

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, George H. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Bee for the month of January, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 19	21,800
Monday, Jan. 20	19,275
Tuesday, Jan. 21	19,275
Wednesday, Jan. 22	19,275
Thursday, Jan. 23	19,275
Friday, Jan. 24	19,275
Saturday, Jan. 25	19,275
Average	19,275

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of January, A. D. 1896.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Bee for the month of January, 1896, was 19,275 copies; for February, 1896, 19,275 copies; for March, 1896, 19,275 copies; for April, 1896, 19,275 copies; for May, 1896, 19,275 copies; for June, 1896, 19,275 copies; for July, 1896, 19,275 copies; for August, 1896, 19,275 copies; for September, 1896, 19,275 copies; for October, 1896, 19,275 copies; for November, 1896, 19,275 copies; for December, 1896, 19,275 copies.
Given in before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of January, A. D. 1896.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

UNLESS the United States succeeds in annexing Canada before the close of the century, the mortgage will foreclose on that country.

The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has increased \$7,250,000. The banks now hold \$16,631,000 in excess of legal requirements.

ONE of the enthusiastic advocates of steamship subsidies is W. H. T. Hughes, president of a line of steamers, but that does not affect his patriotic devotion to "the old flag and an appropriation."

THE frequency of Mr. Cleveland's letters on the tariff indicate that he is not overwhelmed with law business, unless the Golden club is playing the role of client.

THE revival of the Chinese-American banking scheme insures another crop of financial suckers. It is not probable that Middlewick's successor will secure as large a harvest in cash as the scheming count.

THE Columbus explosion, following a similar one in Pittsburgh, furnishes a forcible illustration of the manifold uses of natural gas, particularly as a domestic elevator and promoter of higher life.

IF NEW YORK does not get the world's fair, it will console itself by feting the Prince of Wales. The dudes and anglo-manianes of Gotham will contribute dollars to entertain Albert Edward where they would not give dimes to honor the memory of Columbus.

THE reported squeeze of Old Hutch for twenty-five to forty thousand dollars will be a crumb of consolation to his numerous victims in these parts. The force of bad example extended to his employees. Two of them are now feasting on "bear" meat in Canada.

ADVOCES from the national capital assure us that the Nebraska delegation is a happy family. This is most comforting to the large and very unhappy family of deserving party workers whom the delegation has left out in the cold in the distribution of political favors.

THAT "honeymoon of harmony" which Union Pacific Attorney Thurston pictured as prevailing between the people and the railroads in Nebraska, proved as brief as it was unnatural. Governor Thayer and Attorney General Leese have filed a vigorous petition for state divorce and alimony.

IT is pretty nearly ten months since the new postoffice was located, and we are very much pleased to learn that the appraisers are to hold another meeting early in February to revise their work. While it is not yet definitely settled just when the corner stone is to be laid, we feel assured that we violate no confidence in predicting that the great structure will be completed by the middle of the twentieth century, or anno Domini 1900.

WASHINGTON'S famous camping ground at Valley Forge, consisting of one hundred and ninety acres, is to be cut up and sold in business lots. It is a matter of regret that patriotism is at such a low ebb in the rich and populous state of Pennsylvania that this spot, hallowed by the struggles and privations of the continental army during the winter of 1777, has not been preserved from the vandalism of progress and dedicated as a public park.

IF Mayor Cushing proposes to apply business principles to city affairs, his opportunity is at hand. The annual tax levy must be made on the first Tuesday in February, "by the mayor and city council." The mayor should not consent to the plans of the Dodlin combine to increase the present excessive levy. On the contrary he should insist on a reduction, and thus compel every department of the city to economize, and lighten the burdens of taxation.

NON-PARTISAN TEMPERANCE.

