

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$2.50.
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$3.50.
Daily, Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$4.50.
Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$2.50.
Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$2.50.
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.50.
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.50.
Weekly Bee, One Year, \$2.50.

OFFICES.
Omaha: The Bee Building,
South Omaha, 513 1/2 Hall Building,
Twenty-fifth and N streets.
Council Bluffs: 140 First street.
Chicago: 140 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 20 Fourteenth 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.
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern banks, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of December, 1899, was as follows:

1. 21,700	17. 25,985
2. 27,000	18. 24,882
3. 25,475	19. 21,700
4. 21,930	20. 21,300
5. 25,000	21. 24,450
6. 27,153	22. 21,300
7. 24,880	23. 24,020
8. 25,435	24. 20,970
9. 21,500	25. 23,700
10. 25,300	26. 21,380
11. 24,000	27. 21,300
12. 21,800	28. 21,410
13. 25,003	29. 21,490
14. 25,152	30. 21,230
15. 21,410	31. 25,100
16. 21,450	

Total 774,535

Less unsold and returned copies 11,873

Net total sales 762,662

Not daily average 24,602

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of January, A. D. 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE,

(Seal) Notary Public.

General Alger was the popocratic target for several years; now it is Lyman J. Gay.

The way it has started out the year 1900 promises to be a record breaker in public charity on a large scale in this country.

The continued advance in the prices of all classes of commodities is not altogether a blessing in disguise. It is the consumer who pays the freight.

Nebraska will be the storm center of the presidential battle of 1900 and every loyal republican in Nebraska should begin to put himself in training for the fray.

Senator Gear of Iowa will soon read his title clear to another term. The intense interest displayed in the senatorial fight is only a reflex of his popularity.

Bryan is again going to invade the enemy's country on his coming eastern trip, but he will find it just as firmly opposed to Bryanism as it was three years ago.

The Newfoundland cabinet is threatened with a rupture. The Newfoundlanders ought to stand aside and give the imperial ministers of the mother country the right of way.

Since the opening of the new year there has been a marked advance in the price of brooms, which indicates that the reformers are making extensive preparations for a clean sweep this year.

The allotment of \$425,000 as fees for the services of the two executors of the Pullman estate shows that the late founder of the Pullman system gave them something softer even than a Pullman berth.

Dick Croker had a leg broken while visiting his racing headquarters in England. Had the accident happened in New York his pull would have been sufficient to set the member without calling a surgeon.

Uncle Sam's marines have seized another island on the outskirts of the Philippine group, and American menageries and Midway fairs will have another opportunity to reinforce their collection of freaks.

The duel between the popocratic state officials and the railroads will in all probability be fought with brickbats at a two-mile range. No probability is visible of either combatant taking any chances of getting hurt.

The ice-man is not smiling these days, but he will have his turn next summer unless current reports are all wrong. The present mild weather will afford him an ample excuse to cry "short crop" and screw up the price on consumers.

Various American cities are still holding mass meetings to express sympathy for the Boers. In the meanwhile the Boers seem to be getting along nicely in spite of being loaded down with voluminous scrolls of engrossed resolutions.

In deciding to certify its delegates to its national convention instead of calling primaries and electing delegates the state committee of the so-called silver republicans wants it distinctly understood that in no way does it abnegate any of its claims for a full one-third share of the fusil pie.

Commercial statistics show that the last year was a record breaker. The average liabilities of failed firms was the smallest in the history of the country. In number the failures came near making a low record and when the number of firms in business is taken into consideration was less. The century year will have to hustle to keep up with its predecessor.

THEIR HIGHER MORALITY.

At the meeting of the American Economic association, held at Ithaca ten days ago, the principal subject of discussion was the trusts. The president of the association, Prof. Hadley, president of Yale university, declared that he had little confidence in the efficiency of governmental supervision or control of these great combinations of organized capital. Instead of governmental control he urged the necessity of a higher morality, which would lead the trusts to treat the public with sympathy and justice.

President Hadley plainly has not yet discovered that corporations have not souls and the organized classes, as he calls them, cannot be persuaded to treat the public with sympathy and justice by appeals to their higher morality. The only evidences of their standard of morality are to be found in their fraudulent capitalization and their conscienceless crushing out of competitors by means of the individual business man would be ashamed to employ. One needs only to read the history of the most colossal of these combinations, the Standard Oil trust, the Anthracite Coal trust and the Whiskey trust, to form an idea of the moral code by which these concerns are governed. What is true of these monopolies of public necessities is equally true in a degree of the combinations that control nearly every field of industry.

