

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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Smyth is diplomatic. He is also devilishly shrewd and cunning.

Just wait till ground hog day and see whether the weather man has finished his winter's work or not.

The Kentucky method of settling election disputes will never become popular in any part of the United States.

The telephone line between the railway offices and that of Secretary of State Porter is evidently grounded.

People in Europe should not be misled when reading the political news from Kentucky into the idea that the state is in South America.

The framing of a city levee ordinance is always a ticklish job, but it is more so on the eve of a city election at which every other member of the city council wants to be re-commissioned.

It is reported that General Buller has discovered the key to the road to Ladysmith. The general impression was that the key had been deposited in the bottom of some deep well and the well filled up.

The school board wants a 4-mill levy this year, an increase of a whole mill, or 33-1/3 per cent over last year.

Smyth is diplomatic.—World-Herald. Yes, indeed, Attorney General Smyth is as diplomatic as Talleyrand, who acted upon the principle that language was given to man in order that he may be able to conceal his thoughts.

As might have been expected, the do-nothing secretaries of the useless State Board of Transportation have come off victorious in the conflict with the defunct candidate for U. S. S., who had issued an edict through the secretary of state to have them beheaded.

The proposed Pacific cable to Manila will cost only \$10,000,000. There should be no trouble finding men with such trifling amounts as that who would be willing to lay it, provided, of course, the government guarantees big interest on the investment.

The government has started on a search for \$300,000,000 gold coin said to have disappeared from circulation since 1870. Plenty of people in the country are perfectly willing to be searched for any of the missing coin on the percentage plan of salvage.

Joe Koutsky, who was one of John L. Webster's preferred candidates for the legislature two years ago, has been rewarded for knifing the republican ticket by an appointment in the office of the democratic clerk of the district court. This is another straw for the unpatriotic league.

Milton Park should not address such pointed questions to Mr. Bryan regarding his attitude toward the populists. He should know that Bryan is too busy talking on other subjects to waste time with the middle-of-the-road element. It is all he can do to keep the fusion faction of the populist party satisfied.

The Illinois anti-trust law has been declared unconstitutional, but the Nebraska law still stands solidly on the statute books. Since a popocratic attorney general has been the state's prosecuting officer, however, the law has not gotten near enough to the point of enforcement to stand any great strain.

Congressman Mercer will remain as the representative from Nebraska on the republican national congressional committee. That was a foregone conclusion. Turn about is fair play, however, and Mr. Mercer may be expected to return the compliment by exerting his influence to have Senator Thurston retained as Nebraska's representative on the republican national committee.

RYAN AND THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan's discussion of trusts does not appear to be making a particularly favorable impression upon the minds of intelligent people in the east. If we may judge from the comments of some newspapers opposed to trusts, the Philadelphia Record observes that while Mr. Bryan "vehemently and vaguely denounces the industrial monopolies, he has never made one suggestion of any practical utility for restraining the abuses practiced by trust combinations."

Another paper that is not friendly to the trusts, the Brooklyn Eagle, says of Mr. Bryan's suggestion that there should be a national licensing of trusts: "He would require all trusts or corporations to have a license from the national government, if they would do business in any state other than the one in which they are incorporated. This is as simple as the destruction of free trade between the states, or as the conversion of the federal government into a stupendous industrial monopoly, stifling competition and interfering with the rights of labor and of capital, at will, under restrictions which could be made more prohibitive than the stiffest tariff of which the stoutest protectionist ever dreamed."

The obvious fact is that this problem is much too broad and deep and complex for the free silver champion. It involves practical and economic conditions which as yet he does not comprehend. He is quite at sea in regard to it. Perhaps in the course of time, with careful study, he may be able to devise a practical remedy for trust evils, but he has shown that he is not now qualified to do so. He can invent against the combinations in endless "rhetorical rignarole," but this will not affect them, neither will it enlighten the public as to what is required to obtain relief from trust exactions. What is needed is a practical, attainable remedy—something that can be made effective—and Mr. Bryan has not yet suggested this. Perhaps he is endeavoring to devise such a remedy. It is hardly conceivable that he is fully satisfied with what he has already proposed, though he may not quite realize how crude and impracticable it is. But he must have an intelligent and practical solution of the trust problem if he expects that to be a vote-getting issue in the coming campaign. The people want something more effective than denunciation of the trusts, however vehement that may be.

