

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
 PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 Daily Bee (without Sunday): One Year \$6.00
 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year \$7.50
 Illustrated Bee, One Year \$8.00
 Sunday Bee, One Year \$2.00
 Saturday Bee, One Year \$1.50
 Weekly Bee, One Year \$1.00

OFFICE:
 Omaha: 5th Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twelfth and N. Streets.
 Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
 Chicago: 160 Unity Building.
 New York: Temple Court.
 Washington: 361 Fourteenth Street.
 Sioux City: 31 Park Street.

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

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

REMITTANCES:
 Payable by draft, express or postal order. Remittances should be made to the Omaha Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of small accounts. Foreign checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:
 Omaha, Douglas County, Neb., Nov. 27, 1900.
 George H. Tench, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1900, was as follows:

1.	27,320	17.	27,400
2.	27,910	18.	27,390
3.	28,430	19.	27,470
4.	27,910	20.	27,970
5.	28,590	21.	28,430
6.	27,900	22.	28,730
7.	27,110	23.	28,700
8.	27,430	24.	29,050
9.	27,910	25.	29,950
10.	27,480	26.	30,580
11.	27,520	27.	30,490
12.	27,370	28.	29,435
13.	27,420	29.	30,124
14.	28,720	30.	30,770
15.	27,400	31.	30,980
16.	27,370		
Total			884,719
Less unsold and returned copies			11,841

Net total sales.....872,878
 Net daily average.....28,092
 GEORGE H. TENCH, Secretary.
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, A. D. 1900. M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

It will be a miserable unfortunate indeed who cannot find something to give thanks for this year.

If you want to keep on the safe side, don't bet on any of the tips so freely offered on the senatorial race by the World-Herald.

Senator Teller tells us that the silver question is still alive. Senator Teller ought to pinch himself to make sure that he is awake.

Senator Allen predicts a panic in the near future. The senator should not take his retirement from congress so seriously. The wheels will go round just the same.

It is again noticed that outgoing officers of state institutions become remarkably economical when making up estimates for appropriations to be disbursed by their successors.

Ak-Sar-Ben's Lord High Financier, who has succeeded in leaving a surplus of nearly \$10,000 in the treasury from his last annual jubilation, ought to be able to get a job any day in the year.

Council Bluffs ministers are again wrestling with the Sunday newspaper, the consensus of opinion still being that the Sunday newspaper is bad because it trenches on the preserves of the Sunday pulpit expounder.

Is it not about time to resurrect "the long and short man" to account for the alleged holdups reported in different sections of the city? Nobody but this famous pair could be doing business in all these places at the same time.

Montana shows a phenomenal growth during the past ten years, according to the census figures. The high price paid for votes during senatorial campaigns must have been a great inducement for the "floating voter" to settle there.

The local fusionists would like to construe the police judge vacancy into a place to be filled by the fusion majority on the county board instead of by the republican mayor and council. But the law and precedents are all against them.

It is possible to relieve the supreme court dockets without relieving the taxpayers of any more money to feed an array of legal lights anxious to shine as supreme court commissioners, the legislature should give that way the preference.

An inquisitive subscriber wants to know why the turkey should have been selected as the prime staple for Thanksgiving feasts. The answer is, because it is the fowl that can be carved with the least resort to profane language, or of course.

The Turkish government is said to be weakening in its refusal to permit the United States to maintain a consulate at Harport. The approach of the battleship Kentucky is the occasion for the change of heart. The sultan will find United States battleships among the most agreeable of guests under ordinary circumstances, but it is not advisable to prod them up too much.

Wonder what Congressman Neville is after when he proposes this early in the game to nominate Senator William V. Allen for judge of the supreme court next year. Senator Allen is not in the same congressional district with Neville, so that in shelving him he would not be removing a competitor of his own. Some other due to the combination must be found. Perhaps Mr. Neville will elucidate.

The summary blow dealt to the State Board of Transportation by the recent supreme court decision declaring the act governing it illegally passed and therefore void, has taken just so many places out from under the gift of the newly elected state officers. Every aspirant for a railway commissionership, however, will doubtless be able to transfer his affections to some other place less of a soft snap, but still desirable.