The trouble with most of the modern college presidents and professors is that they see everything through the multi-millionaire's spectacles. The millionaires make magnificent gifts and bequests to universities and colleges and therefore they can see nothing wrong in the morality by which these millions have been amassed.

In a spirit of grateful appreciation and of more grateful anticipation the collegiate political economists refuse to believe that any harm can come from anybody or any concern that has showered such benefits upon them and the institutions that are through them enabled to pay high salaries and grant long and frequent vacations.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The commission to investigate the Isthmian canal routes has departed for the scene of its duties. It will go first to Greytown and proceed to make a full examination of the Nicaragua route and upon reaching the Pacific side will go down the coast to Panama, following the route of the French canal back to the Atlantic side. Alternative routes will then be considered and their investigation undertaken. The duty of the commission is not to decide, as commonly supposed, between the claims of the Panama and Nicaragua routes, but to determine the most feasible and practicable route, wherever that may be.

It will probably be a year before the investigation is completed and the report of the commission is ready for submission. In the meantime efforts will probably be made by the advocates of the Nicaragua route to secure legislation, but it is not likely that congress will be disposed to take any action pending the report of the commission, although there is no doubt that a majority in both houses are favorable to the Nicaragua canal. What effect the recent incorporation in New Jersey of the Panama Canal company, with a capital of \$300,000,000, will have is problematical. The incorporators of this company are large and influential capitalists and its object is to secure control of the Panama canal. If they should succeed in this, thereby Americanizing the enterprise, they will undoubtedly be able to exert a very strong influence in favor of the Panama route, which in the opinion of some who have carefully investigated the matter is preferable to the Nicaragua route. At all events the subject should be allowed to rest until the commission is heard from.

PUBLICITY FOR TRUSTS.

In his message to the New York legislature Governor Roosevelt gave extended consideration to the trust problem, concluding his discussion of it with the statement that the first essential is knowledge of the facts regarding the operations of the trusts—publicity. He said that the chief abuses alleged to arise are misrepresentation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organization of an enterprise, the evils connected with unscrupulous promotion, overcapitalization, unfair competition, resulting in the crushing out of competitors who themselves do not act improperly, raising of prices above fair competitive rates and the wielding of increased power over the wage-earners.

Governor Roosevelt said that some of these evils could be partially remedied by a modification of the corporation laws. "We should know authoritatively whether stock represents actual value of plants, or whether it represents brands or good will; or if not, what it does represent, if anything. It is desirable to know how much was actually bought, how much was issued free and to whom, and if possible, for what reason." He urged that in this way the interests of both the public and the state would be subserved, as it would serve to prevent harm to the former and at the same time furnish a basis for proper taxation. Where a trust becomes a monopoly, said Governor Roosevelt, the state has an immediate right to interfere. "Care should be taken not to stifle enterprise or disclose any facts of a business that are essentially private, but the state for the protection of the public should exercise the right to inspect, to examine thoroughly all the workings of great corporations just as is now done with banks, and whenever the interests of the public demand it. It should publish the results of its examination. Then, if there are inordinate profits, competition or public sentiment will give the public the benefit in lower prices and, if not, the power of taxation remains."

Governor Roosevelt does not regard publicity as the only remedy for trust abuses, but as an essential means of

correcting the evils complained of and of ascertaining what other remedies can be employed. There is no question as to the desirability of what he suggests and it is to be hoped he will be able to secure such legislation in New York, but in order to make this remedy fully effective it must be applied by all the states. Remedial measures aimed at the trust evils must be general and uniform in order to be entirely successful and there is reason to doubt whether this is practicable among the states. Hence the demand for an amendment of the constitution which will give congress adequate authority to deal effectively with the trust problem. That this demand will eventually prevail we have no doubt.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The bill reported to the senate, providing a territorial government for Hawaii, is similar in its general provisions to the measure reported in the last congress. Under this bill Hawaii will be governed as our territories are and will be represented by a delegate in congress. The ambition of the Hawaiians to enjoy the political privileges of American citizens is conspicuously shown in the fact that the republican national committee has been asked to allow delegates from the islands to the national convention. This may be done in the event of the status of Hawaii being fixed by congress before the time for the meeting of the convention.