THE CASE OF PUERTO RICO.

In the opinion of the republican members of the house ways and means committee the island of Puerto Rico is not an integral part of the United States and therefore that the provision of the constitution which requires that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States does not apply to that island. If this view shall be sustained by congress tariff duties may be levied on imports into this country from Puerto Rico and our exports to that island will pay duties there, the proposition being to make these somewhat less than the existing duties.

The president in his annual message recommended that free trade be established between Puerto Rico and the United States, but the agitation of American interests against this, together with the fact that it would create a precedent for other possessions that might prove embarrassing, produced a change of sentiment the expression of which is contained in the opinion of the republicans of the ways and means committee, the chairman of which had introduced a bill granting free trade to Puerto Rico.

It is probable that the house will sustain this view and the senate may also concur, though it will meet with opposition on the ground that it would necessitate a colonial system, which in the judgment of many cannot be established without disregarding the constitution. It is a question of far-reaching importance.

TOO MUCH EQUIPMENT.

The British forces in South Africa appear to be handicapped by an excess of equipment. Lord Roberts is said to have pointed out to the government that Buller has with him an immense transport train, carrying his ammunition and supplies, which interferes with the mobility of his army.

This will be understood, at least by military men, when it is stated that each battalion has with it fourteen wagons, of which nine require teams capable of moving 4,000 pounds in all. Therefore as a mere camp equipage General Warren had a train of between 400 and 500 wagons, added to the regiments' wagons, the brigade and staff complement. The supply of commissary is on the same lavish scale and this expedition, which called for a swift march, had a train, according to one dispatch, amounting in all to 3,000 wagons. Undoubtedly this is well for the health and comfort of the army, but it necessarily requires a sacrifice of mobility and most experienced soldiers will probably agree that in war, in the

long run, it is better to risk disease than by over-provision to insure the delays which lead to the failure of a campaign.

There appears to be no doubt that one of the mistakes of General Buller has been over-equipment, which retarded his advance and interfered with the mobility of his forces, though this by no means explains his failure. The Boers have a very decided advantage of the British in this respect. Their equipment is not cumbersome and does not interfere with their movements. It is to be inferred from the statement of Lord Roberts that in the campaign which he is understood to be organizing the equipment will be only what is absolutely necessary and doubtless Buller will be required to considerably reduce that of his forces. This is not the only lesson which these veterans in warfare against inferior troops will have to learn in South Africa.

PLAIN TALK WITH BROADWELL.

Ever since the election it has been a report that the refusal of Allyn Frank to abide by the law requiring the clerk of the district court to account for the fees of the office and pay into the treasury all in excess of \$5,000 a year was really inspired by and in the interest of his successor, Mr. Broadwell. Those reports are now given substantial foundation by the appearance in court to contest the law of lawyers known to be political representatives of Clerk Broadwell and who can look to nobody else for their pay. In other words, it is manifest that the technical flaws which Allyn Frank pretends to have discovered in the law are being trumped up in order to enable Mr. Broadwell to appropriate all the fees of the office, running up into the tens of thousands of dollars.

The Bee has no quarrel with Mr. Broadwell and will have none so long as he lives up to the law and conducts his office efficiently. But it serves no purpose in the name of the taxpayers that any attempt on his part to re-open the way for the scandals that have grown out of the fee system in that office will be resented and react upon whoever is responsible.

Allyn Frank may claim that he was elected for four years, with the expectation of pocketing all the money he could lay his hands on over and above the cost of running the office. He distributed thousands of dollars in boodle to prevent two successive legislatures from changing the law. But Mr. Broadwell has no such excuse, because he was elected district court clerk knowing that the income was limited to \$5,000 a year, and he could not have been elected had anyone even suspected that he would enter the office with the intention of overthrowing the law and grabbing for all he could.

Mr. Broadwell should remember that \$5,000 is the highest salary paid to any officer in the state; that it is double the salary paid the governor and double that paid the justices of the supreme court and the district judges. If he is not satisfied with \$5,000 a year he should resign. If he persists successfully in the attempt to nullify the law, the issue will be made for him in the coming campaign to put him on a level with the district judges at a salary of \$2,500 a year, and every candidate for the legislature will be put on record in advance to vote for a bill that will have no flaws in it.

The taxpayers of Douglas county will not stand for any more \$30,000-a-year boodle distributing offices.

