makes the recommendation absurd.

The governor's plea for the retention of the useless state Board of Transportation is at variance with the pledges made by the fusionists in the late campaign and is doubtless inspired by a desire to serve personal friends on the state pay roll. It may be pertinent to remark in this connection that while advocating economy and retrenchment Governor Holcomb does not recommend the abolition of a solitary sinecure.

The recommendation of a constitutional convention also seems to come at a late hour in view of the fact that both houses of the last legislature were of the same political faith with the governor and could have mustered the necessary three-fifths majority to submit the question had he then advised it.

HELPING THE CUBANS. Every legitimate and practicable method of assisting the Cuban people who need assistance—and there are in great many such—until they are in condition to take care of themselves, is to be approved. This nation has delivered Cuba from Spanish rule and it has promised the people of the island that they shall have self-government when tranquility and order are fully established. Whether Cuban independence shall be realized in the near future or indefinitely deferred depends upon the conduct of the people. The United States government has made its position and purpose perfectly clear. By declaration of congress, of the president and of its peace commissioners at Paris this government has disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The military government established in Cuba has for its sole purpose the restoration of peace and order and its aim will be to accomplish this as soon as possible. To this end it will give the island an honest, just and efficient administration of affairs, expecting thereby to convince the people of the kindly and good intentions of the United States and to prepare them for self-government.

But in the meantime many of these people must have substantial assistance. Large numbers are homeless and destitute. They cannot at present get employment and some time must elapse before there is work for all. We will not venture to say how far the government may properly go in relieving these people. It certainly cannot give them homes or set them up in business, though it may and undoubtedly should make provision against starvation. But private philanthropy can accomplish a great deal in aid of the Cuban people and we note an effort to enlist this which appears to deserve success. There has been organized in Boston what is known as the "Cuban industrial relief fund," the object of which is to help the Cubans to self-support. The plan is to supply relief at once where it must be had, but where an applicant for help has sufficient strength to work it is proposed that work shall be given him in exchange for supplies. Headquarters will be opened near Havana, Matanzas and other large centers of population. Near these cities it is proposed to buy farms with the funds given to the association. Applicants for help who are able to work will be given work on these farms. Farm owners who have lost everything but their land it is proposed to assist,

by loaning them tools and seed and perhaps farm animals sufficient to carry on the work of farming. The plan has the support of men of national repute and of the highest character. It seems practicable and it certainly makes an appeal to the philanthropic which should not pass unheeded. There can be no doubt that if such a plan were carried out great good would result. Not only would many people receive substantial benefit who are sorely in need of it, but the moral effect would be good. It would be an object lesson to the Cuban people of American concern and good will for them which could not fail to be helpful to the work of pacification. We shall give the Cuban people the best government they have ever known, but the best way to secure tranquility and order is to enable the people to become self-supporting.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FILIPINOS. The proclamation that will be issued by General Otis announcing to the people of the Philippines the assumption of sovereignty over them by the United States and stating the policy of this government in the administration of the islands under military authority, should make a favorable impression upon the people to whom it is addressed. It declares that the United States takes possession of the Philippines "not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." There is to be no interference with existing municipal laws in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime and these laws are to be administered, as far as possible, by the ordinary tribunals. Civil and municipal officers are to be chosen as far as practicable from inhabitants of the island, such officers being required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Private property taken for military use will be paid for. The ports of the islands under American control are to be opened to the commerce of all friendly nations. Assurance is given that the people shall be accorded "that full measure of individual rights and liberty which is the heritage of free people."

How will the Filipinos receive the proclamation? Is a question the answer to which will be awaited with very great interest. Undoubtedly a portion of them will accept the new sovereignty in good faith and co-operate with this government, but it is hardly to be expected that this will be done by any considerable number of those who are supporting the provisional government established by Aguinaldo and his adherents. It is reported that a new cabinet has just been formed, every member of which is pledged to resist American military occupation of the Philippines. If this shall prove to be true the United States will find it necessary to at least double the present force at Manila and prepare for a prolonged and costly campaign with the natives. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the Filipinos are very much in earnest and that they have abundant confidence in their ability to make a successful resistance to the American occupation.

