

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$3.00...

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N streets.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, George E. Tashnick, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of this paper during the month of May, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER: Parties leaving the city for the summer may have the Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail.

Have you been counted by the census enumerator? If not, speak up.

Do you want a free vacation trip with every desirable accommodation? Get into The Bee's vacation contest if you are eligible.

Edgar Howard does not have to send his congressional nomination to an assessor to ascertain that he has been the victim of a gold brick swindle.

Why is it that the so-called mistakes of the assessors are always in the interest of tax shirkers and against the public? Why not a mistake the other way once in a while?

A "love feast" is advertised in the shape of a reception by the County Democracy to one of the democratic clubs from across the river, Jacksonians will please take notice to stay away.

Bryan is wary of declaring what he believes will be the paramount issue of the coming campaign. Like the experienced angler, if the brown hackle does not tempt the fish he will try a red coachman.

The reform commandant of the Soldiers' home might get out an injunction to restrain the birds from disturbing his early morning slumbers, and if they violate it have them yanked up for contempt.

The republicans may be at sea as to the identity of their vice presidential candidate, but no more so than the democrats. Can any of Bryan's friends give a reliable tip on the democratic tail to the 1900 Bryan kite?

An Omaha tailor says that Omaha people wear better clothes now than they did in democratic hard times four years ago and more of them. Clothes may not make the man, but they are a pretty fair gauge to the tide of prosperity.

The State Board of Transportation again breathes easier. All the railroads have now secured injunctions restraining the lowering of freight rates and the secretaries will have no more arduous duties in prospect than drawing their salaries.

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee says Bryan is stronger on the Pacific coast this year than in 1896. He must be wearing smoked goggles. The result in Oregon does not indicate a brilliant prospect for democracy in that direction.

Senator Clark has commenced his campaign for another election to the senate by granting an eight-hour work day to the men employed in his mines. But what interests Montana politicians most is whether he is going to raise or lower the price of legislative votes.

The city council of Beatrice has passed an ordinance forbidding the sale of firecrackers in that city. Has it come to pass in this land of the free that young America cannot shoot off crackers, burn up buildings and cook his own fingers without interference from the law?

To preserve order in the Ohio democratic state convention the chairman had to summon the assistance of a squad of police who had to knock down the disturbers. Of course the convention adopted resolutions against militarism and forcible government without consent of the governed.

By dragging Christian Science into the courts the Omaha medical fraternity will have an opportunity to observe the leaks in the law which they suppose affords the desired protection for public and practitioners and then they can appear before the next Nebraska legislature to ask to have the law tightened.

ACTUAL WAR IN CHINA.

According to the latest dispatches actual war exists in China. The report is that the government has a large army outside the gates of Peking to oppose the international relief force that is advancing on the capital and that guns are trained on several of the foreign legations. If this be the fact it means that the Chinese government has taken a stand that is a distinct challenge to the powers, which they must either meet in force or abandon the effort to suppress the anti-foreign movement. If it be decided, as most likely it will be, to prosecute the effort to put down the Boxers there is every probability that a conflict of extended proportions and most serious character will ensue.

The difficulty in connection with this trouble is to arrive at an understanding among the powers as to the course to be pursued and while this question is under consideration the revolutionary element may be given opportunity to do great damage and to obtain advantages that will enable it to offer formidable resistance. It seems, indeed, to be already in a position to do this. The advice indicates that the report of the empress dowager having granted permission to the foreign governments to convey an armed force to Peking was unfounded, or else she has ceased to be the authority in the government. It is possible, however, that she may have changed her mind or is practicing the duplicity of which she is quite capable.

At all events it seems plain that the situation has reached that acute stage which calls for either decisive action on the part of the powers or their withdrawal and the latter alternative will of course not be considered for a moment. Such being the case, the important question is, What will they decide to do? They must act quickly and the determination of this question will probably be reached within the next few days.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

Referring to the fact that there will be an unusual number of members of congress in the republican national convention, upon which there has been some comment by the opposition, Senator Lodge said that it demonstrates the harmony that exists in the republican party in every state in the union. "It shows, moreover," said the Massachusetts senator, "that all republicans are in sympathy with the McKinley administration. It demonstrates beyond peradventure that there are no factional fights, no sectional disputes, no sore spots, but that all are united."