Attorney General Smyth announces with a grand flourish of trumpets that he will at once begin suits for damages against the various railroads operating in Nebraska for violation of the order of the State Board of Transportation establishing carloads as the standard for freight charges on the shipment of live stock. This order was issued two years ago, but was allowed to remain a dead letter by the do-nothing Board of Transportation, of which Smyth is a member, and the railroad officials positively deny ever having received official notice that such an order had been passed. Of course the diplomatic attorney general knows that his proposed damage suit will come to nothing, but it affords the diplomat an opportunity for a grandstand play while he is marking time and standing up bravely for the three high-salaried do-nothing secretaries.

If the business agent of the Waiters' union has any more cards up his sleeve than the raising of the license on lunch wagons he had better keep them up his sleeve. There is such a thing as over-doing things. The 10-cent restaurants may serve poor meals with cracked dishes and rusty knives. Their 10-cent meals may cost them 9 cents, or for that matter may be gotten up without profit, but that would not justify their suppression by special taxation. There is room for cheap restaurants in every town like Omaha because there are poor people in it who cannot afford to pay for napkins and finger-bowls. These people are entitled to live without begging, and the resorts that feed them are as much entitled to exist as those that serve up roast turkey, terrapin and champagne dinners.

Popocratic plotters, who had anticipated a chance to secure a berth as secretary of the State Board of Transportation on the strength of Secretary Porter's move to discharge the present incumbents, now realize the futility of banking on that hope. The members of the board could not discharge the secretaries without at the same time passing judgment on themselves, as they are responsible for the acts, or failure to act, of their subordinates.

Hard-up Oriental nations, like embarrassed Montana legislators, are an easy mark for countries which desire to get them under their thumb. Russia has been trying by all sorts of blandishments to secure a foothold in Persia, but failed until the latter country wanted a loan while England was too busy to make it. The ascendancy of

Russia in Persia is likely to be a costly bit of diplomacy for the English, as it gives its standing enemy in the east a perch on the Persian gulf and up to the very door of India.

Nebraska democrats will hold their state convention to endorse Bryan for president March 10. This is the earliest convention to be held in the national campaign, because Bryan wants to start out with his home state as the tramp card against all comers. McKinley does not have to force Ohio into the front line to boom his candidacy, because he is practically renominated already by acclamation and the Philadelphia convention is to be simply a ratification meeting.

Every Old Thing Goes.

The lack of stability in democratic leadership is evidenced by the fact that the party is disposed to hitch onto every old issue that turns up.

Was Fever Growing.

Rumors about a possible conflict between Japan and Russia are becoming numerous enough to cause anxiety. People have learned in recent years that war can happen.

Marvelous Military Hindsight.

The apparent excuse that Buller offers for the abandonment of Spionkop is that no spring rains had yet set in, and the roads were boulders. What is to be said of the intelligence of a general who expected to find fountains in a great heap of loose stones!

Tools to Kill or Cure.

American inventions adopted by foreign armies have included weapons of destruction, and the British army is to be supplied with an American device for sterilizing water, and an American style of ventilated hospital tent used by the United States army medical department. Our inventors cure as well as kill.

Jersey Perpetrates a Joke.

New Jersey's legislative resolution extending the term of the state to Bryan was referred to the committee on public health, which his political doctoring was no doubt thought to imperil. The reference has the outward seeming of a joke, but in New Jersey that is sometimes the case with procedures of the most serious intention.

Influence at Washington.

The Navy department is endeavoring to secure the appropriation of money to build a small plant for the manufacture of powder, but the Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that it is not likely to be successful because the powder manufacturers want to make all the powder used by the government. Some such reason as this is alleged against a good many measures. The people favor postal savings banks, but, although every republican postmaster general since Cleveland has favored them, there is no prospect of their immediate adoption. The private savings banks are opposed. Again the parcels past is urged by Postmaster General Smith. The price of the country is almost entirely in favor of it. The experience of other nations proves its success. But there will be no parcels post, according to the Washington correspondent. The secret is that the express companies oppose it. It would seem to be about time that the people had an influence at Washington. And, perhaps, they may have more than they are credited with.

Mothers Are Forgotten.

