

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Noted daily average circulation, 24,903. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1899.

For a soft berth get a front seat in the chair trust. The detractors of the First Nebraska's fighting colonel have all slunk into their holes.

All Nebraska is again listening in expectancy for the news of its soldier boys fighting near Manila. It is certainly time for the speaker-ship to come west, and west in this instance means west of the Mississippi.

County Attorney Shields still has those sixty-one complaints in his inside pocket and the people are still asking, Why? If Germany wants to insist on debarring American meats it ought not to take long to discover that two can play at the game.

There are only 185 republican members of congress, so there cannot will be more than that number of speaker-ship aspirants.

Summed up in a nutshell Governor Poynter's appointments include good, bad and indifferent, but like the little girl with a curl, when they are bad they are horrid.

Isn't another turn in the Dreyfus wheel about due? The Parisians have not given signs of a disposition to throw paving blocks at one another now for some weeks.

The bad beef inquiries are bearing their natural fruit when they bob up in the German Reichstag as excuse for prohibitive obstructions to the importation of American meats.

As a compensatory advantage the damage caused by the rise of the river ought to furnish a good excuse for another whack at the treasury when the next river and harbor bill comes up.

If Admiral Schley comes to Omaha to visit we will agree in advance to respect his wishes with reference to a demonstration. He can have a quiet time or an enthusiastic blowout, just as he chooses.

The floods along the Missouri river are beginning to illustrate the usefulness of Arbor day. If no trees had been planted the people who have been drowned out could not have secured perches on their limbs.

Inasmuch as the Home for the Friendless has finally been supplied with a full staff of popocratic officials and employees in undisputed control, the institution's quota of full-grown inmates should be considered fitted.

The reports from the capital are to the effect that house cleaning at the state house is now being vigorously prosecuted. The real house cleaning, however, will come when the voters do the work at the election of 1900.

Now that the accused in the Hastings poisoning case has been arraigned for trial and the hearing set over nearly a month, the good people of that thriving town may calm themselves and attend to business once more. Unfortunately the advertising secured out of this event is not the kind that pays.

Omaha might have had a murder sensation of its own had not a medical student asserted ownership to the cadaver he was carrying home with him in a soap box. The disappointment suffered by the imaginative fakir in having this opportunity for a yellow novel shut off will never be fully appreciated by the public.

Our popocratic contemporary is tickling itself with the thought that the scramble for the speakership among republicans ambitious to succeed Reed will not tend to strengthen the republican party. Our amiable contemporary should calm itself, because whatever strength is developed in this friendly contest will be used with effect upon the democratic party when the lineup comes in 1900.

FRIENDS TREE AND FALSE

The eleventh-hour solicitude of the popocratic state officials for the First Nebraska exhibited through emotional fears that the legislative appropriation will not be sufficient to retain in the National Guard the members of the only Nebraska regiment that has been under fire will deceive nobody familiar with the political shell-game worked by the popocrats in this state from the time the call for volunteers was issued.

The jugglery by which popocratic favorites were hoisted as commissioned officers into every possible vacancy and vacancies created where necessary is too recent to need recounting. If the boys of the First Nebraska are to be squeezed out of the Nebraska National Guard they will know upon whom the blame should rest.

In the first place, there was no necessity whatever for requiring the Nebraska volunteers to give up their militia organization when they were mustered into the United States service. They could and should have retained their status as part of the National Guard, as was done in so many other states, and there would then have been no opportunity for other companies organized later to have been slipped into their places during their absence while fighting the battles of their country.

In the second place, Nebraska never had more than two regiments of militia and for these the legislature has made full provision. Had the popocratic state officials, who now profess to be so anxious for the retention of the First Nebraska, responded to the call for troops according to its terms there would now have been but two Nebraska regiments to be reinstated. Instead of enlisting men under the second call to recruit the first two regiments up to their full strength, the popocrats in the state house, it will be readily remembered, insisted upon ignoring the wishes of the War department and organizing the new quota into a third regiment that would provide officers' berths for more popocratic partisans.