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT.

The fusion managers and the fusion organs that jump when they pull the strings continue to prate about the alleged ineligibility of Governor Dietrich to occupy the office to which he has been elected and to intimate vaguely that some sort of proceedings will be undertaken to prevent him from qualifying. From the surface credulous fusionists might be led to believe by these various pronouncements that these political schemers were in earnest and really had something to serve as a foundation for excluding Mr. Dietrich from the state house. A little more careful scrutiny, however, quickly discloses what it is all about.

The fusion campaign committees in Nebraska are, to use a forcible expression, hopelessly "in the hole." They made an extensive and expensive campaign, assessing everyone on the state pay roll, by virtue of fusion appointment up to the full limit, and collected as much of it as they could. So confident were they of their hold upon Bryan's own state that, according to reliable reports, large blocks of fusion campaign money were put up for wagers on the result in the belief that by so doing they could be doubled, leaving the campaign committees on Easy street after the certain should have been rung down. Instead of being doubled, however, the campaign fund has vanished, leaving an aching void.

With an area of low barometer in front of them the prospect of replenishing the treasury is decidedly dampening upon the ardor of the fusion crowd. The only hope lies in making poor deluded dupes holding places in the state institutions believe that if they put up another slice of their salaries they can hang on and make it good by being retained as long as Governor Poynter can hold his successor out of his chair. If the fusion appointees can be persuaded that they have a chance to cling to the public text by bolstering Poynter in a contest case they might loosen up enough to relieve the most urgent pressure upon the overdrawn fusion committees.

This is the whole explanation of the rookeries emanating from fusion headquarters about Governor Dietrich's ineligibility. They mark simply the blind despair of a gang of political mountebanks trying to retrieve their reputations and revive their credit. But they have duped their people so often that they will hardly get them to bite again.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

What is to be the fate of the Hay-Pauncfote treaty is a question of prime interest in its bearing upon isthmian canal legislation. A republican senator is quoted as saying that the canal bill should be passed, treaty or no treaty. He expressed the opinion that the treaty cannot be ratified in the form in which it was sent to the senate. He said: "I do not believe that it is the sense of the American people that we shall surrender our control of the canal. If we build the canal with our money we must control it in any and every way that we desire. If we want fortifications we must be allowed to build them without asking the consent of Great Britain or consulting with that country in any degree. It is possible in the future we shall want to make the canal wholly neutral, but that is for future congresses to decide. For the present the canal must be American in every sense of the word."

It is the opinion of some that the British government will accept an amendment to the treaty empowering the United States to fortify and defend the canal, but according to London correspondents there is no evidence there that this view is well founded. Prominent members of the British cabinet are reported to have declared that permission to fortify will not be granted and that the treaty must be either accepted in its original form or rejected altogether. It is stated that the view entertained in diplomatic circles is that Great Britain relinquished all rights and privileges in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in exchange for the adoption of the Suez principles and that no further compromise would be tolerated by British opinion. There is no suggestion, says one London correspondent, that the Foreign office is attempting to dictate terms to America. The sole point is that England cannot be expected to give up the dual protectorate and Suez principles as well.

There is reason to think that the administration regards the ratification of the treaty as a necessary preliminary to canal legislation and undoubtedly will exert all its influence to have this done. The outlook for ratification, however, is not favorable. A two-thirds majority is required and it is very doubtful if the requisite number can be secured.

ELKINS ON REAPPORTMENT.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia thinks that congress, in making the reapportionment for representatives under the new census, should increase the unit of representation rather than the number of members of the house. He believes it is better to have one member for every 200,000 people than to have a large increase in the membership of the popular branch of congress. His idea is that to increase the membership would add to the difficulties and obstructions which are placed in the way of legislation.