We read a great deal of late about the forgotten man. There is a forgotten woman—the English mother. Who has given her a fair hearing? Who has given her a best if not of the bravest of English mothers' husbands and sons are falling in South Africa? Conceive of the slow torture to which they are subjected. Only slowly comes news from the front. First that a battle is lost, with says the general commanding, "I fear considerable loss." Later the worst is confirmed, still without details to lift the pall of uncertainty. Then, at last, the names of the killed and wounded, but with a number of missing to keep the heart aching. That the worst has still not been heard. There are thousands of these mothers, sisters and sweethearts in England, and among the Boers as well. They are silent. They make their mourn in private, while the British government, with its 100,000 men in England and the colonies, to spread the anguish, to make more universal the uncertainty, to bring yet more sorrow into homes where as yet they suffer only in sympathy with their stricken neighbors.

DOG IN THE MANGER.

Canada Improves Its Opportunities to Take Advantage of the Situation. Philadelphia Post. If Canada is to take advantage of Great Britain's imperial necessities and in exchange for a handful of troops sent to South Africa is to exact an anti-American policy from the British government at its own expense, the United States puts its foot down and firmly. We have stood the dog-in-the-manger method of Canada all too long. Whenever the United States and the imperial British government were about to come to any agreement Canada intruded its evil work to defeat the high purposes of both countries. The amity and comity of 1898 might have been ours and England's years ago were it not that the Canadian politician was contrary-minded. Even the high commission of 1899 was unable to let the great country of 1898 fight its negotiations, since Canada set its face against agreement, and won another barren victory after the narrow fashion of the past.

The solution of the problem of British preference, having yielded such a return to the Boer war gave a new twist to the situation, it can be imagined how eagerly the Canadian leaders view the present moment as their hey-day. The new imperial entanglements, the hysteria of imperial desire, give them the long-sought opportunity to have a disturbing and influencing finger in all negotiations with the United States. They naturally argue that if they achieved such success in the past, when the mother country, supreme in its splendid isolation, had no compensatory favors from its colonies, how much the more susceptible will be the government of today. Under heavy obligations to the Dominion, the British ministry, as Ottawa says, will bend its unwavering ear to the Canadian cry, either in the matter of Alaska or the great issue of Nicaragua and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. And it can easily be imagined that Ottawa believes its voice today is final, determinative.

All this is very nice, but it involves the ignoring of the United States. In these issues we have something to say. And it is altogether likely that Great Britain will learn that the United States will stand the dog-in-the-manger policy of Canada up to a certain point, and then call for a more friendly and the long-sought opportunity to have a disturbing and influencing finger in all negotiations with the United States. They naturally argue that if they achieved such success in the past, when the mother country, supreme in its splendid isolation, had no compensatory favors from its colonies, how much the more susceptible will be the government of today. Under heavy obligations to the Dominion, the British ministry, as Ottawa says, will bend its unwavering ear to the Canadian cry, either in the matter of Alaska or the great issue of Nicaragua and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. And it can easily be imagined that Ottawa believes its voice today is final, determinative.

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THE LION IN AFRICA.

Features of the Boer War Overlooked by the Censor. Reports of a shortage of provisions and ammunition in the Boer army, frequently noted in dispatches from British sources, may be taken with a grain of salt. There is abundant evidence to show that both the magazines and the larders of the republics are well stocked for the present emergency. Interviews with exporters of foodstuffs in New York City, published in the Evening Post, show that these firms have shipped to the Transvaal enormous quantities of canned meats and jerked beef (bull-tongue). During 1900 shipments of flour to Delagoa bay were doubled. One firm shipped 300,000 sacks and another sent 50,000 sacks a month. Shipments of cracked corn—degerminated, which under the name of samp became a favorite Boer dish, have been sent from New York. One exporter declares that the food warehouses of the two republics have been packed with thousands of tons of staples drawn from American and Australian markets. In securing an abundance of ammunition the republics displayed similar foresight. The London Mail states they have a supply sufficient for a ten-year war. Much of it was made in Germany, some was secured in England, but most of it was made at the government works near Pretoria. All these preparations were made since the Jameson raid five years ago. The supply of rifle ammunition amounts to 35,000,000 rounds, double the amount used in the Franco-Prussian war. The quantity of ammunition stored in the Transvaal, says the London Mail, "is absolutely colossal."