The course of the Women's Christian Temperance union, under the leadership of Miss Willard, has resulted, as it was expected to, in the formation of a new organization to battle for temperance on non-partisan lines. The long contest in the Women's Christian Temperance union between the advocates and opponents of partisan action culminated at the last national convention of the union in favor of the former, whereupon the Iowa members and some others seceded. During the past week a largely attended convention of women opposed to any alliance between temperance and politics was held at Cleveland, Ohio, and an organization formed whose title, the "Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union," distinctly explains its character. The resolutions unanimously adopted as the platform of the new organization affirm as a central and cardinal principle freedom from any alliance with all movements or reforms regarding which its members may hold different opinions, and particularly from politics. The right of members to their political views, or to opinions regarding moral or social reforms, is not questioned or to be interfered with, but none of these are to be allowed to effect or embarrass the one object of the organization, that of promoting Christian temperance work. Provision was made for urging the new movement upon the attention of the women of the country, and there was every indication given of an active and zealous campaign.

It is not to be doubted that the new organization will draw largely from the partisan body. It is safe to assume that a large majority of the temperance women of the country will not, when the issue is fairly presented to them, approve of any alliance between temperance and politics. When they are plainly shown, as will be done, that it is an unnatural connection, imposing the disadvantages of party limitations and thereby curbing and restricting the scope of Christian temperance work, they will very generally refuse to identify themselves with the organization which has made partisan action its central idea and cardinal purpose. But there is more than this operating to bring about the disintegration of the old organization. It is charged that its leaders are strenuously endeavoring to have it take a stand in favor of so-called Christian socialism, which if done will drive from it a very large part of those to whom its policy is still acceptable. It is by no means improbable that it will take some such course as this, for the restless and ill-advised spirits that carried it into the partisan abyss will hardly be satisfied with that.

The Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union is formed upon the lines originally adopted by the older organization and long followed with marked success. It is the only true and safe course for a temperance reform movement of this kind to pursue, and undoubtedly it is not a question of time when the new organization will supplant the older one as an effective force in Christian temperance work.

THE CASE OF GENERAL MORGAN. After the senate committee had reported, with but one dissenting vote, in favor of confirming the appointment of General T. J. Morgan as commissioner of Indian affairs, it was reasonably expected that the opposition to him would cease, or at any rate that the senate would decline to give it any further attention. Such, however, has not been the case. The attacks upon General Morgan have been kept up, with no apparent abatement in persistence or aggressiveness, and it would seem with quite as much countenance and consideration from senators as at any time since his nomination was made.

The character of this opposition has been heretofore explained. The most formidable part of it is based on the allegation that General Morgan, in making removals from the Indian school service, has discriminated against Catholics. It is not questioned that a number of the persons who were dismissed from that service are Catholics, but the commissioner asserts, and there is evidence to sustain him, that these removals were made for cause, neither religion nor politics having anything to do with them. A case upon which particular stress is laid by the opponents of General Morgan is the dismissal of P. W. Moss, superintendent of the Kaw boarding school in the Indian territory, who also acted as a sub-agent. Regarding this Mr. L. J. Miles, Indian agent at the Kaw agency, says that he found Mr. Moss inefficient and incompetent, and it was for this reason he was removed. "It has taken a large amount of clerical work already," writes the Indian agent, "to correct the errors he made in the keeping of the property account." As to the other source of opposition to General Morgan, the charges based upon his military record, they have been shown to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men to be essentially unjust, and they are moreover wholly irrelevant. The military record of General Morgan after the incident upon which the charges are based, and his promotion, made upon the recommendation of four of his regimental commanders and endorsed by General George H. Thomas, Stoneman, which the senate confirmed without a division, absolutely wipe out any previous misdeeds or indiscretions. The action of the senate in 1865 completely purged the military record of General Morgan of whatever errors or faults there were in it. The career of General Morgan in civil life has been useful and honorable. He had the best possible endorsements for the position he is occupying, and his ability to perform its duties is not now questioned.

THE Bee has deprecated the fact that a religious or denominational fight was being made against the confirmation of General Morgan. It has said that the effect would inevitably be to bring the opposing religious elements into sharper hostility and intensify their antagonisms. We do not know to what extent this is being realized, but it cannot be avoided if the denominational opposition to General Morgan is maintained.