Yet now, after having shuffled the deck so as to bring the Third Nebraska to the top for reinstatement into the National Guard, to the exclusion of the First Nebraska, a wall is raised against the republican legislature for failing to appropriate money for a three-regiment militia—something never attempted before. But the soldier boys who have been braving the enemies' bullets have learned to distinguish friend from foe, even though masquerading in the guise of friendship.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

Another weekly clearings statement published in every daily newspaper of standing in the United States repeats the nefarious showing for Omaha business that makes it appear that this city is going backward, when, as a matter of fact, its commercial and industrial establishments are enjoying unexampled prosperity.

The only reason for this damaging advertisement is the pig-headed selfishness of our clearing house bankers, who, rather than adjust the differences that have led to the exclusion of South Omaha business from the Omaha clearings, permit the city to be held up in a false light before the whole country.

As a consequence, Omaha appears in the current clearings statement as suffering a decrease of 27.6 per cent from the corresponding week of last year, while nearly every other city of Omaha's size and importance shows substantial gains.

The question is, How much longer must the business men and property owners interested in the good name of Omaha tolerate this outrage? How much longer are the bankers to allow their personal bickerings to react to the detriment of the city? If local business interests will come as a body to the support of the Commercial club representatives who are working on this problem the solution can and should be reached without further delay.

As every week that rolls by without correcting the blunder means another black eye to the city, which will show up against it a second time when the figures come to be compiled for the year, the clearing house returns should by all means be back on the old basis before another weekly statement is given out.

PEACE BY PURCHASE.

The suggestion that money be used to bring about a truce in the Philippines—in other words that the United States shall adopt the plan of Spain with Aguinaldo and the other Filipino leaders of buying them off—is said to receive no consideration from the Washington government. It will not be approved by any considerable portion of the American people. It is possible that an offer of a few million dollars to the Filipino leaders would induce them to cease hostilities and accept American rule. The fact that Spain found them purchasable appears to justify the opinion that they could be bought by the United States government. If so, it would admittedly be less costly than subjugating them and many lives would be saved.

But there are two obvious objections to such a proposition. In the first place it would not be creditable to this republic to purchase peace by bribing the Filipino leaders. That is a method which Great Britain has employed in dealing with orientals and has probably found it profitable, but the example is not one which this nation can follow in the present case. In the second place there could be no assurance that if Aguinaldo and his associates accepted a price for laying down their arms the peace thus secured would be permanent. Even if they should prove faithful to their obligation, there would be no guarantee against other insurrections, organized by men with a view to being bought off. To buy peace of those who are now fighting us in the Philippines would undoubtedly have a tendency to encourage uprisings.

Putting aside, therefore, the suggestion of purchasing peace as utterly unworthy of consideration, what else may be done with a view to a speedy termination of hostilities? One proposition is that an army be sent to the Philip-

pires sufficiently strong to overwhelm and crush the enemy with a few decisive blows. In order to do this and garrison the territory taken General Lawton has stated that an army of 100,000 men will be required. To send such an army there and maintain it would cost enormously and besides it may not be a very easy matter to obtain soldiers for this service. The letters from the volunteers in the Philippines are not calculated to promote enlistments. There is one other course and that is to establish native self-government in the territory under American control, accompanied with a promise of its extension to all the country as soon as pacified. It is believed by persons familiar with the Filipino character that such a policy would win the natives and speedily bring peace.

These people have learned to distrust promises from their experience with Spain. Nothing is more natural than that they should doubt our good faith when we do not give evidence of it where there is opportunity. Hence the proclamation of the special commission has had little effect. The experiment of giving the natives self-government in the territory we now hold is well worth trying. There is a possibility of much good from it.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says it is quite likely that the contest for the speakership of the next house of representatives will develop into a struggle between the east and the west. He points out that in the Fifty-sixth congress the republicans have very few southern representatives and of the 185 men who will go into caucus seventy-three belong to the twelve states east of the Alleghonies and seventy-eight to the nine mid-west states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Missouri. That leaves thirty-four votes from the extreme west and south combined. "It now looks," says the correspondent, "quite as if the struggle would develop into a contest between some eastern candidate, like Sherman of New York, and a western candidate like Hopkins of Illinois." As the contest will be decided by the votes from the extreme west and south it appears probable that an eastern candidate cannot win, while the chances should be very good for the selection of a speaker from a state farther west than Illinois. The trans-mississippi states can present a very good claim to the speakership of the next house.