This appears to be the general opinion among the senators and representatives and it seems safe to say that the new reapportionment will be on the basis of 200,000 of the population, which would give the house a membership of about 350, an increase of twenty-three over the present number. A body of that size is not too large for the expeditious transaction of business. As now indicated, there will be nothing done in connection with reapportionment relative to the disfranchisement of colored citizens in the south. The states that have done this will not suffer in representation in consequence, though a strict observance of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution would reduce their representation. Inasmuch,

however, as the action of these states is to be passed upon by the supreme court of the United States there will, undoubtedly, be nothing done respecting the disfranchisement by the present congress.

A VERY BAD RECORD.

Facts are coming out which show that Mr. Krueger's arraignment of the British in South Africa was not without some justification. A London newspaper says that having failed to conquer the Dutch farmers "we are trying to exterminate them, as we tried to exterminate the Irish, by slaughtering and burning and looting two or three centuries ago." It charges that in spite of the exposures that have been made the atrocities go on, the British not only making a desert of the territory they occupy, but practicing the policy adopted by the infamous Weyler in Cuba, with like results. The people who have been driven from their homes are suffering and worse remains for them if this policy is adhered to.

The London correspondent of a New York paper says that prisoners of war on their return will find, in nine cases out of ten, that their homesteads have been burned down, showing that the British forces have been engaged in burning the homes of the Boer prisoners whom they hold in Ceylon and St. Helena. The New York Sun published a few days ago a letter received in that city from the president of the Netherlands Women's league, conveying statements coming from Mrs. Dewet in Capetown. The latter wrote: "War is not waged here between soldiers. It is murder, pure and simple murder of women and helpless children. All over the Free State women and children are roaming about without shelter, without clothing, without food and no one can reach them. Little boys from 9 to 14 are taken away from their mothers and sent to Basutoland. The most horrible things are being done."

All this is most deplorable, but it appears to be the intention of the British government not only to continue the policy but to make it more severe. Kitchener is to be promoted in order that he may assume supreme command in South Africa and carry out to the fullest extent the plan of devastation and destruction that has been decided on. No other man in the British army can be relied upon to carry out such a policy as thoroughly as Kitchener. He is utterly relentless. No wonder the English people are beginning to ask themselves what is to come of it all, even those who have supported the war questioning the wisdom of a policy of devastation. Such things as are reported, upon what seems to be trustworthy authority, are certainly discredit-able to a Christian nation and can have no justification. Punishing women and helpless children is not an edifying spectacle for this age of enlightenment and increasing Christian sentiment. But, unfortunately, there is nothing to be done about it. The world may condemn and earnest protest may be uttered by the people of many lands. This is all that can be done and it is not likely that it would have the slightest effect upon the British government. It will pursue the course which it deems best for effecting the complete subjugation of the Boers, regardless of the opinion of the rest of the world, knowing that whatever other nations think of its policy and conduct they will not interfere.

The will of deceased Actor Hoyt, cutting off his relatives from participation in his estate, outlines an interesting course of reasoning by which that result was brought about. He says that none of his relatives ever evinced by any act any desire for his friendship or good will and therefore he deemed it more consistent with fair dealing and justice to dispose of his lifetime, had been his constant companions and well-wishers. To this the disinherited relatives can hardly find fault except to blame themselves. Had Actor Hoyt disposed of his property during his lifetime they would not have shared in the distribution, while he did not care to buy their eulogies to his memory by bequests to be delivered after his death. There is more good sense and philosophy here than is usually to be found in a dead man's will.

Proposals have been made at different times for the destruction of about everything in China of value as an antiquity for the alleged influence it would have over the superstitious natives. The latest is to demolish the great walls which surround the cities. Military necessity would hardly warrant such a course, as the fighting there has demonstrated them to be no serious barrier to modern arms. While it might have an impressive effect on the minds of the Chinamen, it is also true that China would not be the sole loser by the wrecking of these relics of past ages and civilizations, as the whole world is interested in the preservation of every great work of antiquity which in itself is not worthless.