ALL TALK PROSPERITY. The New York Times in its weekly financial supplement presents the views of prominent financiers, railroad managers, manufacturers and merchants upon the business outlook and it is noteworthy that they all talk prosperity and take a most optimistic view of the future. The judgment of these careful and interested observers is that the present year will surpass last year in financial and commercial results. There is shown in all these opinions of men who study financial and commercial conditions and exert a great influence in creating them a feeling of absolute confidence that the United States has entered upon an era of prosperity that will be without precedent in its history. "We have closed a year of marvelous recuperation and have entered upon another year of wonders," remarks the Times. Certainly all the indications are most favorable to continued commercial progress and consequently a higher measure of prosperity. We may not this year equal the enormous exports of foodstuffs of the past year, but we shall undoubtedly largely increase the exports of manufactured products, which will give better employment to labor. With our vast and accumulating capital it would seem that some of it must find investment in productive enterprises, adding to the industrial capacity of the country, and in promoting development along all lines.

With the maintenance of wise and sound financial and economic policies the financial and commercial supremacy of the United States in the near future seems assured.

The auditorium project is primarily if not purely a financial problem. There should be no trouble in securing acceptable plans and accessible sites, the chief difficulty being the raising of the funds and later making the structure bring sufficient revenue to pay running expenses and interest on government bonds. The money for construction should be secured in that way. If the scheme contemplates merely an auditorium and headquarters for various secret societies private enterprise will have to bear the brunt of the burden, as there is no authority for appropriating public money except for public undertakings.

Among the legacies left by the retiring governor for his incoming successor is the appointment to the place on the district bench made vacant by the death of Judge Marshall. The only explanation is that the contest for the position has become so warm that a choice can not be made among the competitors without leaving numerous sore spots in its wake. The privilege of making a few enemies is therefore thoughtfully handed down to Governor Poynter.

Respect the Tears. New York Tribune. It is well to respect the grief which Spanish officers unquestionably and most naturally feel at the relinquishment of Cuba. Evil though the way of Spain was, they fought bravely and loyally to maintain it, and they believed in it as sincerely as we believe in our own government. The loss

to them is comparable with what we should feel at the loss of half a dozen of our states.

The Missing Cryptogram. Washington Star. The only thing that can add to the mystery with which modern interpreters have succeeded in unravelling the works of Thomas Jefferson is the discovery of a cipher by somebody.

Coffee the National Eye-Opener. Springfield Republican. Treasury statistics show that the consumption of coffee in the United States is increasing to a marked extent, while that of tea is momentarily on the decline—possibly because of the war duty on tea. It is remarked in this connection that all of our new possessions are coffee producers.

Silver's Place at the Mint. St. Paul Pioneer Press. The attention of people who yet carry about in an unventilated corner of their mind the notion that silver has been "dematerialized" in the United States is respectfully invited to the fact that the Philadelphia mint coined during the year just ended \$11,770,395 in silver, against only \$14,750,257 in gold.

Exports of Corn. Chicago Record. The exports of corn for 1898 were 206,547,909 bushels. For 1897 the figure was 175,998,060 bushels. The only other year the export of the country in which the corn exports exceeded the harvest was 1890, when the exports were only 190,905,000 bushels.

Imperialism in an Ideal Garb. The spirit of conquest in foreign to the great democracy as it ever was. It was not this spirit that led it into the war with Spain, but the spirit of humanity. The war being concluded, it is still the spirit of humanity that governs its policy toward the islands that have fallen under its control as the result of the appeal to arms. Its endeavor is to pacify Cuba and make it capable of self-government, and to save the Philippines from anarchy and seizure by European despotisms. From first to last it has been guided by the same noble purpose, and it will not be driven by false accusations to evade the higher obligations that now rest upon it.

Heroes of the Sea. Philadelphia Ledger. While eulogizing the heroes of war let us not withhold recognition and praise from the brave men who in arduous callings not of war display the highest courage and heroism. The rescue of the twenty-three officers and men from the sinking British steamship by Chief Officer Bradshaw, Fourth Officer Webb, Quartermaster Forrester, Boatswain's Mate Monaghan and Seaman Norwick, Moco, Pindell, O'Hare, Burns and Dofflein of the American liner Paris, on Tuesday last, was a thrilling episode in the history of the sea. The rescue of the Paris and the gallant men who braved the angry seas to rescue the men of the doomed Vindobala another ocean disaster involving loss of life would have been announced.