Edge in Easton, the Kansas City newspaper man whose alleged capture by the Boers caused a mild sensation two months ago, has reached Paris on his return. In a dispatch to the New York Journal he says he was not captured at all. He went into the Boer camp to see the Boers, and was treated well. He was with the burghers at the battle of Colenso, but could not get a word about it over the British cables. Regarding the campaign, he says: "It is not correct to say that the Boers have made many a defeat in the campaign. The Boers have been outnumbered by the English in every campaign. At the battle of Belmont the British were in a ridiculous majority, England had the flower of its army fairly and squarely beaten. Regiment after regiment was defeated through the fog before the Boers. The British there deserted two trainloads of provisions and one of ammunition. The officers left even their secret documents and plan of campaign. These I have seen, and they show that the English have been defeated in the campaign. The Boers are given, with the places where foodstuffs are stored and where fresh water is to be had." Respecting the spirit of the Boer soldier he says: "They are determined that their country shall be free. England cannot march troops into South Africa to subjugate them. Why? Because the Boers are fighting for everything a man holds dear. They are fighting against a machine soldier. I have seen General Joubert's wife load his gun for him; I have seen grandfather, son and grandson fight side by side. The Boer soldier is fighting for a prize worth winning; Tommy Atkins is fighting for a shilling a day. Hence the difference."

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

Steadily Advancing into the Markets of the World. Philadelphia North American. A great deal is heard about the success of the English in driving Americans out of the markets of the world, and yet when statistics are submitted it is shown that the Yankee is holding his own. The last year's records of our exports and imports indicate very clearly that we are doing a very extensive and profitable business with the world generally, and if there is any portion of the world's trade in which we do not get our fair share it is in South America, where political causes have operated against us to some extent, and the difficulty of transportation a great deal more. The discussion of the "open door" in relation to China has shown that in that quarter of the globe we are the foremost dealers. The China trade has been carefully looked after by Americans for a century. The New England shipowners found that a profitable trade long ago, and the foundations of many of the New England fortunes were laid by the hardy skippers who made the long voyages to the Orient where our country was young, but full of enterprise.

Russia has also been a country where the exploitation of American productions has been uniformly successful. A Baltimore man was the pioneer railroad contractor in Russia, and ever since that nation has shown a decided preference for American artisans and American manufacturers. According to the statements of United States Consul Smith of Moscow, American capital to the extent of \$6,000,000 will soon be invested in Russia for manufacturing purposes, and the ultimate expenditure in that direction will reach \$15,000,000. The Westinghouse company contemplates the expenditure of \$2,000,000 in St. Petersburg within a year, and a pump company will spend as much more in the erection of a plant in Moscow. A few years ago a Delaware pipe manufacturing company shipped a large plant to Russia, and also provided the workmen to manage it; and everywhere in the empire when the products of American mills have come into competition with the products of England or Germany they have invariably supplanted them. Those who saw the French and German agricultural exhibits at the Export exposition a few months ago need not be told why this has occurred. The foreign machinery is clumsy and unwieldy and in every way inferior to the products of the American manufacturer, and although at the first there was a preference for the heavier machinery in the belief that it was more durable, this preference has been removed in actual competition, and the American goods have had the lead.

We still have something to learn, however, from our competitors in Europe, and that is in the line of preparing for foreign competition. It is lamented by consultants in various countries in which efforts are being made to introduce American wares that our greatest drawback comes from carelessness in packing and that in consequence a great many articles that are in demand abroad at their destination in such a damaged condition as to be practically worthless. This carelessness or ignorance may be easily remedied, and once this is accomplished Americans need have nothing to fear.

BURDEN OF PENSIONS.

Load Under Which Any European Nation Would Stagger. Boston Post. The statement sent in to the United States senate by Commissioner Evans in answer to the inquiry of Senator Gallinger regarding the number of pensioners now borne on the rolls shows an aggregate of 690,828. Of these there are 25,000 from the earlier wars of the republic, an even 300, as reported last June, from the Spanish war, and 965,254 from the war of the rebellion.

It is interesting to compare our pension army with the standing armies of the great military powers of Europe. There is not a European nation that maintains a force equal in number to our army of pensioners, and very few of them reach it when on a war footing. Russia, with its standing army of 693,188, comes the nearest; even Germany has only 587,583. Yet the reason assigned for the fear for calling the pension conference last year with thousands of men standing by industry from what he styled the crushing burden of European armaments.