The German Foreign office has denied in most positive terms the report that Germany was attempting to secure land in the western hemisphere or islands adjoining the mainland. The German diplomat points out what sensible men in this country have indicated, that while Germany might desire such territory, it would be of little value compared with the friendship of the United States. The acquiring of territory would certainly be taken by this government as an unfriendly act, threatening war and seriously straining diplomatic and trade relations. Neither Germany nor the United States will precipitate such trouble over trifles.

Playwrights have begun concerted action to prevent the presentation of their products by unauthorized managers through the medium of injunctions. The public has a legitimate cause of action against many plays now being inflicted on it and might try the same remedy.

The Jacksonian club wants to ornament its annual banquet table with the

presence of both ex-Senator David B. Hill and Mr. Bryan. We feel safe in announcing in advance that Senator Hill has a previous engagement which prevents his acceptance of the kind invitation.

A Rift in the Cloud.

In the official report that 15,000 Filipinos could be enlisted at once under the American colors, is the brightest gleam of sunshine that has been visible since the Filipino insurrection broke out.

A Voice from the Tomb.

At suitable intervals Uncle Horace Boles sends a remark calculated to convey to the trembling passengers aboard the ship of state the assurance that he will stay by them till the last moment.

Piling Up the Wherewith.

The estimated increase of the wealth of the country the last decade is \$26,000,000,000, bringing the total up to \$1,000,000,000, which means an average of \$119.16 to each inhabitant—an increase of \$57 during the decade.

Three Monarchs in Session.

A populist and two silver republicans met at Chicago the other day to discuss the future of the democratic party. They were Bryan, Towne and Dubois. And the funny thing is they really think they should have something to say about it.

Reassuring the Timid.

"Be not disturbed; there is no danger from empire; there is no fear of the republic." These are the closing words of President McKinley's admirable speech in Philadelphia Saturday night. The timid and hysterical people who have been troubled by dreams of imperialism should cut them out and put them under their pillows at night.

Trysts at Work in Hawaii.

Hawaii's plant and the local trusts has a familiar sound. The master plumbers and the dealers in plumbers' supplies have combined for the purpose of regulating prices and sending the frost into the bones of outsiders. The plumbers have formed an agreement that they shall do no advanced prices. Merchants have combined against traveling salesmen and several other little trusts are in process of formation. The territorial district attorney has written to the Department of Justice at Washington asking what shall do about it—and there's where the joke comes in.

The Ostracoporous Abdul.

It is at once disappointing and painful to learn that our great and good friend, Abdul Hamid of Constantinople, has not only failed to settle that little matter of \$100,000, but has declined to grant an exequatur to our consul at Harport. This is certainly a consideration, particularly on the part of Abdul, for though he may be a trifle short of ready cash he has exequaturs to burn. When he refuses to grant one to our consul, therefore, it cannot be attributed to any motive save sheer cussedness. Mr. Harport has to dispatch an other gentleman to reason with Abdul. He is evidently not susceptible to any other argument.

Stock Gambling and Hysterics.

A feature of the failure of several brokerage houses in New York City has been the crowds of women besieging the offices of the broken concerns and hysterically calling for their money. The stock gambling mania in recent years has come to number women among its victims by the hundreds in the large cities. Many brokerage establishments—classing bucket shops as such—advertise themselves as special agents for the care of their clients. It is very shocking to old-fashioned notions, and yet it is any more indicative of demoralization in the race for wealth than the spectacle afforded by the stock gamblers of the other sex.

Excessive Southern Representation.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. Representation in congress, according to the present system of apportionment, is in accord with the qualifying clause of the fifteenth amendment. The apportionment is now based upon the whole population and not upon the voting population as the constitution provides. A glance at the vote cast in the south at the recent election will convince any one that the negro is not a factor in determining the result of elections. But the representation of the south in congress and in the electoral college is based upon the false assumption that the negro does enjoy all the privileges of a citizen. There may be, and no doubt are, very satisfactory reasons for restricting the franchise in the southern states. The Conservative will not dispute this point. But if the negro and other illiterate classes in the south are to be disfranchised, the southern states should yield that portion of the congressional representation based upon the colored population. It is not right that the vote of one man south of the Mason and Dixon line should count as much as the votes of seven men north of that line, as is the case under the present rule of apportionment.