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trained and the senate gives it countenance. That body is not the proper arena for such a contest. Its true function is simply to inquire as to the qualifications of the candidate, and if these are shown to be sufficient the duty of the senate is to confirm. Responsibility for his conduct in office rests upon the administration. General Morgan's qualifications being unquestioned, there ought to be no doubt or delay regarding his confirmation.

JINGO JOURNALISM.

In the language of the devout Moslem, "Allah be praised." Great is Omaha, but greater still is the mighty potentate whose ambassadors are in confidential relation with emperors, khedives, rajahs and princes of the blood.

Just as the bells were ringing in the new year, the American consul at Tangiers was aroused from his slumbers by scandalous reports that reverberated across the Mediterranean to Gibraltar, and caused a great deal of bellicose gossip in the American colony at Paris. But America might have remained in profound ignorance of the fact had not the special envoy of the Omaha World-Herald located in Tangiers called the full particulars on the 4th inst., for the edification of the readers of the Sunday edition.

Having undertaken to defend Consul Lewis from the vile hags of Morocco, the good work was kept up with unabated vigor, for on the 19th a "special" and exclusive "cablegram" from London informs the American people that—

Consul Lewis purchased two copies of the World-Herald.

This contribution to the treasury of the Omaha Hyphen created a commotion. To be sure twopenny of the queen's own is a trifle, but it affords conclusive evidence of widespread appreciation. Unfortunately the "special cablegram" failed to state whether the consul gave the newspaper his note or a stand off. The consul was delighted with Omaha enterprise in maintaining a bureau or washstand at the English metropolis that he poured his tale of woe into the ear of "the London representative of the World-Herald," who called on me immediately after my arrival.

On the same day the W.-H. prints a "special cablegram" from London announcing that—

The Rev. T. Dewar, Talmage, D. D. of Brooklyn, preached in this city today.

The fact that the reverend doctor did not reach London until the 23d, four days later, and did not deliver the sermon which appeared in Omaha as a "special cablegram," was not considered of sufficient moment to dim the brilliancy of the journalistic scoop.

Another "special cablegram" from Paris, January 4, contained the cheerful assurance that—

The World-Herald's correspondent called today on Lapou, the Boulangerist deputy, etc.

From this it will be seen that our distinguished contemporary maintains a numerous embassy at the leading capitals of Europe, Asia, Africa and Polynesia. Public men, not approachable to the provincial press of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and New York, gladly commune with these ambassadors and give up their plans and purposes to please the patrons of the "International Thunderer" of Omaha.

The absorbing interest awakened by the purchase of two papers in London, marks an epoch in western journalism. Only those who are born to the profession and inherit genius, nerve and generalship can successfully grasp the planet by the nape of the neck, regardless of expense, and compel monarchs and cabinet officers to cough up diplomatic and political secrets. It would not be surprising if the World-Herald commissioner invaded the home of Bismarck and compelled the iron prince to unload his plans for preserving the peace of Europe, or suddenly swooped down upon Premier Salisbury for an exclusive tip on the Portuguese raid. The court of the Romanoffs can protect itself from bilious complaints, but the palace gates swing open to the ambassadors of the Omaha W.-H. Omnipresent and irresistible, we hear them kissing the baby king of Spain, condoling with Carlos of Portugal, cajoling the sultan of Turkey, cowering in the harlem of the shah, pressing palms with the hobo of Kelat and hobnobbing with the galoot of Timbuctoo.

Nellie Bly encircled the globe in seventy-five days. The World-Herald correspondent, guided by the pen of an expert Omaha telegraph editor, can make the round in seventy-five minutes, without blushing in public or claiming credit for the bald headed impostor.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

True anti-monopoly is that principle which is opposed to unfair privileges by certain citizens of the community or nation. Individuals have gifts and they have privileges. There can be no common control of gifts. The singer Patti and the singer Nilsson may exact enormous sums for their labors, and there is no one to call them to account. But as to privileges, there is a general belief in man that those who enjoy them should have first rendered some adequate return to society.