The New Fling on Morro. Philadelphia Record. The flag that was raised over Morro castle Sunday has an interesting history. It first flew over the Corn Exchange National bank, Philadelphia, when the famous Corn Exchange regiment of volunteers was organized for the war. The release of an immense number of millions of dollars in January interest and dividends will further stimulate investment and continue in the new year the expansion that has marked the course of the old with such wonderful results.

QUADRUPLED THE ARMY. Objections to the Proposed Increase to One Hundred Thousand Men. The professional soldiers say that the country needs a larger army. General Miles held the axiom that there should be at least one soldier for every 1,000 citizens. We deny this. The size of the regular army should not depend upon the number of inhabitants, but upon their character and their love of country, their loyalty to government, their respect for law. If we were 70,000,000 barbarians, constantly threatening revolution and rebellion, if we were 70,000,000 slaves always fomenting insurrection, if we were 70,000,000 subjects of a despotic nursing government and awaiting the opportunity to rise against tyranny, the central power would keep us in subjection by a large standing army. If we are free men, if we are a people of peace, if we are a people of the sort. It consists of 70,000,000 freemen who by centuries of inheritance and education have come to respect law and be loyal to their established institutions. They have displayed no such military traits as require the watchful eye of a militarist to be poised over their heads. A free people must be trusted else democracy must pass away. And the best way to show them that respect they deserve and thrive upon is to keep a large standing army, that world-old weapon of despots and aristocrats, at the minimum size consistent with public order and the security of the state.

To increase the standing army to 100,000 men to insult the American people. Such an army is not needed. In view of our responsibilities in the West Indies some increase doubtless is necessary; but half the number proposed should be ample as a permanent force. If more are needed to overawe peoples the war case who unwillingly submit to our authority, special bodies of troops raised for a temporary, specific purpose would meet the emergency. The people should arrange themselves to check the growing army, and to arrange that the military is to do something to pay for itself. We would as soon live under a monarchy as under the France of today—curse as it is by a militarist that produces atrocities like the Dreyfus case, and threatens constantly the supremacy of the civil power. The apologists of the new American militarism treat and will treat these points lightly, yet all their ridicule and all their appeals to deadly cannot overthrow certain great facts. These facts are that militarism is a curse wherever found; that the spirit of militarism is inconsistent with the spirit of democracy; that always in the world's history the growth of a permanent militarism in a republic has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in the vitality of republican institutions.

TIDE OF PROSPERITY. Outlook for the New Year. Philadelphia Press. It is today literally true that the volume of wages was never larger than today—volume not always rate—and the cost of living lower than in any other previous time of prosperity. This points to an enormous consumption at current rates and prices with a steady increase of exports. There have only just begun. For December, 1898, they may easily be \$20,000,000 over the \$125,000,000 of December, 1897. There is probably not a single business man who reads these lines who does not know of some special line of exports in American goods which has just begun within his own personal observation.

Railroad building may begin with a rush, though as yet there are no signs of this, and it must be remembered that the population has not this time spread over new ground as in past periods preceding expansion. The census of 1900 will show little increase west of the 100th meridian and less for the country than people now expect. Large industrial funding schemes in capitalizing trades and manufacturers are certain to be presented because they have come at a like stage in England. But, as in England, our main movement from now on is not going to be in "booms and busts," accompanied by speculative business in prices of staples, changing all the cost of living. Instead there is to be a steady, unbroken volume of wages, profit and trade at regular prices and low profits, but with unvarying progress in the quantity of consumption at home and export abroad. This is today the prospect for 1899.

Southern Progress. New York Mail and Express. Statistics of the past year lend substantial encouragement to the belief that a foreign war has eliminated the last vestige of civil strife. They are evidence of increasing prosperity and commercial activity in the south, which must be the result of larger transactions and more intimate relations with the north and west. The report that the bank clearings of Richmond were \$17,270,645 greater than in 1897, that the bank resources increased \$2,000,000, and that the failures decreased nearly 50 per cent in number and over 50 per cent in liabilities shows that this center of southern exchange is widening its connections and more stable in its financing. Savannah also breaks all records in the sum total of its bank clearings; while that record of business activity is not confined to the southern Atlantic seaports, but reaches the interior, as is shown by the wonderful increase of nearly half million dollars in the bank clearings at Knoxville, Tenn.