FARMING IN CUBA.

New Conditions Promote Investment and Development.

Before the last war there were nearly 100,000 plantations, farms, orchards and cattle ranges in Cuba. While the country was devastated for three years by hostilities, it has already done much to repair the damage and is ready to begin the most important factor in an agricultural war. The two leading products on which the wealth of Cuba has mainly depended are sugar and tobacco. In 1894, the year before the opening of the war, the output of sugar was more than 3,000,000 tons—four times as large as that of the United States. Four years later it was only 225,000 tons. An income of \$30,000,000 was thereby reduced to \$15,000,000. Robert P. Porter, who was United States commissioner to the island, is quoted as estimating the profit of sugar plantations in 1894 at 10 per cent on the capital invested. The sugar crop for the present year is estimated at only 285,000 tons. The rehabilitation of the large plantations will be slow and expensive. But the census experts predict that in a few years Cuba may be handicapped in its agricultural development by the high tariff implements from the United States. Most of the farming tools in use were bought in Spain, and are of an inferior quality. New agricultural implements are admitted free from America. The lack of good roads has proved another serious drawback. Few highways from the cities are passable for wagons, even in the dry season. This difficulty will gradually be overcome. With the advent of American capital in the island the development of the sugar and tobacco industries should be rapid. The census reports believe that coffee culture, too, will be revived, and that the United States may expect in Cuba a rival in the cultivation of oranges, limes, lemons, olives, pineapples, coconuts and many other fruits and all sorts of vegetables, the latter being the most perennial growth, as in California, where one crop succeeds another.

ECHOES OF THE FUSION FUNERAL.

York Republican: The "sting of ingratitude" has been driven clear through the body politic of Gilbert M. Hitchcock. Minden Gazette (rep.): Bill Bryan, Bill Oldham, Bill Poynter, Bill Allen and all the other bogus bills will be retired from circulation after the first of January. Stanton Pickett (rep.): Now watch W. A. Poynter and W. F. Porter cast their flash lights over the political race course and see into training for the congressional handi-cap two years hence.

Willer Democrat: Some democrats who do not object to getting organized themselves object to having their party reorganized. One thing is certain, the democratic party will have to be reorganized before it can ever hope to win.

Minden Gazette (rep.): Those fellows who bet and lost their money on the strength of the World-Herald's election reports realize now that it is a very unreliable paper. Its partisan blindness affects its news columns to such an extent as to make it thoroughly unreliable, and if you do see it in the World-Herald you have to read it in some other paper before you can believe it.

North Platte Tribune (rep.): Fusion is now extremely unpopular in western Nebraska, the democrats are causing the populists and the populists are causing the democrats, and there you are. Each party now swears that hereafter they will go it alone, even if they know to a certainty that such action means awful defeat. Therefore, in the language of M. C. Harrington, "fusion is too dead to skin."

Hebron Republican: The Omaha World-Herald and Governor Poynter's private secretary are responsible for the loss of a good deal of fusion money bet against Dietrich since election. The World-Herald and Secretary Jewell held out for Poynter until a few days ago, and many fusionists believing that the Omaha paper and Jewell had inside information on the count put their good money on their "claims" and lost.

Columbus Telegram (dem.): The Omaha Nonconformist has commenced divorce proceedings against its better half, the democratic party, alleging that it has been guilty of flirting with the populists merely for the sake of office. When we stop to consider that the democrats have never been allowed more than one place on the state ticket, it seems as though the Nonconformist will hardly be granted a decree on the evidence so far introduced.

Beatrice Express (rep.): The world will seem very cold indeed to Senator Allen when he steps out of his senatorial job. When he was chosen senator he had a good fat job on the bench, and that is gone, and all the offices of emolument and honor are filled or will be filled mighty soon, and nothing appears to be coming the senator's way. It may be possible that he will have to resume the practice of law in order to make a living, and such a proceeding is extremely humiliating to a man who has been in office several years.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Speaking of grit, there must be a pretty large percentage of it in those missionaries who are already going back to their work in China.