Meanwhile there is talk of administrative preferences and of the probability that administration influence will be an important factor in deciding the contest. It is said that Representative Sherman of New York stands well with Mr. McKinley and also that the president would be well pleased if General Grosvenor of Ohio were chosen speaker. The truth about the matter probably is that Mr. McKinley, while not altogether indifferent, is not taking a very deep interest in the speakership question and we think it perfectly safe to say that he will not make the slightest attempt to influence the decision of the contest. No man understands better than the president the duty and propriety of absolute neutrality in this matter on the part of the administration and the uniform care has shown not to bring to bear upon congress any undue executive influence gives assurance that the administration will stand aloof from the speakership contest. Moreover the avowed candidates are all friendly to the administration, so that whoever among them should be elected speaker could be depended upon to support the president in all matters approved by the majority of his party in congress.

The republicans in the next house should choose for speaker the man best qualified for the office, but if sectional considerations are to play any part the central west is clearly entitled to the position. And in this choice The Bee believes, as it has already said, that without disparaging the qualifications of other candidates the man most deserving of the honor by reason of his ability, availability and experience which bring him already in line of promotion is David B. Henderson of Iowa.

Local labor organizations are anxious to support the state labor commissioner in his efforts to secure returns from the county assessors on the statistical schedules provided by law. The great difficulty that has always been met with in collecting these statistics is that the law provides no penalty for failure on the part of the assessors and statistics have consequently always been more or less defective. While a partial exhibit of the state resources may serve some useful purpose, such defects render it dangerous for comparative showings. What the labor organizations should do is to exert themselves to have the law strengthened by amendment. This could have been done had the matter been properly pushed in the last legislature and if the state labor bureau is amount to anything it should be done at the next opportunity.

It is amusing to read at this early day in the democratic Columbus Telegram that there is no probability of Governor Poynter being renominated for the office of governor and that it is a foregone conclusion that in case of fusion a democrat will be nominated and elected to that position. The populists who furnish two-thirds of the fusion votes would be likely to consent to the turning down of their governor with only one term just to please the democratic faction, especially when the democrats are ready to concede everything, both this year and next year, in order to have a claim upon the presidential electors at the election of 1900. Governor Poynter may not be his own successor, but it is a foregone conclusion that his successor will not be a democrat.

As was to have been expected, the populists are kicking on Governor Poynter's appointments, on the ground that the democrats and so-called liberal republicans are getting the bigger pieces

MR. REED'S RETIREMENT.

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Baltimore Sun (dem.): His relations with the McKinley administration were not good and he retired, it seems, largely because of that fact. He was opposed to the reckless expansion policy of the administration and to a number of expensive legislative jobs which are favored at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue. His retirement will accordingly be regretted as not being wholly in the public interest.

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Boston Globe (dem.): There will be speakers of the house—efficient speakers, too, we hope—in the future, but none of them can take the place or wield the influence of Thomas Brackett Reed. Personal good will and appreciation of past achievements will attend Mr. Reed upon entering a new field. He has done the country much service and the people know it. He is a very generally demanding action, have moved a little farther than the distinguished member from Maine has been inclined to go.