Opportunities for Live Men. Philadelphia Times. The business man of today must be up to date with the new conditions and methods and agencies developed to promote commercial and industrial advancement, and the Bourbons and the laggard can have no part in the high tide of prosperity that we now welcome. Even the greater opportunities for business advancement demand greater effort in advanced methods by those who would profit by them, and the widely read newspapers which command the confidence of the intelligent and thrifty people of the land are now the only recognized channels by which business is enlarged and increased in profit. Prosperity such as has lately come to our people is now upon us, and all who are equal to the exceptional opportunities presented will be certain to report the year 1899 as one of the most prosperous of the century.

Proving Its Permanency. New York Times. The surest sign of all, not of prosperity's coming, but of her actual arrival with the declared intention of remaining, is, of course, the investment of money in new enterprises. There is evidence of such investment on every hand. Many large companies have been formed for which capital has been readily found. The release of an immense number of millions of dollars in January interest and dividends will further stimulate investment and continue in the new year the expansion that has marked the course of the old with such wonderful results.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Admiral Schley is something of an artist and frequently amuses himself by painting in water colors. While Castellanos is in Matanzas, it is presumed, he will not fall to drop one of his letters on the neglected grave of that mule. Interest and dividend disbursements at Boston this month aggregate \$15,961,612, compared with \$14,885,750 a year ago and \$12,944,872 in January, 1897.

General Merritt still bears on his right arm the scar from the first wound he ever received in service, a slight flesh wound made by a stray ball early in the civil war. Congressman Jerry Simpson does not hesitate to express regret at not being sent back to the front in a party," says he, "because I like the salary, which is a good one, and partly because I like the job, which is an easy one."

John Blair Linn of Bellefonte, Pa., whose death is announced, was secretary of state under Governor Harkness. He was one of the editors of the second series of Pennsylvania archives, the publication of which was recommended in one of Governor Hartranf's annual messages. The instrument which Edouard Remenyi, the famous violinist, was playing when he fell dead on the deck of a steamer was a Stradivarius known as "the Titan." He had refused many offers of large sums for it. Sol Marcosson, the young American virtuoso, has just purchased it for \$4,000.

The execution of Joseph Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," by M. Dieler, is the last act of that kind to be performed by him. Dieler has held the post of public executioner in France for thirty-eight years, during which time he has executed fifty-three people, and is now relinquishes the work to his son.

In choosing Brecon, Wales, as the town in which she will be married, it is said that Mme. Patti has been influenced to some extent by the memories of happy visits on former occasions to the old town on the Honddu. Lying at the foot of the Brecon Beacon, and almost encircled by a trio of beautiful rivers, the quaint and ancient borough presents in every direction attractions which linger in the memory. Beacon gave to the world Sarah Siddons, the great tragic actress, and from the barracks went forth the heroes of the Twenty-fourth, who fought and fell at Rork's Drift.

ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR. A correspondent of Leslie's Weekly employing what has been stated respecting concerning Hawaii. He writes, "The day laborers," he writes, "are mostly Japanese and Chinese, the Portuguese ranking third and the Hawaiian fourth. Labor has been imported into the islands in large numbers under the contract system, the first two countries named being the principal sources. These Orientals work for \$15 per month.

"To the American manufacturer opportunities for the introduction of his wares are limited by the demands of the population, for nearly everything in use is imported, groceries and provisions standing at the head, importations in those goods amounting last year to \$20,000,000 in clothing, hats and boots the importations were \$28,200,000 and in all other lines of merchandise in proportion. The importations in dry goods, including cottons, linens, silks, woolsens and mixtures combined amounted to over half a million dollars. The value of the total imports amounted to nearly \$7,000,000. To the man of mercantile pursuit, who harbors the thought of establishing a business in Hawaiian territory, little encouragement can be given. The demand for shops in Honolulu, Hilo and other lesser commercial centers is well supplied.

"There are no plans for planting harvesting for the American professional man. The law is ably represented and in some instances by men whose names are not unknown in New York. Physicians are plentiful, the healthful climate rendering the profession one that could be easily over-crowded. Dentists are numerous, and in church and educational circles the output exceeds the demand.