Of course the proposed legislation will put an end to the importation of contract labor into the islands, but this has been going on so vigorously since annexation that its stoppage will make no difference to the planters who employ such labor, as undoubtedly there is a sufficient supply to meet the demand for years. The planters having made ample preparations to take care of their interests in this respect, there will be no market for American labor in Hawaii. Under any circumstances, however, very little labor would have gone from this country to the islands, so that their development in any event depended upon getting cheap Chinese and Japanese labor. Meanwhile reports from there show a large increase in the production of sugar and a general industrial improvement.

In other respects there appears to be rather urgent need of a change. Political affairs are said not to be working smoothly and the administration of justice is not of the highest character. It is not yet demonstrated that Hawaii will prove a particularly valuable part of our domain, but none the less we should as soon as possible give it good government.

VALUE OF THE OPEN DOOR.

Referring to the assurances obtained by our government from European powers that the open door principle will be observed in China, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said that some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific coast to all countries aggregated \$25,000,000 and five years ago \$42,000,000, the steady increase in Pacific coast exports has raised the aggregate to \$73,000,000 a year ago. What proportion of this was sent to the Orient we are unable to say, but it is a fact that the trade of the Pacific coast with that quarter of the world is steadily increasing, so that the maintenance of the open door in China means a great deal for the states on our western border. It is said that ships are needed on the Pacific coast faster than the shipyards there can supply them and that all the ship-building plants, from San Francisco to Puget sound, have enough business on hand to keep them going for a year to come.

It is not to a single section, however, that the open door to trade in China will be valuable. Every portion of the country will be benefited. We have heretofore given figures showing the rapid increase of our trade in cotton textiles with north China. In the last five years this was nearly sevenfold and it is still growing. The head of a large English commercial house in Shanghai recently said that within five years American cotton cloth will have taken the place that Lancashire used to occupy in the Chinese market and will have, on the score of price, sound and honest quality, a supremacy that the goods of no other nation will be able to challenge. From fair business competition, he declared, American cotton textiles have nothing to fear in China.

The promise thus held out, which can be realized only through the maintenance of the open door, means a vast deal for the American producers and manufacturers of cotton. In the last fiscal year our exports of cotton cloths to China amounted to 22,000,000 yards. There is a possible market there for five or six times this amount. In the opinion of those who have given careful study to the subject, the potentialities of the demand for our cotton textiles in the Chinese market are virtually boundless. But it is not in this direction alone that a most valuable development in our Asiatic trade is to be expected. We are already exporting a large quantity of flour to China, Japan and other portions of the far east, the total in the last fiscal year being 1,725,000 barrels, an increase of 30 per cent over the preceding year. If the people of China could be educated into the use of cornmeal, as it is thought they may, the opening for the exportation of the one cereal in whose production we have an unchallenged supremacy is of bewildering proportions. Then there is the demand, gradually developing, for those appliances which are the essential adjuncts of civilization. There is seen in a progressive Japan what may reasonably be expected and on a much larger scale from a progressive China. In ten years Japan quadrupled its imports and in 1888 bought of the United States merchandise to eight times the value of what she imported from this country in 1888. Were China to develop in the next ten years as rapidly as Japan has in the last ten she would make an

enormous contribution to the world's trade.

From every point of view the success of our government in obtaining assurances that the open door principle in trade will be observed by the European powers in China is of the highest importance and its value to the commercial interests of the United States can hardly be overestimated.

THE PASSING OF JUDGE SCOTT.

A judge's mind should be unclouded by prejudice and untroubled by passion. Blackstone.

Measured by the standard set up by the great commentator Blackstone R. Scott was by nature bent the least fit to hold the scales of justice of any man who has ever filled a judicial position in this state. With a rasping temper that touched the tender line of humanity and the most intense likes and dislikes, Judge Scott has been for eight years a terror to the bar, a tyrant to the public and a scandal to the bench.

The passing of Judge Scott forcibly illustrates the fickleness of popularity and the perversity of our voting population. When this man made his advent into Omaha about ten years ago he sported the title of colonel, although he had no other army record than the signing of an enlistment roll in an Iowa volunteer company and staying at home throughout the entire war because the company refused to honor him with a commission.

By posing as an anti-monopolist and projecting himself to the front as a leader in an anti-Catholic organization he managed to secure a nomination and election for judge. His elevation to the bench completely turned his head, developed his inborn passion for notoriety at any cost and gave full scope to his irrepressible demagoguery. His eccentric antics on the bench soon precipitated a revolt among the attorneys that came near terminating his judicial career. The intervention of prominent attorneys saved the irascible judge and tempered his course for a brief period.