When we further consider the comparative cost of our pension army to that of the standing armies of Europe, the contrast is yet more vivid. There is not a European nation whose army budget rose last year to the figure of \$139,482,696, which the United States paid out in pensions, with the addition of \$18,847,774 for expenses of disbursement. The maintenance of the American people in carrying burdens under which any European nation would stagger could have no finer illustration. And it is a growing burden. Claims on account of the Spanish war are already filed that bring the pension roll above the million mark, and these, together with the claims from the Philippine war, have hardly begun to come in yet.

There is another interesting feature of the pension business, and this is its permanency. There are today carried on the pension rolls 1,000,000 men, and just about 2,000 from the war of 1812. There is every reason to expect, in view of these facts, that the twenty-first century will see widows of veterans of the civil war drawing pensions, and the procession of pensioners will be a Philippine war stretches out into the annals of the future indefinitely.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Cause of Great Britain Just and Should Be Upheld. A correspondent at Kearney, Neb., asks for information concerning the views of the opinion attributed to Captain A. T. Mahan, a retired American naval officer, on the South African war. The letter, which appeared in the New York Times of the 22d inst., was not wired to the west, but was cabled to England by the press of London. Captain Mahan criticizes and condemns as unjust the laws of the Transvaal republic restricting the franchise to natives and denying the outlanders active participation in the government. He says:

"When the population now known as the Uitlanders were encouraged by the Boer government to enter the Transvaal and to develop the gold fields the period for naturalization, fixed by the law of 1852, was five years, but before the time came that the new-comers could avail themselves of this right the law was in 1890, changed, the period being extended to fourteen years, with further restrictions of method which made the franchise still more illusory. Whether this was strictly ex post facto legislation I am not lawyer enough to know, but it is clearly a violation of fair dealing and is wholly characteristic.

"May I suggest to our citizens generally, and to the Boer sympathizers especially, the inadvisability of public meetings on this question. There are very many among us, myself certainly one, who feel as strongly in favor of Great Britain as others do of its opponents. Let us all be careful not to provoke one another by immoderate expressions of opinion, to which public meetings tend. These on one side provoke retaliation on the other; they do not do right the law was in 1890, changed, the period being extended to fourteen years, with further restrictions of method which made the franchise still more illusory. Whether this was strictly ex post facto legislation I am not lawyer enough to know, but it is clearly a violation of fair dealing and is wholly characteristic.

"I have seen General Joubert's wife load his gun for him; I have seen grandfather, son and grandson fight side by side. The Boer soldier is fighting for a prize worth winning; Tommy Atkins is fighting for a shilling a day. Hence the difference."

The master mind directing the Boer campaign is said to be a Frenchman, Colonel George de Villebois Mareuil. At least, he is recognized by the official paper of the Transvaal government, the Volksstem, as the winner of the battle of Colenso and was publicly thanked for the victory. Mareuil is the son of an ancient Breton family, and about 50 years old. As a lieutenant he served through the Franco-Prussian war and served gradually until he was commander of one of the huge regiments of the famous Legion, one of the finest fighting bodies belonging to any modern army. A couple of years ago, being passed over by General Buller for his advancement to the grade of general of brigade, he threw up his commission in a huff. Through Dr. Leyds he was provided with an agreement, under which on arrival at Pretoria he was gazetted to the rank of lieutenant-general—a grade which, in the French army (upon which the staff of the Transvaal forces are modeled), ranks with that of general in the English service.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL STANTON.

Fighting Paymaster Who Has Passed On Leaves Countless Friends. W. E. Amin in the Arizona Republican. Announcement of the death of General T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., retired, late paymaster of the army, will be sorrowful news to many old-time friends in Arizona as well as throughout the entire country. There are few living officers of the army who had so many who knew him and admired him and few who preceded him in the beyond whose loss will be more deeply felt by those who remain.

General Stanton entered the army as a private in April, 1861, at the first call for volunteers. A year later he raised a company in Iowa and joined the army of the west. In 1862 he was appointed a paymaster of volunteers, was transferred to the regular establishment, and in 1863 rose to the rank of major. For many years he was in the Indian service, and during the entire Spanish-American war and retiring for age less than a year ago.