Washington Post (rep.): We hear it suggested that his return to private life will strengthen the administration by diverting from it a disconcerting quantity. Nothing could be more absurd. There has been a vast deal of outside comment and speculation to the effect that Mr. Reed was not in harmony with the president, and that his potent influence served as an obstacle in the latter's efforts to carry out a new policy. Mr. Reed has always been a stalwart and a loyal party man. We fail to recall an instance in which he acted to the party's confusion and distress. But we know, on the other hand, that he is a pillar of strength and an example of dignity and force. If he goes to New York he will take with him a brilliancy and a power that will win speedy recognition and bring him both fame and fortune. We view the prospect, however, with unfeigned regret, and wish that it might be otherwise.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): The reason Mr. Reed has moved from the speaker-ship to congress, though strictly personal in a sense, is not without interest politically as well. How can we expect to retain the services of men in public employment for much longer than the amount which their salaries require? Our governments—federal, state and municipal—are expensive enough in all conscience. The duplication of officers is scandalous and the salaries paid for essentially the same services are more than liberal. But in the higher ranks of political service the rewards seem to be inadequate to attract the best talent. Governor Roosevelt of New York recently found great difficulty in filling the office of state engineer, a position requiring a \$50,000 salary, but the salary attached to which was only \$4,000. Whether the wastefulness resulting from the bestowal of responsible public offices upon incompetents or rascals should be lessened by a greater reliance upon the high class talent is a question well worthy of earnest consideration.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Frederick T. Wolsely, a brother of the commander-in-chief of the British army, is an Australian "quater" and the inventor of a sheep-shearing machine.

Ex-President Harrison is a believer in the wisdom of early rising. When at home he is up every morning by 5 o'clock and takes a long constitutional before breakfast.

Anthony N. Brady, the ex-Governor Flower's most trusted associates in big deals, began life as a bartender in the Delavan house at Albany.

A man in Illinois convicted of stealing \$15,000 was let off with a fine of \$1 and four months in jail. The verdict was such a surprise that he wept copiously. Excessive joy works that way at times.

Years ago George W. Steele of Indiana organized a law firm which became more widely known than any other in the Hoosier state. His partner was Charles W. Robb, and the firm name read "Robb & Steele."

The Atlanta Constitution drives home and clinches the nails of a political argument with this remark: "You cannot cure a sore on a horse in Georgia by putting a poultice on a horse in New York." That's a horse on the goldbugs.

Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City starts the insurance world by paying \$28,525 for a "paid-up" life policy, which insures him an annuity of \$8,000 during life and to his heirs \$200,000 when he dies. If these figures are correct, the insurance company has the best end of the deal.

Six of the thirty-four state senators of Missouri are over six feet tall. "The big four," as they are known, are Charles Schweichardt, six feet two and one-half inches, 210 pounds; Budd L. Matthews, six feet two inches, 210 pounds; E. B. Fields, six feet two inches, 225 pounds; and J. M. Rollins, six feet three and one-fourth inches, 245 pounds.

New York capitalists are figuring on the establishment of the metropolis of a per-ambulatory circus, not the modern affair of a sawdust ring with pink-lighted riders and a clown, but the ancient hippodrome with chariot races and Roman costumes. There is to be an attempt to have the time lost in the road to open by the new circus. The investigation circus concludes its performances.

Captain Thomas Francis O'Malley Baines, who died recently in San Francisco, was one of the few survivors of the band of Fenians who started an uprising in Ireland in 1866. He was captain in the Papal Zouaves during the war against Victor Emmanuel, and in 1866, with John Boyle O'Reilly and others, led a Fenian uprising in Ireland, for which he was arrested and sent to the United States. He was released in 1870 and came to the United States and associated himself with Irish periodicals in this city, Boston and San Francisco.

THE SUPPLY OF GOLD.

Gold in 1893 formed but one-third of the money of this country, but now it is about one-half. On January 1, 1893, the amount of gold in circulation was \$171,262,000, under the operation of the Sherman silver act, the amount decreased to \$92,088,000, whereas on January 1, 1899, the amount was \$349,526,000. Gold has returned, and with good management it may be made still more abundant. Since July 1, 1893, when the total stock of money was \$1,761,262,000, the amount has increased to \$2,183,389,000. By the importation of gold this amount may be safely increased to any sum required by the business of the country. The renewed issue of gold certificates would double the facility the virtual rise of gold in ordinary business transactions.

Old, but interesting. St. Paul Pioneer Press. The story of property is such an old one that it is hardly worth referring to, but two or three of the March developments may be of interest to our readers. On the 1st of February, fully accounted for by the storms and abnormal cold all over the country, railroad earnings in March again surpassed themselves. They showed a gain of 6.25 per cent over March, 1898, although that month showed a gain of 10.5 per cent over March, 1897. And the gain this year was made in the face of a decidedly smaller cotton and grain movement, indicating a large increase in the movement of general merchandise.