This accurately states the republican situation, the fact being, as pointed out by Senator Lodge, that the party is more harmonious now than at any other time since 1868, when Grant was first nominated. There was, indeed, no important opposition in 1896 to the nomination of McKinley, but there was some, whereas at present there is none whatever. This unusual condition is due to the fact that the present administration has been absolutely faithful to the pledges of the party and has shown at all times an earnest desire to maintain and promote party harmony. Mr. McKinley has not sought to dictate to congress, but has recognized it as a coordinate branch of the government, with the result that the legislative and executive departments have been in accord. The president has commended himself to his party as an able, conscientious and patriotic statesman, in every way worthy of a renomination and while there are many other able republicans there is none who has an equal claim with William McKinley to the confidence and support of the party.

A BUSINESS OPINION.

A representative business house of Baltimore, which issues a weekly circular, says in its latest letter: "The advocacy of Bryan for the presidency by one of the two political parties is a positive menace to the preservation and existence of all the financial, commercial and mercantile institutions of this country. We are sick and tired of Mr. Bryan and all that he represents, and we hope that an indignant and long-suffering people will give him such a quietus next November as to remove him for all time from the field of presidential aspirants."

Commenting on this the Baltimore American remarks that "if gold democrats of the standing and reputation of the Messrs. Hambleton so regard Bryan as the nominee of his own particular element of the party, it is proof positive that they will never accept him as their candidate." It is not to be doubted that there are thousands of business men throughout the country who feel as this Baltimore firm does, that the election of Mr. Bryan would be fatal to the financial, commercial and mercantile interests of the country. And there are very cogent reasons for this view, as we have heretofore pointed out.

While the action of congress in fixing the gold standard in law was most important, it is not an insurmountable bulwark against the cause which the Bryanite party chiefly represents. The election of Mr. Bryan would probably carry with it the house of representatives. The senate, it is true, would be republican, but it is by no means certain that it would remain so throughout the administration, or even during the first half of its term. It is an accepted fact in national politics that the control of the house of representatives is sure to fall in presidential years to the party winning the presidential election. This has been the case in the last five presidential elections and there is every reason to expect that it will be repeated in the election of this year. Now in regard to the senate there are now fifty-two republicans, twenty-six democrats and eight populists—eighty-six in all, with four seats vacant. As now constituted the senate is a safe barrier against free silver legislation, but there is no certainty that it will remain so during the life of the next administration. It is certainly possible that within the next four years both houses of congress may pass into democratic control and in such an event there can be no doubt, with Mr. Bryan as president, what would be done in regard to the currency. The legislation of the present

ent congress would be repealed and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would be adopted. There can be no doubt of this in the mind of any one who understands the policy and purpose of the Bryanite party.

From every point of view Bryanism is necessarily a menace to financial, industrial and commercial security. Its success, as we have repeatedly pointed out, would mean that a majority of the American people are dissatisfied with the verdict of four years ago and desire its reversal. The inevitable effect of this would be to unsettle confidence and produce a disturbance in all departments of business that would be a serious check to prosperity. We have no doubt that the opinion of the Baltimore firm above quoted reflects the nearly universal feeling of the substantial business interests of the country.

HAVE YOU BEEN COUNTED?

The fifteen days allowed the census takers in cities to complete their population schedules are practically expired and it is morally certain that many residents of Omaha have been omitted by accident or neglect from the enumeration.

Omaha wants no repetition of the notorious padding of ten years ago, but it wants the credit of every person to whose residence it is entitled. Under the census law fifteen days more remain for the correction of the population lists. It behooves every citizen of Omaha to do what he can to have all omissions and errors properly corrected.

Have you been counted? Has any one residing in the same household with you been overlooked by the census taker? Do you know of any Omaha man, woman or child now here or temporarily absent from the city whose names are likely to have been overlooked? If you do, write them down on paper with their addresses and mail them to Major Wheeler, supervisor of the census, Omaha. If you prefer, give your lists to The Bee carrier who delivers your paper and The Bee will see that they reach the census officials.