Through the southwest and the northwest Thaddeus H. Stanton was known as the fighting paymaster. For many years he was one of General Crook's warmest friends and ablest aides. He was with him in Arizona in the early '70's, in the days of storm and stress when this territory was the "bloody ground" of the frontier. He was with him in the northwest during the campaign against the Sioux and Cheyennes, leading the Indian scouts in the most desperate engagements of 1876-1877. There was no bolder, braver or abler officer under Crook's command than this big, broad, genial, modest staff officer who always hunted instead of evading duty and whose

only anxiety was that he would not be permitted to do not only his own work, but that of two or three others in addition. The case in Washington in 1893, with the well-earned rank of brigadier general. Within less than three years he found himself called to reorganize the pay corps, to instruct volunteer appointments and to provide for the payment of 250,000 men in two months. The efficiency of his department was marveled at, and his head received the personal thanks of the president and secretary of war for the results of his great experience and his untiring efforts. General Stanton left the War department last spring with a chorus of official compliments following him to his well-earned retirement.

There was a side of this dead man's character not so universally known as was his rank. He had worked his way at the printer's case to an education before as a boy he joined John Brown's little band at Lawrence, Kan. He cultivated a keen literary taste during the war, and his private library was one of the most carefully selected and studiously read of that of any officer in the army. He was a most interesting writer upon political and literary topics and a delightful conversationalist when among intimate friends. More than that, he was a sturdy patriot, an unflinching American, a lover of his country, an unwavering advocate of what he deemed best for the preservation of the republic and the expansion and development of the great west, a kind and generous head of a family and a greatly beloved friend.

He will be much missed by those who knew him best. A genuine, honorable, high-minded man passes away with his transition, an honored, experienced and brave officer of the army leaves the rolls. But more than that, to hundreds of his friends throughout the west a genial, generous and affectionate heart has ceased to beat and memory marks the place of a man who never will be forgotten pleasant association.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Prairie fires are raging in Chicago. St. Louis is anxious, repeating the slogan of Chicago: "Boll it."

Tommy Atkins has acquired considerable respect for loaded kops. Reports from Frankfort cast serious doubt on the ability of Kentuckians to govern themselves.

Booker T. Washburn would like to break into the democratic tent. To a man of his build, crawling under the canvas would be undignified, if not difficult.

The people of Samoa appear to be still cherishing the absurd notion that they have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without asking anybody else about it.

Senator Beveridge is most popular with the newspaper men of Washington. He is "easy to get at" almost any time, and, unlike some of the senators, always sees the reporters himself, instead of trusting to his private secretary.

Speaker Henderson has adopted a new form for calling the house to order. The old ones were: "Gentlemen will please refrain from conversation," or "Gentlemen will please take their seats." Mr. Henderson says: "In order that the public business may go forward," etc.

PLUCKED FOR FUN.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "General Buller's silence was ominous." "You mean ominous?" "You mean ominous?"

Chicago Post: "What was the date of your marriage?" asked the friend of her childhood of a South African lady. "Which one?" inquired the emotional actress.

Philadelphia North American: "The president is not getting all the sympathy in that South African affair." "Yes, but they are giving the British all the bullets."—General Buller.

Indianapolis Journal: "Kruger quotes Scripture as being a Hindu." "What's that for?" "He wants the British to know he already has a Bible."

Detroit Journal: "They are rich beyond the dreams of avarice, I am told." "Barley beyond, and that is all."

Chicago Record: "Didn't you send any of your chickens to the poultry show?" "No; I've noticed that when a hen acquires a reputation for fertility she gets too stuck up to lay eggs."

Detroit Free Press: "David, what did that palmist say about your characteristics?" "My characteristics? When she looked at my hand she said it was a burning shame the way you made me carry coal."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Wonder what this Spionkop means in English?" "Spion cop? Rubbernecking a policeman, isn't it?"

Washington Star: "What made you make that long argument before congress?" asked the friend. "Why?" answered the man who failed to qualify. "I felt my duty to do so, as long as I drew a congressional salary all the time I was in Washington I felt that I ought to give the public a speech or two for its money."

RAG-TIME RHYMES.

It is better to give than receive, Is a thing you hear people say; But the question is, if you do not receive, How can you give things away?

A little man climbed up a tree And jumped right from the top. The ground was waiting there below, And so he had to stop.

Miss Muffet sat, sat on a stool, Eating apples and elder. She was very nice, and very kind, But just for fun, She jumped and smashed the spider.

Up the road, went Jack and Jill For milk do you come. But from the way they tumbled back, We imagine they got winc.

I had a little rag doll, Her name it was Aunt Sue. Her nose was red, Her ears were pink, Her hair was very blue.

Her legs were stiff And would not bend, Her toes were all worn out. Her feet were fat, Her face was so knocked about.

She was so frightened about.