Gerhart Hauptmann, the German dramatist, who is hailed as "the new Goethe," has the stature and diffidence of a boy with the feet of a dreamer.

Although Chaferman Manley of Maine resigns, it is after being twenty-five years in the harness, and even Sam Fessenden cannot taunt him with being a quitter after that.

Mark Twain observes that he is contemplating breaking both his legs and keeping them broken so he will never have to go abroad again. He already has two bones under way.

There is a movement on foot in Boston for the erection of a monument to Edgar Allan Poe, which will be put up in the Public Garden, which adjoin the historic Common.

The five Smiths who were in the last congress re-elected. They are George W. of Murphysboro, Twenty-second district, Illinois; Henry C. of William A. of Samuel W. of Michigan, and David H. of Kentucky.

Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior during President Cleveland's last term, has presented circulating libraries to fourteen of the second-class towns in Georgia and pledged himself to maintain them at a stated degree of excellence.

The Brown family of Kentucky are pretty warm people. The gaiety of the Newport Browns as a "wine opener" and bank looter was not brought to an sudden close as that of his namesake at Louisville a few years ago. The latter, it will be recalled, went against a warm proposition and led a funeral procession two days later.

The Sheffield Telegraph of November 5 publishes the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Among the items mentioned is this: "The president reported that the negotiation which waited upon Major Church House, the new consul of the United States in Sheffield, was received by that gentleman in a thoroughly friendly manner." That's just like the gentleman from Nemaha. Abroad as at home the major is a host in himself.

Captain Nehemiah Mayo Dyer of the United States navy will retire next year with the rank of rear admiral and will be the only American sailor who ever rose from the position of gunner's mate to that of rear admiral. His final notable promotion was secured during the civil war, when with a boat's crew he boarded the Confederate schooner Isabel under the guns of Fort Morgan and secured papers of great importance. He then soaked the vessel's cargo with kerosene, set fire to it and under a heavy fire from the fort brought away the crew as prisoners.

A CREDIT TO NEBRASKA.

Springfield Monitor. Whatever they say about Edward Rosewater, be it good or bad, there is no longer ground to deny the fact that he and his paper cut a wide swath in Nebraska politics and that Rosey knows a thing or two whether they give him credit for it or not. While his ambition to be United States senator may never be gratified, yet, throwing prejudice aside, it would be hard to find a man who would fill the place with more credit to the state or who is more deserving of it than Mr. Rosewater.

ALLIED OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

Some Things Correspondents Tell About, and What They Forget. In their accounts of the operations of the allied army in China, American correspondents have expressed their humiliation over the epidemic of looting which raged among the troops in the various towns captured. Homes and stores everywhere were stripped of their valuables, officers vied with privates in confiscating costly silks, furs, idols, works of art, jewelry and more. Even the correspondents were accused of helping themselves. Their actions followed, by means of which prize money was secured and "honest" titles secured for the property bid on. All this and much more was graphically described by the artists on the spot. But rarely a word appeared as to what the correspondents were doing to put the epidemic of looting to rest. Their silence in that regard implied abstinence. As faithful chroniclers of historic events they were obliged to look on, shocked by the thieving capacity of exemplars of modern civilization.

But from other sources come accounts indicating that some of the correspondents caught the contagion and diligently wiped some precious souvenirs of the memorable invasion.