There is no time to be lost. Give Omaha the benefit of every dollar. If you know of any who may possibly have been missed, notify the census man before it is too late for him to check them up. Send in your lists at once.

BIRTH OF A GREAT PARTY.

The national republican convention of 1900, appointed to be held in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., will be the third held by that party in this country. The first was in 1856, when the republican party was launched on the sea of national politics, with Fremont and Dayton as its candidates. The second was in 1872, when Grant and Wilson were the nominees; Chicago secured the nomination five times—in 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884 and 1888. It was not until 1896, in Cincinnati in 1876, in Minneapolis in 1892 and in St. Louis in 1896. There are about a dozen of the survivors of the convention of 1896 and these have been invited to attend the assembly of 1900. The career of the republican party is marked with the campaign of 1852. Its origin is connected with the question of slavery made it an impotent antagonist of the democracy and its place was taken by the republican party, which, although possessing organizations in various states, had no national organization until 1856. The preliminary arrangements were conducted in Pittsburgh at Washington's birthday of that year and a convention called to meet in Philadelphia on June 17.

The Pittsburgh conference was in session the following day and the following day the party had nominated ex-President Millard Fillmore of New York for president and Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee for vice president. There was a secession from this convention by the delegates, who resisted the attempt of the national committee to dictate the platform for the convention, and who objected to the nomination of any candidates who were not in favor of interfering slavery in territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes by congressional action. The seceders nominated John Fremont of California for president and ex-Governor William F. Johnson of Pennsylvania for vice president. The democrats met in Cincinnati on June 2. On the seventeenth James Buchanan of Pennsylvania was nominated for president and competitors were nominated for vice president. The party had nominated ex-President Millard Fillmore of New York for president and Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee for vice president. There was a secession from this convention by the delegates, who resisted the attempt of the national committee to dictate the platform for the convention, and who objected to the nomination of any candidates who were not in favor of interfering slavery in territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes by congressional action. The seceders nominated John Fremont of California for president and ex-Governor William F. Johnson of Pennsylvania for vice president. The democrats met in Cincinnati on June 2. On the seventeenth James Buchanan of Pennsylvania was nominated for president and competitors were nominated for vice president. The party had nominated ex-President Millard Fillmore of New York for president and Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee for vice president.

When the republican convention assembled it contained representatives from all the northern states and Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. There had never before been no set rule as to the ratio of representation. An informal ballot was taken upon the nomination for president, John Fremont of California, Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, 2; and William H. Seward of New York, 1. For vice president, William L. Dayton of New Jersey, polled 296; Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, 110; Nathaniel P. Taylor of Massachusetts, 14; David Willard of Pennsylvania, 13; Charles Sumner, 2; Jacob Collamer of Vermont, 15; John A. King of New York, 9; S. C. Pomeroy of Kansas, 8; Thomas Ford of Ohio, 7; Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, 5; Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, 4; William C. Johnston of Pennsylvania, 1. The platform adopted by the delegates was believed in his popularity as the "Pathfinder" and the fact that he was already the nominee of the republican party. The list of candidates before the convention included the names of men already celebrated and of some who were to become illustrious. Lincoln was to become president, Seward his secretary of state and Wilson vice president during Grant's term.

The delegates had assembled in accordance to a call addressed to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions, who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory, and in favor of admitting Kansas as a free state, and of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. The platform provided for the preservation of the federal constitution, the rights of the states and the union of the states and was largely taken up with the slavery question. There was no mention of the tariff or the currency in the initial national platform of the republican party. The Whigs met at Baltimore on September 17 and nominated Fillmore and Donelson, who were already the candidates of the republican party. After a stormy campaign Buchanan was elected, receiving 174 electoral votes to 114 for Fremont and 5 for Fillmore. On the popular vote Buchanan had 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,224; and Fillmore, 871,234. Buchanan carried the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, California, Oregon, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Fillmore's capture was the solitary state of Maryland.