Then followed a career of judicial anarchy and outburst unheard of in the annals of American courts. With a reckless disregard of all law and all precedent the Nebraska Jeffries kept the community in constant turmoil by drastic contempt proceedings that called for intervention by the supreme court and usurped executive functions by pardoning self-confessed felons who had managed to gain his favor. During his occupancy of the criminal bench this self-styled friend of the poor imposed the most outrageous sentences upon poor men charged with larceny while he set free forgers, swindlers and burglars, who after pleading guilty promised to do so no more.

By far the most heartless piece of judicial tyranny of which this man was guilty was the incarceration of W. S. Raker, the editor of a small weekly published at Gretna, Sarpy county. Having dragged this man before his court and bulldozed the jury into returning a verdict of guilty of libel he was not content to put the stigma of felony upon this victim of malicious prosecution, but refused to liberate him from the jail on good bond, although assured that the prisoner's wife was dying and a family of small children were waiting for their father at her deathbed.

To enumerate all the instances of high-handed lawlessness on the part of this judge would be an unending task. One or two citations will suffice.

During the term of Sheriff Drexel that officer was ordered by this paragon of morality and justice to take possession of more than a dozen buildings in the proscribed district occupied as houses of ill-fame and to collect the rental from the inmates for the benefit of parties who held chattel mortgages on the furniture. This order was strictly enforced and for three months his court, with the sheriff acting as its agent, was the custodian, keeper and collector of rents for brothels—in the name of the law. Such an infamous and disgraceful spectacle was never witnessed in any American community. And yet this tenderfoot judge pretended to be horrified over the Midway amusement features of the Transmississippi Exposition. In that connection it is suggestive to recall the blasphemous harangues that were delivered day after day from the bench to the managers of that exposition for contempt of his maledictory court.

With all these facts fresh in their minds over 7,000 voters in this district recorded themselves in favor of retaining Cunningham R. Scott on the bench. The question has been asked why The Bee did not recall the record and career of Scott to the voters before the last election. To this we will say that it was impelled to take this course in order to ascertain by practical test to what extent human credulity could go, believing of course all the time that there was no danger of Scott's reelection.

A CREDIBLE EXHIBIT.

The exhibit made by George Heilmann, the retiring treasurer of Douglas county, after four years of official responsibilities, commends itself to the taxpayers. During the period of Mr. Heilmann's stewardship of the county's funds he has devoted his entire time to the duties of the position. As an experienced accountant Treasurer Heilmann had no difficulty in handling the county's finances.

In the face of the obstacles in the way of an effective collection of taxes arising out of the business depression that enveloped his first term he managed to keep the credit of the county on a high plane and leaves the office certified by the treasurer examiners of the opposition party as the best conducted in the state.

All the way from Mexico comes the startling news that President Diaz will be re-elected. President Diaz has a high habit for being re-elected term after term, but the re-elections are always foreordained. Mexican presidents are elected by the Mexican congress and the Mexican congress is elected by the Mexican army, and the Mexican

army is officered by the president, and the president's army officers see to it with commendable regularity that nobody is elected to congress who is hostile to the man on horseback.

Omaha mourns the loss of another of its sturdy pioneers in the death of Charles J. Karbach, who contributed much toward the upbuilding of this city. By education and occupation a mechanic, Mr. Karbach was always a public spirited citizen whose substantial worth was recognized among all classes. The Omaha of today was built up chiefly by just such men and the Omaha of the future will look back upon their career with pride. While never seeking public office Mr. Karbach had served the city in various capacities and always with honor to himself and fidelity to the public interest. At one time he served as a member of the city council and at the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

The duchess of Marlborough and the American wives of British earls, barons and knights of the Garter have joined in a plaintiff appeal to American philanthropists to forward contributions to the imperial hospital fund which they have volunteered to raise as proof of their loyalty to their adopted step-mother country. When these American duchesses and countesses have pawned their diamonds and mortgaged their castles for the imperial cause it will be time enough for the untitled American nobility to fall in.

The United States navy must be growing more civil. Before engaging in target practice in Mexican waters it secured permission from the government of that country. Not so very long ago it indulged in some work of the same kind in Spanish waters, much to the discomfort of the Spanish, without so much as saying "Excuse me."

The gift of a public library building by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Lincoln is an unconditional donation of \$75,000 for the erection of the structure. Mr. Carnegie is a philanthropist who does not believe in tying up his contributions with ill-advised and unnecessary strings. This is the sort of philanthropy that counts.