The China Mail of Hong Kong, an English publication, gives the following account of the troubles of a correspondent spending with loot: Mr. H. M. Collins, the general correspondent of the Associated Press, arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday last, where he found himself in a strange dilemma. Mr. Collins was with the allied forces in the advance to Pekin. He had just arrived in Hong Kong from the morning and intended putting up at the Hong Kong hotel for a short time. The American transport Meade was leaving and he meant to go by it to Manila. His plans, however, were upset in a most unexpected manner. Detective Sergeant Grant was passing by when he observed the correspondent with his baggage containing a quantity of swords and rifles. He questioned the correspondent, and discovering that he had no license, arrested him for a breach of the arms ordinance. Mr. Collins expostulated and explained, but it was no use. He had to go to the police station, have his baggage opened and found that he had lost his steamer for Manila. There were found in his possession two rifles, one revolver, four swords and thirty-six rounds of ammunition, and the charge was made out accordingly. Prisoner was allowed out on a \$50 bail. Next morning Mr. Collins appeared at the police court, when he explained that he had obtained the arms at the capture of Pekin by the allies, and they were merely curios. He was on his way through the colony to Manila, and had just missed the Meade on account of his arrest. The magistrate ordered the arms to be confiscated and discharged the prisoner. On appeal from the pressman to get back his curios, his worship recommended him to go to the captain superintendent of police, who would give him a permit to remove them. Mr. Collins did this, and triumphantly carried the weapons off later in the day.

The Hartford Times prints a letter from a Japanese correspondent who has something to say about looting in China. "At the time when the foreigners visited the royal palace," he says, "they stole old curios and other valuables, and even took the gold ornaments off the pillars with the points of their swords. The special of an American newspaper found seven chests, each containing 5,000 taels of silver, and carried them away on horseback to Tokyo and sailed back to his home country. Amid these outrages the Japanese troops alone behaved themselves very creditably in obedience to instructions of the minister."

A recent writer on China gives what he calls "a very pretty summary of the whole duty of a Chinese soldier," as laid down by an officer: "Should the enemy continue to advance after the first flight of arrows the bowmen should endeavor to frighten them by loud cries, forming the voices of savage beasts and deadly snakes. If these be ineffectual, the archers will naturally take flight, or else run to meet the enemy, protesting that they are convinced of the justice of their cause, and are determined to fight on their side in future."

This sounds like a libel on the Chinese military man, but there is no lack of evidence that such tactics are actually pursued by the Chinese in warfare. During the Taiping rebellion there was considerable fighting around Shanghai, and the foreigners residing there had many opportunities of witnessing it.

Except for the troops which have had the benefit of foreign training in military matters or have felt the influence of foreign methods, the Chinese soldiers are today unchanged. They are as unprogressive as any

BREEZY TRIFLES.

Somerville College: The boy who graduates from college with the respect that for his father stands a fair chance of winning success in life.

Detroit Free Press: "I'm getting even with that plug-ugly." "How?" "I'm paying his bill as he did the work—a little at a time."

Indianapolis Press: "Some fellow said a woman is as old as she looks." "But the Corned Philosopher," but it has been my observation that most of 'em are about 20 per cent older."

Brooklyn Life: The Owner—See, here! You want to handle that matter carefully! Porter—"I'll look out for it, sir. I know a man let one fall on his toes last month, an' he ain't out of the hospital yet."

Puck: Phoebe—So Miriam wants to be a Red Cross nurse. "I believe in the power of matter over mind, I have known a dull, insensate tack hammer, by one swift rap on the thumb, to utter a man's name, things that he had not thought of for years."

Detroit Journal: The great actress sighed to recall her early struggles for recognition. "I was a penniless orphan," she said sadly. "In other words, I had no diamonds to be robbed of, and no mamma whom to promise that I would never wear tights!"

"We were in a tight place, could she have brought herself to the notice of the great, could she?"

A CRY FOR RIVER.

Atlanta Constitution. De col' win' 'furn eas' ter wea' En make me shake en silver; De heat me pray. By night en day; 'Lawd, sen' de ol' man kiver!

Come down, en please deliver! Yo' col' win' make me silver; By night en day; 'Dis pra'r I pray; 'Mo' river, Lawd—mo' kiver!

De sparrow hild'n in he nes' Hit me can't be deliver. Hit me, dan me? 'Lawd, sen' de ol' man kiver!

Come down, en please deliver! Yo' col' win' make me silver; By night en day; 'Dis pra'r I pray; 'Mo' river, Lawd, mo' kiver!"

THANKS GIVING A Good Dinner

is very much better appreciated if you are properly dressed for it. Let us dress you for your turkey as well as your turkey has been dressed for you.