Fremont did not achieve a personal victory, but as he was the heroic "pioneer" of the "Rockies," the great "Pathfinder," so did he blaze the way for the republican party, and Philadelphia will be ever memorable as the scene of the first republican national convention.

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In 1896 Mr. McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity and to 1900 prosperity is expected to be the advance agent of McKinley.

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Mr. Bryan, judging from his expressions of welcome to the Boer envoys, thinks their countrymen will win if they can only hold out till he gets to Washington. Under all the circumstances President Kruger and his sturdy burghers would be justified in calling upon Mr. Bryan to be a little more definite as to the time he expects to get to the White House.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "On to Peking!" is the new British cry since "On to Pretoria" is needed no more. Other land-grabbing nations have been "On to England" for a long time.

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Minneapolis Journal. With Oregon's 6,000 republican electors the president will not have much trouble in carrying the whole Pacific coast, to say nothing of the Pacific ocean itself, which is fast becoming an American pond.

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Indianapolis Journal. When the battle of Manila had occurred the average American scarcely knew of the existence of the Philippine islands; when Gen. Smith-Brewer began people had to consult a map to locate the Transvaal Republic, and now the class in geography has taken up China.

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General Botha's action in packing 500 British prisoners into four railroad cars may have been cruel, but the London Telegraph is mistaken in declaring that it will excite universal indignation. On the contrary, the Kansas City hotel keepers will view the feat with envious admiration.

LIQUOR BUSINESS IN MANILA.

A Local Paper Indulges in Some Pointed Comparisons. Manila Freedom, May 5. We cannot forbear reminding reformers in the states that they had better look to the mote in their own eyes. American and European citizens of the Philippines are quite as anxious to give Philippine object lessons in morals, government and higher civilization as are the long nose pointing Manilaward. When it is remembered that every "snack shack" in the city was a saloon and almost every home a distillery, the supplanting of them by the American saloon couldn't have added much of a moral burden to the amen corner of the United States.

Long years before Dewey appeared in Manila bay the Philippine peoples had learned the art of making nectars and liquors from the fruits and vegetables of the islands and some of them were of the most potent characters. This art, indeed, was a part of the Filipino education and some of the brews were so powerful that white men who imbibe them soon acquire a jag more picturesque than any ever produced in the states. With every man his own distiller and society in something of a chaotic state, it would be pretty hard to make a prohibitory law effective in Luzon, or for that matter in any part of the archipelago. The administration has acted wisely in reforming by easy stages and it is safe to say that there will be regulation if not prohibition.

We are frank to admit that the American saloon is just as much added to the alcohol burden of the country, but the American saloon keeper has not spoiled an Eden in Manila as the Philippine Asahi from increased population there has been no increase in the consumption of strong drink. Population considered, there are more saloons in Omaha, Neb., St. Joseph, Mo., Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Boston than in Manila and these cities consume gallons to where we consume quarts. Pluck your notes and let your missionary work begin at your own gates.

PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Increased Prices for Live Stock, Grain and Other Crops. Louisville Courier Journal. The steady rise in the price of beef and other kinds of meat has rather hard upon the city dweller, but it calls attention to the prosperity of the farmer and live stock breeder. The Union Stock Yards company of Omaha, which is situated in the food-producing center of the United States, has gathered statistics which show that there is an advance of \$2 per hundred pounds on live hogs and \$1 a hundred on beefs as compared with 1896. The best price paid for hogs in May of that year was \$2.95 per hundred pounds, but last month the price was \$4.85. Corned beefs sold at \$1.15 in the previous year, but now they are \$1.20. Over, there has been an enormous increase in the trade. Receipts at Omaha in May, 1896, were 121,376 head of hogs, 37,590 of cattle and 60,450 of sheep. Last month the receipts were 244,558 of hogs, \$1,902 of cattle and 72,890 of sheep.