The troops in the Philippines have lost the services of General Lawton, but another leader of equal intrepidity is sure to spring up in his place. The United States never failed to find the man to fit the opportunity either in civil or military life.

If Lincoln wants to take a hint from Omaha's experience it will locate its new library in the heart of the city and turn down all propositions to boost the price of private property by planting it in some out of the way corner to save money on a site.

The hottest senatorial fight ever waged in Iowa is said to be in progress. How hot it is nobody this side of Des Moines can conceive, but this much we do know—that the last battle is always the hottest and the greatest that was ever fought.

According to the military expert of the London Post the British and Boer armies are both waiting to be attacked. This is a stage in the South African war that indicates a wholesome dread of machine guns on both sides of the Modder river.

No Time for Sympathy.

Om Paul is too practical to neglect the urgent business he has in hand in order to exult over any verbal expressions of sympathy.

Providing Home Pleasures.

Four million dollars are to be expended on the park system of San Francisco. The belief is growing that there is something besides the commercial side to municipal growth.

Consoling Reflection.

Washington Star.
There is some satisfaction in reflecting that no members of the present majority population can be expected to participate in any more beginning-of-the-century discussions.

Growl from a Bachelor's Den.

New York Press.
By the time a woman gets the idea that any old dress is good enough to wear around before her husband he has generally got the idea that any old husband is good enough for her to wear it around before.

Pension Rate a Fixture.

Buffalo Express.
Commissioner Evans of the Pension bureau says that the addition of the Spanish and Philippine pensions to the rolls will keep up the present rate of expenditure of \$150,000,000 annually for a good many years. The country will be fortunate if it does not exceed that figure.

Honor the Salvation Army.

Indianapolis Journal.
Among those to whom the American people should again offer their hearts is the Salvation Army. This is an organization whose intentions and whose sincerity are never called into question and whose occasional demonstrations of signal usefulness and beneficence are so genuine as to elicit the respect and admiration of the most exacting critic.

Punching Fame in Guam.

New York Tribune.
It is agreeable to observe that, under proclamation of Captain Leary, slavery will exist amid the teeming shores of Guam on and after the coming anniversary of the birth of Washington—George Washington, we mean, not the Washington of the Philippines. Thus the blue or ten—or is it nineteen or twenty—slaves, serfs and peons of Guam will be erect as men and brethren and hail the gallant Leary as their liberator. Leary the Liberator! How is that for fame?

Sterling the New Year Well.

Chicago News.
Andrew Carnegie has presented, or rather offered to present, \$200,000 to the Cooper Union trustees of New York for the establishment of a "Mechanics' Arts Day school" in his honor. "If I am thought worthy of being granted this privilege, I shall send you \$200,000 good railroad 5 per cent mortgage bonds, and thank you for the opportunity." Mr. Carnegie is starting the new year well. If he keeps it up at this rate he may even break his own record in 1899 as a distributor of wealth.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Indianapolis Press. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the noted Christian Scientist, has given her son a Christmas present of \$10,000 in money and a dwelling house worth \$15,000. There is no imagination about this.

Buffalo Express. The fighting parson of Royal Oak, Mich., has been invited by Detroit's mayor to give a sparring exhibition with a genuine pugilist as one turn in a charity vaudeville performance. This opens up a new field of work for muscular Christians.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. "Dr." Dowse, the alleged divine healer of Chicago, is about to locate a new Zion in the vicinity of Waikanae. The Waikanae people are a tribe shy of the enterprise, and no wonder. Such Zions as have been planted in this country hitherto have not been precisely hotbeds of spirituality.

Boston Transcript. Fourteen American missionaries in Turkey have sent to a United States senator a petition asking that gambling be prohibited in the District of Columbia and the territories. This proves that foreign missionaries do not necessarily regard their own country as beyond the need of reforming and civilizing influence; also that they find time in distant parts to consider the local needs of the home land.

Brooklyn Eagle. Dr. Talmage, who, of course, knows all about everything, in speaking of matters which will follow the day of judgment, says: "Then our ruined planet will begin to smoke, and the mountains will smoke and the valleys will smoke and the seas will smoke and the cities will smoke and the five continents will smoke." One can only hope they will use good tobacco. But of that the doctor can be no judge, for he does not smoke here, except with his own eloquence, and, we trust, he will not smoke hereafter.