"The American who would seek new fields to conquer must come abundantly 'heeled.' He must have ample and the opportunities are real, for the soil and possibilities of Hawaiian soil and climate offer genuine chances for paying investment.

Emmett Glenn, aged 14 years, said to be the youngest regularly enlisted soldier in the United States army, who ran away from home last May, has been found by his mother and brought to his home in Baltimore from New York through the interest of his financing. Savannah also breaks all records in the sum total of its bank clearings; while that record of business activity is not confined to the southern Atlantic seaports, but reaches the interior, as is shown by the wonderful increase of nearly half million dollars in the bank clearings at Knoxville, Tenn.

When Glenn first left home he stole his way on freight trains to Potomac, Va. There he secured himself on a train carrying the Eleventh regular infantry to Jacksonville. He became popular with officers and men, secured his enlistment, went to Porto Rico and endured all the hardships of soldier life, even to a severe attack of fever. His mother mourned him as dead until she saw his picture in a New York paper and traced him by it. He does not want to leave the army, but his mother has arranged to secure his discharge.

While some companies of the Tenth New York regiment were returning to their army in Albany a man on the curbstone said: "Why, they're all right! Look at them—they've been on a grand excursion to Honolulu." A private in the ranks picked up the remark and turned toward the young man and said: "Say, young fellow, the tickets to that excursion were free; why didn't you get in on it?"

In a summary of his camp stories in Leslie's Weekly, Cleveland says that he has given equal hardships, men in fine athletic training suffer more than men in ordinary condition. Statistics of the Seventy-first New York show that the runners, the jumpers, the crack bicyclists, the rowers, the record men generally were readier for service than their comrades, and gave out sooner in the emergencies of the battle field. There was Sergeant Meeks, a long-distance runner, and "Hub" Smith, a bicycle rider, and Stebbins, a winner of rowing regattas, Oit, a sprinter and hurdler, and Private Meeks, another bicyclist, and Divanue, a runner, and so on through a long list. Almost without exception these fine athletes fell into illness or utter collapse with the first hard strain put upon them. They made worse fever cases and dysentery cases than the others, and it appeared to nurses and doctors as beyond question that the thorough physical training which these men had completed just before the war, in anticipation of the spring athletic games, was a serious impairment of their powers for resisting disease. It is worthy of note, also, that most of these athletes indulged neither in drink nor tobacco.

OUR ORIENTAL "WAR." Chicago Chronicle: General Miller should be instructed to reduce the city of Hilo to a mere heap of ruins. A considerable military and naval, should be withdrawn from the Philippines, leaving those islands to the Filipinos or to any nation which cares to fight the Filipinos. It is no time for shilly-shallying.

Buffalo Express: Circumstances alter cases, but they do not alter republicanism principles. If civilized government can be maintained in the Philippines only by the method that the Spaniards employed, we would better turn the Philippines back to the Spaniards. If our country is going to fight the Filipinos rights which will leave them no excuse for fighting us, let us offer them the rights before we begin to fight them.

Baltimore Sun: By what constitutional right can the army and navy of the United States be employed by the president against the Filipinos? How would it accord with our "code of morality" to slaughter these unfortunate people and burn and devastate their property in order to compel compliance on their part with a bargain made by Mr. McKinley in Paris? It is necessary to the Philippines and their inhabitants, to which the latter were not parties and to which the people of the United States have never given their assent?

Philadelphia Times: The situation at Hilo is very serious. In the islands are a people who feel that they have shared our victories, and who claim with some grounds of right consideration in the settlement. They have gathered their strength at Hilo, and to enforce it only our right of settling the affairs of the Philippines, but to execute the terms of our treaty to release the Spanish prisoners, we must meet them there and unless they yield peacefully must secure them by force of arms.

Chicago Post: There is reason for suspecting that the Spaniards, before their departure from Hilo, caused reports to be circulated among the natives that the Americans had no intention of making any reasonable concessions and that their rule would be oppressive and tyrannical. It is necessary to disabuse the insurgents of this treacherous falsehood. When they grasp the difference between Spanish and American sovereignty they will doubtless abandon the absurd demand for independence and promptly accept the dominion of the United States.