These differences in live stock values are almost as remarkable as the advances in iron and steel products and they benefit a vastly larger number of people. The visible marketing of hogs shows a remarkable increase since 1896. The total packing in the previous year 1895-1896 was 20,480,000 head and for 1899-1900 it has been 28,172,000. These figures do not represent the entire slaughtering of the country, but only those at commercial centers where reports are regularly made. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the outside slaughtering at 10,000,000 head yearly, which would bring the yearly average just now up to 40,992,000. The slaughtering since March 1 has increased over 500,000 head. There has been a decline in the amount of live stock, but there has been no let-up in the number marketed, so prices promise to advance instead of decline. This is the clue also to the present upward movement in quotations.

With such prices as the farmer gets for his live stock and such crops as he is raising he can bear with equanimity the declines in iron and steel and the shrinkage in railroad and industrial securities. If his crops and his prices keep up it is a question of not how long the reaction in other commodities will continue, but how long it will be checked. The farmer is a great consumer and with full pockets he is such a liberal buyer that the markets of the world must feel his sustaining power. There is no evidence that he is being seriously affected by overproduction in any of his staples and to this tremendous demand of agricultural products the commercial world must respond.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

The Boers are reminding Lord Roberts that Napoleon's capture of Moscow did not end the war with Russia.

New Maine is talking of investigating the industry to find out what has brought that state into such odium.

Chinatown, in San Francisco, is resisting the enforcement of the plague laws, and a posse of American boxers may be found necessary.

Li Hung Chang maintains at his own expense a force of 5,000 soldiers as a body-guard and established up his own army and are the best paid soldiers in the empire.

The latest diversion in rural society comes from Copake, N. Y., where the citizens organized a tombstone bee and went out into the graveyard and scratched up all the toppling monuments and headstones.

With its characteristic courtesy and frankness toward all things in the republic, the London Saturday Review says of Bret Hart's latest work, that "the style is very aliphid and the bad taste often flagrant. What he is to be expected from an American writer."

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to be present at the reunion and banquet of the "Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac," to be held in Chicago August 27, when General Edward S. Bragg, late living commander of the brigade, will be present.

What is called the "campaign edition" of the Congressional Record contains about 100 speeches on current politics from both republican and democratic standpoints. The intelligent farmer is expected to sit down during the leisure of haying and harrow and read it up one side and down the other.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis G. Ward, who will probably be appointed engineer of the government railroad in the island of Luzon, was until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war superintendent of the water bureau at Buffalo. The colonel has had considerable experience in the construction of railroads and in the great work of the Panama canal.

Mrs. Ruiz, wife of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, the American citizen who was butchered by Spaniards in Cuba in 1897, is soon to receive \$5,000 from the United States government, which took over all the claims against Spain at the signing of the peace treaty. When General Lee made his report on this case our government placed the figures at \$20,000, and stoutly maintained that that was little enough for Spain to pay.

The four Gould boys inherited brains as well as millions, but three of them have a bad each. George takes to all kinds of outdoor sports, his special favorite at present being polo. Eddie, the second, aspires to greatness in the greatest financial power in the world. Howard is a capital amateur photographer and Frank, the youngest, has a great weakness for dogs, having given as high as \$10,000 for a St. Bernard.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the library of congress, who has just sailed for Europe, will have a busy day. He will be purchasing books for the library all the time, will attend several congresses of professional interest to him in widely separated parts of Europe, and hopes to be present at the 500th anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg, to be celebrated at Mainz. To this occasion he will go as a delegate from the United States.

Six Million Receive Relief.

SIMLA, June 14.—Over 6,000,000 persons are now receiving relief. There was an increase in Bombay of 200,000 last week, owing to the return of destitute people who deserted the works on account of the cholera scare.

The prospects of a fair monsoon are somewhat improved.

FINEST PORTRAIT

of President McKinley reproduced from the Original Photograph as frontispiece of The Illustrated Bee Next Sunday, June 17 LOOK FOR IT

PLANS THE DEMAGOGUE AGAIN.

Bryan's Political Palaver at the Pro-Cleveland Meeting. Cleveland Leader. Of course Bryan had to inject politics into his speech at the meeting of Boer sympathizers in Omaha. He can never resist the temptation to play the demagogue and while ostensibly talking for the Boers he was really talking for Bryan.