Indianapolis News. It was announced in the dispatches the other day that the pope had "designated" his successor. Of course this is something that the pope cannot do. His successor will be elected after some pope has been elected—that is, by the college of cardinals. And the probability is that any effort to prevent the election of the pope's successor to control the succession would simply result in making the choice of his candidate impossible, and this, not because Leo is not trusted and loved, but because the cardinals are extremely jealous of their own independence.

Springfield Republican. Rev. Dr. Snymer Strong of Chicago caused a sensation the other day by telling a congregation that the peace sentiment is not nearly so strong in the United States as it was sixty years ago, and that the ministers of the gospel have been foremost in urging the nation into its present course of force and blood. He declared in effect that to call such a nation Christian was the basest hypocrisy. The reports say that when the meeting broke up the people remained in groups to discuss the sermon, and about the only sentiment expressed was that it was timely and true.

Buffalo Express. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Episcopal church in New York said in his sermon on Sunday: "From the echoes I hear from other places and from cries of joy on the lips of the clergy, which I have been conscious, I feel that the clergy, moved by the stirring interest of the times, have a tendency to lay down the law to their people on secular matters. They are inclined to instruct the lawyer about his cases, the financier about the policy of his bank, to enter the labor union where men are struggling with the problems of bettering their own condition and say 'do this' and 'do that,' to sweeping judgments on the Philippine question and the Boer war. If I err in this way I pray to be delivered from it." This is a manly and a modest man.

TALL FIGURES TALK.

Nearly \$100,000,000 a year is paid by the inhabitants of the United States for coffee. Customs receipts in the fiscal year amounted to \$15,000,000, or \$2,000,000 more than the estimate.

The business of the country, as recorded by the clearing houses last year, was \$93,000,000,000, or nearly \$100,000,000,000.

The wealth of the United States in its present year of grace is \$100,000,000,000, according to one estimating expert at Washington.

Citizens of St. Louis classified as employees to the number of 7,251 have subscribed to the St. Louis fair \$243,550, an average of \$34 for each subscriber.

Another good result of prosperous times is the great falling off of the late year's estimates, the aggregate in the United States being \$2,215,373—the smallest for years.

The value of the gold melted down annually in this country by jewelers, dentists, etc., has been estimated at \$1,500,000, but this is now believed to be far too small, and that the amount really runs up to \$10,000,000 annually. During the last twenty years some \$200,000,000 of the world's gold production has disappeared from sight in an unaccountable manner, and the natural supposition is that it has been used in the arts.

The millers of the United States during their banner record in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The total exportation of flour was over 18,000,000 barrels, representing over 80,000,000 bushels of wheat. This growth in the exportation of flour was noted with peculiar satisfaction in the face of a reduced demand abroad for raw breadstuffs—wheat, corn, rye, oatmeal and oatmeal—as the work required in the transition from wheat to flour proved an advantage to American labor and American enterprisers. The most strongly marked growth in export shipments was toward the Orient, but more than 10,000,000 barrels were sent to the United Kingdom.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Richard Molineux has a good prospect of dying of old age before a verdict is returned.

The frequent attacks of the British on the laagers of the Boers are due to the belief that it is "half and half" disguised.

Mrs. Aginaldo had to come in. She was in the predicament of the stout boy above and captured his clothes while swimming. Uncle Sam had the lady's wardrobe.

Two amiable Indiana boys generously provided the booze wherever their obnoxious stepfather kindly drank himself into a groove. Now they are warring over the spoil.

The khedive of Egypt manages to keep the wolf from his door with a salary of \$500,000 a year and perquisites. An ungrateful American might be induced to exile himself on like terms.

Chicago cruelly rules it into St. Louis by promising to certify the town to be a bad place with a flood of sewage. The proposition is a tough one. And St. Louis must hold their collective noses while the proposition moves by.

There is little hope that the Congressional Record will contain any more statistics, antique stories and eulogies, with paraphrases of the authors in the act of delivery. Any old picture will do to give it a dash of color.

Looking back over the World's fair period Chicago hotelkeepers affect an air of importance in the proposition of their professional brothers in Paris to charge \$5 a day for unfurnished rooms. Chicago neglected to patent the graft.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes in a financial column that the amiable and affable Judge Gould's head push of the Salt Lake Tribune, as a man "as solemn as a sphinx, as unrelenting as death and as cold as a dog's nose." The Bostonian must have caught the judge in one of his Chomok club moods.