The big iron industry is also on the parade. Although the output of pig iron in the early weeks of the year, March showed a gain so decided that the weekly output jumped from 228,145 tons on March 1 to 245,751 tons on April 1, the largest weekly output ever recorded. And in spite of it there was a reduction in stocks.

Pointed Advice and Prophecy from a Democratic Sage. Louisville Courier-Journal. The Courier-Journal has taken the position that Mr. Bryan cannot be elected in 1900. It has thought, and it still thinks, he might make a successful movement. It has, quite seriously and sincerely, urged this upon him. At the same time, however, it has said that silver in 1896 has been repudiated by events. The prices of wheat and silver have not kept together in a downward course, the operations of the gold standard have not resulted in a contraction of currency, and times and trade have not gone wrong. Never have economic theories been so flatly and so speedily contradicted and falsified. Mr. Bryan is too closely identified with them to win. By he might have made himself Warwick, where he could not be King; or, at this, we repeat, we urged upon him. But, before he knew that Dewey would not have it, he even rejected Dewey. He now, amid great but illusory enthusiasm, raises the shibboleth of 1896 even as Moses raised the serpent in the wilderness, and comes forward as a champion of the people's rights to popular liberty and the people's rights for 1900.

He says he is stronger than he was in 1896. He is stronger in one way and weaker in another way; for nobody fears him any longer. He says his issues are stronger than they were in 1896. That is not the verdict of events. It is not the record of the ballot box in the states where elections have been held. The times are better. The prospects of the masses of the people are improved. New issues have come upon the scene, and the party in power rides a flowing, not an ebbing tide.

Mr. Bryan may think it safe to insult all the older, the more conservative and thoughtful men of the party. He may think that he can float the young manhood of the country by smirching a military service which he himself abandoned the moment he was ordered on duty. But he will find before he is done with it that he needs all the votes he can get, and he is far from getting the wanton affront which he is heaping upon men who are not in politics, as he is, for what they expect to get out of it, but who have convictions of duty, who know what is fair and just and who, as politicians to their own devices, mean to do what is right, though the heavens fall.

MURMURS FROM HAVANA. The Situation Not so Satisfactory as It Looks on the Surface. Disorder and violence in Havana are so common that we hear of it through the newspapers and press dispatches more by suggestion than by actual statement. Persons who were in the city during the Spanish occupation and who believed the ridiculous falsehoods they heard through the medium of yellow journalism are naturally disposed to think that the conditions they are now seeing are the worst conditions of the past. We give here a specimen of the suggestions referred to—a perfectly ingenious and innocent paragraph from the Havana Times, evidently published without intention and merely as a matter of familiar, every-day conversation.

The Eighth Infantry band furnished the music in Plaza last evening. A guard of twenty-seven soldiers was on duty, owing to the soldiers. At the time of the disturbance in the Plaza the guard consisted of only a corporal and three men, and a captain of the Eighth regiment, who was in the Plaza at the time, deemed it advisable to hasten to his regiment and return with him to the excited state of affairs.

We need only explain to our readers that the Plaza in Havana is to that capital what Lafayette square is to this. It fronts the Palace del Gobierno, which corresponds to the executive mansion here, and is perhaps the most central and the most conspicuous spot in the whole city, measured by the same standard. Imagine, then, the conditions indicated by the innocent remark that the soldiers were on duty, and the result when the police were called to the Plaza to make music it was thought necessary to send twenty-seven soldiers there to keep the peace! Previously there were only a corporal and three men and the result was a conflict. A captain of the Eighth regiment, who was in the Plaza with half a company to meet the threatened crisis. We ask those who were familiar with conditions in Havana eighteen months ago to consider this remarkable but naive statement of the Havana Times.

The question is whether Havana is improving under our administration—whether public order is better assured and life is more securely protected. Decidedly, we should say, with the information at our disposal, that the present administration is law-abiding—citizens eighteen months ago than it is at this moment. There seems no room for doubt on that point, anyhow.