The Nebraska inflationist told the truth when he said that he believed the Boers had the sympathy of a great majority of the American people. There has been no question as to the sympathy of the people of this country with the struggling burghers, irrespective of political affiliations, but the continuous candidate for the presidency threw off the mask of sympathy when he declared that the American people have the privilege of "casting their ballots against the administration or government which falls to carry out their wishes, and when these ballots are next counted I believe that they will be an expression of the American people for these and other like men rather than for the people fighting for their independence."

That showed Bryan in his true character as a demagogue. It was an intimation that President McKinley had not complied with the wishes of the American people in respect to the Boer war. Yet Bryan did not suggest who should be done. What he did suggest was that President McKinley would be done if he were done. President McKinley has already tendered the good offices of the United States in the effort to restore peace in South Africa and his offer has been declined. What else can he do? What would Bryan do under the circumstances? They breathe out a check upon the American people. There have been free to raise funds for the support of the Boer cause or to enlist to fight with the Boers, but how many of them have taken advantage of this privilege? What has Bryan done to advance the cause of freedom in South Africa? How much would he give to help the Boers? He and other democratic demagogues are using the Boer sympathy movement as a means of manufacturing political capital; simply that and nothing more, and every man of sense should know it.

BIRTH OF A GREAT PARTY.

First Republican Convention and the Contest that Followed. Philadelphia Ledger. The national republican convention of 1900, appointed to be held in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., will be the third held by that party in this country. The first was in 1856, when the republican party was launched on the sea of national politics, with Fremont and Dayton as its candidates. The second was in 1872, when Grant and Wilson were the nominees; Chicago secured the nomination five times—in 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884 and 1888. It was not until 1896, in Cincinnati in 1876, in Minneapolis in 1892 and in St. Louis in 1896. There are about a dozen of the survivors of the convention of 1896 and these have been invited to attend the assembly of 1900. The career of the republican party is marked with the campaign of 1852. Its origin is connected with the question of slavery made it an impotent antagonist of the democracy and its place was taken by the republican party, which, although possessing organizations in various states, had no national organization until 1856. The preliminary arrangements were conducted in Pittsburgh at Washington's birthday of that year and a convention called to meet in Philadelphia on June 17.

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A Local Paper Indulges in Some Pointed Comparisons. Manila Freedom, May 5. We cannot forbear reminding reformers in the states that they had better look to the mote in their own eyes. American and European citizens of the Philippines are quite as anxious to give Philippine object lessons in morals, government and higher civilization as are the long nose pointing Manilaward. When it is remembered that every "snack shack" in the city was a saloon and almost every home a distillery, the supplanting of them by the American saloon couldn't have added much of a moral burden to the amen corner of the United States.

PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Increased Prices for Live Stock, Grain and Other Crops. Louisville Courier Journal. The steady rise in the price of beef and other kinds of meat has rather hard upon the city dweller, but it calls attention to the prosperity of the farmer and live stock breeder. The Union Stock Yards company of Omaha, which is situated in the food-producing center of the United States, has gathered statistics which show that there is an advance of \$2 per hundred pounds on live hogs and \$1 a hundred on beefs as compared with 1896. The best price paid for hogs in May of that year was \$2.95 per hundred pounds, but last month the price was \$4.85. Corned beefs sold at \$1.15 in the previous year, but now they are \$1.20. Over, there has been an enormous increase in the trade. Receipts at Omaha in May, 1896, were 121,376 head of hogs, 37,590 of cattle and 60,450 of sheep. Last month the receipts were 244,558 of hogs, \$1,902 of cattle and 72,890 of sheep.

These differences in live stock values are almost as remarkable as the advances in iron and steel products and they benefit a vastly larger number of people. The visible marketing of hogs shows a remarkable increase since 1896. The total packing in the previous year 1895-1896 was 20,480,000 head and for 1899-1900 it has been 28,172,000. These figures do not represent the entire slaughtering of the country, but only those at commercial centers where reports are regularly made. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the outside slaughtering at 10,000,000 head yearly, which would bring the yearly average just now up to 40,992,000. The slaughtering since March 1 has increased over 500,000 head. There has been a decline in the amount of live stock, but there has been no let-up in the number marketed, so prices promise to advance instead of decline.