Springfield Republican: If our professed eagerness to confer liberty upon the Filipinos carries the government at Washington to the extent of shedding blood to bring the "rebels" into subjection to another foreign sovereignty, a severe strain will be placed upon the loyal masses of the American people to hold their peace. The prominent Massachusetts clergyman is not alone who writes: "I hope that the Filipinos at any rate will fight our troops to a standstill; all who honor Lexington and Concord, it seems to me, must bid goodspeed to these patriots." Such sentiments can be heard on every side by anybody who goes out among the people.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "She's a wonderful advertiser." "What's her latest?" "Telling her agent to mail her a poisoned sunflower." Chicago Record: "Those new people next door are from Boston." "How do you know?" "I heard that man tell his wife that she couldn't bake beans as his mother used to bake them." Somerville Journal: When your physician forbids you to drink coffee, and tells you slow harmful it is to the nervous system, just ask him innocently: "Do you ever take a cup of coffee yourself, Doctor?" Chicago Tribune: The Merchant—These winter holidays come so close together. There is only a week between them. The Salesgirl—New Year's and Christmas are so far apart! Fifty-one long weeks between them!

Washington Star: "Are you in favor of an open door policy?" "Well, I suppose the door will have to be open. But I want it understood right now that I propose to be there taking tickets."

Brooklyn Life: "Look at me," exclaimed the leading lawyer, warmly, "I never took a drop of medicine in my life and I am strong as any two of your patients put together." "That's nothing," retorted the physician, "I never went to law in my life and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Talking of patriotism," said the Astor Posters, "the south furnishes the only genuine article." "Fact," shouted the boaster from Cincinnati, "is that I am the only one of our kind in Georgia. Just think of how they love their native soil!"

Duck: "But," said the superintendent of construction, "how are we in building the pyramid, to get such enormous masses of stone up to such a height, with our somewhat primitive appliances?" "What difference does that make?" replied the immortal engineer, "Go ahead and do the job, and let future historians invent a method for us."

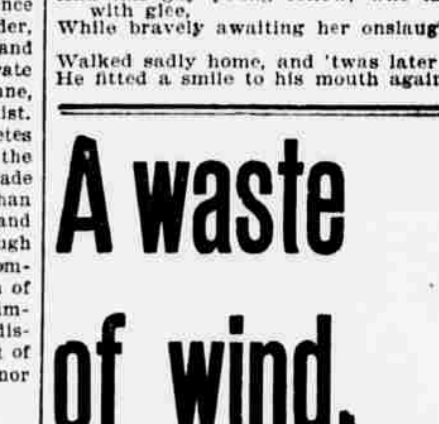
Cincinnati Enquirer: "Any case been found for that suicide yet?" asked the reporter. "No," answered the policeman, "We are inclined to think that she killed herself because she thought she looked like the picture of her prelate next afternoon."

Good Resolutions. Detroit Free Press. Brown and Jones. Two old-time chums. On New Year's grasped each other's hand, For water rare. They would forswear. Clears. Each said he had the sand. But scarce a day Has passed away Since they agreed to hold aloof. Jones took the spark In cellar dark; In white dawn smokes his upon the roof.

THE MAIDEN'S AIM. Madeline S. Bridges. He pelted her neatly, from head to foot, With snowballs soft and with snowballs fast. And seemed to think it no end of fun; While she was busy preparing one. Rolling, pouncing it hard and sound, With snow scooped up from the heavy ground. They aimed—she her missile fair and clear; But he did not dodge, for he did not fear; But calmly waited to see it fly. And far from his target wildly shy.

When, whack! on the side of his smiling face, He caught it right in the very place. She had meant to paste it. By Jove, and Mars, And Jupiter Ammon, but he saw stars! For her brother, a base ball pitcher tall, Had caught and trained her to throw a ball.

And this gay young fellow, who laughed with glee, While bravely awaiting her onslaught, he Walked saddy home, and 'twas later when He fitted a smile to his mouth again.



A waste of wind.

Next to the weather bureau, perhaps the greatest waste of wind is in foolish newspaper advertising. A good deal of it is like blowing into a lung tester. It fills the lung tester for a minute but leaves the lungs empty to nobody's benefit.

We prefer to call your attention to a few facts that are facts, and to invite you here to prove our representations, and then to leave the rest to the good judgment of the customer.

If you will exercise your judgment, you will come here for clothes. Our goods will justify your choice.