STATE PRESS ON STATE POLITICS.

Pierce (Ill rep.): Of course, it was constitutional for the populist legislature of two years ago to appoint the Muir "amending" committee to inquire into the official acts of republican officials. But it was unconstitutional, so Governor Poynter says, to inquire into the official acts of the populist state officials. In other words, it is unconstitutional to review the rottenness of populist state officials but constitutional to review republican officials.

Teachum Chief (rep.): We opine that Hon. Church Howe is more than pleased that he declined the Samoan consulate as he reads in the daily papers of the troubles that are brewing in those capital islands. Church has often been accused of possessing a long head and no stronger argument has been adduced in support of that proposition than his exhibition of judgment in trading off his Samoan appointment for the far more agreeable consular duties in fair Palermo.

Fullerton News (rep.): One of the rankest pieces of favoritism ever shown to an individual was the recent appointment of Frank D. Eager as a major in the First regiment by Governor Poynter. We do not believe that if the governor had been fully acquainted with the feelings the boys had toward the newly appointed major that he would have met with his approval. He is nothing but an upstart who will show his authority to the fullest extent of his office and we went up to the poor private who incurs the disagreeable duties in fair Palermo.

Kearney Hub (rep.): The Lincoln correspondent of The Omaha Bee makes some statements regarding the permanent school fund of the state of Nebraska that reopen an old question in an interesting light and show the shallowness of some of the pretensions of the present administration. The state house that was made during the election of 1896 and again during the campaign of 1898. The state treasurer's statement made March 31 shows that he had on hand money belonging to the permanent school fund amounting to \$200,752 and that he had shown an increase of nearly \$100,000 during the last six months.

Auburn Granger (pop.): After another state legislature has passed to the shade of innocuous desuetude the assessors begin their work under the old law and the shameful inequality in assessment that have characterized assessments in the last years will be repeated this year. In Gage county the assessors agree that the actual cash value shall be one-fourth real value. In Johnson county the assessors say one-sixth shall be the actual cash value, and so on.

Howell Journal (dem.): A few of the reform papers, whose editors uphold the evil practices of some of our reform officials at Lincoln are attempting to read out of the party every man who denounces these men for their misdeeds. Better go a little slower, boys! You have a bigger contract than you may think. The rank and file of both the democratic and populist parties are behind the men who are demanding that reform of our officials. You are foolish enough to let your party zeal blind your better judgment have but to wait until the next state convention meets to see the mark of Cain placed upon the foreheads of those who have by their disgraced themselves and their party. Those who have done wrong cannot escape censure.

Geneva Signal (rep.): A kick is being made in some quarters because Governor Poynter has appointed Captain Frank Eager to be major to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Williams. Members of the regiment have written home during the last few months some stories not at all to the credit of Captain Eager. It is said that Eager has seen very little fighting, while some of the captains in the regiment have won much praise for gallant conduct in battle, two or three of them having been wounded while leading their companies against the Filipinos. The fact that Eager was a prominent populist politician ought not to have influenced the governor, but some of the people at home think he owes his appointment to his brand of politics.

A soldier should have no politics as long as he is in the service. Governors of states should not have power to make army appointments, because the power is so often abused, and this remark applies to members of all parties.

Springfield Tribune (rep.): We have not the figures for it, but it had been sarcastically uttered that the last session of the legislature kept one sacred promise to the people, namely, that it would be an economical session so far as expenditures in behalf of its own self were concerned. The cost of the session was the lowest of any in ten years, or since the unbroken line of republican sessions in Nebraska was first fractured. Measured by this standard the last session is entitled to public commendation.

There is an ever present temptation to liberality with public money when it comes to the legislature. It is this temptation which few legislatures find themselves able to resist. To expend public money for public purposes in a wise manner is the test of statesmanship. To expend it lavishly in such manner that it will lodge in one's own pockets or those of close kindred and friends is the test of selfishness and venality. The twenty-sixth session met in justice have a long mark set down for it.

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Boston Globe (dem.): There will be speakers of the house—efficient speakers, too, we hope—in the future, but none of them can take the place or wield the influence of Thomas Brackett Reed. Personal good will and appreciation of past achievements will attend Mr. Reed upon entering a new field. He has done the country much service and the people know it. He is a very generally demanding action, have moved a little farther than the distinguished member from Maine has been inclined to go.

Washington Post (rep.): We hear it suggested that his return to private life will strengthen the administration by diverting from it a disconcerting quantity. Nothing could be more absurd. There has been a vast deal of outside comment and speculation to the effect that Mr. Reed was not in harmony with the president, and that his potent influence served as an obstacle in the latter's efforts to carry out a new policy. Mr. Reed has always been a stalwart and a loyal party man. We fail to recall an instance in which he acted to the party's confusion and distress. But we know, on the other hand, that he is a pillar of strength and an example of dignity and force. If he goes to New York he will take with him a brilliancy and a power that will win speedy recognition and bring him both fame and fortune. We view the prospect, however, with unfeigned regret, and wish that it might be otherwise.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): The reason Mr. Reed has moved from the speaker-ship to congress, though strictly personal in a sense, is not without interest politically as well. How can we expect to retain the services of men in public employment for much longer than the amount which their salaries require? Our governments—federal, state and municipal—are expensive enough in all conscience. The duplication of officers is scandalous and the salaries paid for essentially the same services are more than liberal. But in the higher ranks of political service the rewards seem to be inadequate to attract the best talent. Governor Roosevelt of New York recently found great difficulty in filling the office of state engineer, a position requiring a \$50,000 salary, but the salary attached to which was only \$4,000. Whether the wastefulness resulting from the bestowal of responsible public offices upon incompetents or rascals should be lessened by a greater reliance upon the high class talent is a question well worthy of earnest consideration.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Frederick T. Wolsely, a brother of the commander-in-chief of the British army, is an Australian "quater" and the inventor of a sheep-shearing machine.

Ex-President Harrison is a believer in the wisdom of early rising. When at home he is up every morning by 5 o'clock and takes a long constitutional before breakfast.

Anthony N. Brady, the ex-Governor Flower's most trusted associates in big deals, began life as a bartender in the Delavan house at Albany.

A man in Illinois convicted of stealing \$15,000 was let off with a fine of \$1 and four months in jail. The verdict was such a surprise that he wept copiously. Excessive joy works that way at times.

Years ago George W. Steele of Indiana organized a law firm which became more widely known than any other in the Hoosier state. His partner was Charles W. Robb, and the firm name read "Robb & Steele."

The Atlanta Constitution drives home and clinches the nails of a political argument with this remark: "You cannot cure a sore on a horse in Georgia by putting a poultice on a horse in New York." That's a horse on the goldbugs.

Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City starts the insurance world by paying \$28,525 for a "paid-up" life policy, which insures him an annuity of \$8,000 during life and to his heirs \$200,000 when he dies. If these figures are correct, the insurance company has the best end of the deal.

Six of the thirty-four state senators of Missouri are over six feet tall. "The big four," as they are known, are Charles Schweichardt, six feet two and one-half inches, 210 pounds; Budd L. Matthews, six feet two inches, 210 pounds; E. B. Fields, six feet two inches, 225 pounds; and J. M. Rollins, six feet three and one-fourth inches, 245 pounds.

New York capitalists are figuring on the establishment of the metropolis of a per-ambulatory circus, not the modern affair of a sawdust ring with pink-lighted riders and a clown, but the ancient hippodrome with chariot races and Roman costumes. There is to be an attempt to have the time lost in the road to open by the new circus. The investigation circus concludes its performances.

Captain Thomas Francis O'Malley Baines, who died recently in San Francisco, was one of the few survivors of the band of Fenians who started an uprising in Ireland in 1866. He was captain in the Papal Zouaves during the war against Victor Emmanuel, and in 1866, with John Boyle O'Reilly and others, led a Fenian uprising in Ireland, for which he was arrested and sent to the United States. He was released in 1870 and came to the United States and associated himself with