Thus the inventor has a privilege because he has done the state a service. The reward of such a citizen, if exaggerated, creates or tends to create a private monopoly, whereby certain citizens get a share of the products of labor.

But it is certain that an anti-monopolist may be in favor of monopoly, and in this way. If the people, altogether, can do a thing so it will be done cheaper and better than any syndicate of citizens could do it, or would in human events do it, then, if monopoly be a necessary means to such an end, well and good. Thus the postoffice is a true monopoly and a worthy one. If you carry letters for a living you must put a United States postage stamp on them. So must the express company. The enterprising citizen at New York city who finds he can serve the down-town merchants faster and cheaper than the post-office can, gets clapped into jail for his enterprise. This is hard on him and hard on his enterprises, but it is in the interest of the people. Let him set to

work to remedy the greater wrong than the wrong of two-cent postage for one ounce of manuscript.

And now, as the result of a complete postal monopoly, what do the people get? They get a postage which carries on a monopoly and its benefits almost to the exclusion of the rest of the world. If you ask a man to take it from the box and carries it to the postoffice; another man handles it there; another man carries it to the train; another man handles it there; an army of men touch it in some way while it is going to New York. Finally a man puts it in a bag, ascends to the tenth story of some office building in New York and gives it to the person with whom you are in correspondence. All this for two cents. Yet every toll connected with this stupendous work is better paid than the boot-black to whom you gave such a large sum for such a small piece of work. There are no strikes in the post-office and no labor unions. If Mr. Wanamaker discovers a union he kills it off. It is monopoly carried to its furthest conclusion. But it is monopoly in the interest of the true anti-monopolist. It is an economy of labor, whereby two people are doing the same work when one might as easily accomplish it.

In the postoffice system and its economical triumphs the citizen should behold his opportunity to learn the possibilities and proper limits of monopoly by the people.

The citizen should study the post-office with a view to the extension of its principles of co-operation to other fields of public service. The safest avenues of procedure would seem to lie through the postoffice itself. The postal telegrams would naturally take precedence among needed reforms. The press should be served through the postoffice. Parcels should be delivered. Small savings might possibly be banked there although with New York as the governing factor in the financial policy of the nation, the tender of the people's currency to a hoarding administration might well be regarded with repugnance.

THE success of Nellie Bly in her trip around the earth is unquestionably very creditable to her. The undertaking required both intelligence and courage. True, the route was carefully laid out for her, she was supplied with ample means for any probable exigency, and she found everywhere an interest in the adventure which worked to her advantage. Still a cool head and a strong heart were necessary to avoid mistakes that might have caused delay and to meet without hesitation the danger by land and sea. Miss Bly has demonstrated that she is amply equipped with both. But whether there is anything of real importance in the result may be questioned. It demonstrates that the time of the imaginary trip of Phineas Fogg can be beaten, but this could have been shown just as satisfactorily by a compilation of time tables. It shows that a woman, if she have the intelligence and nerve, can make the circuit of the world quite as well as a man, and that she does not require an enormous wardrobe in order to do it, but this knowledge is of no very great value. Really, therefore, there is nothing of much consequence gained from this exploit of Nellie Bly. It may be expected however, to produce a host of imitators, and for the next year or so globe-trotting is very likely to become a mania. The fact being that Miss Bly did not make the best time possible, since she experienced one or two delays, will be an incentive to the adventurers to try beating her time, and racing around the world for records may be expected to become for a time quite common. This will be all right, though it is not clear that anything important can come of it. As to Miss Bly she has most creditably performed her task and merits all the attention and commendation she is receiving.

THE dinner given at the Union club rooms last night in honor of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, was a merited tribute to one of the most useful laborers in the field of scientific research and achievement the world has produced. The invention of the telephone was a triumph of genius which takes equal rank with the other wonderful scientific achievements which have distinguished the nineteenth century, and produced its marvellous and unprecedented progress in all material affairs. What the telegraph did in bringing into instant communication widely separated communities the telephone has accomplished between the members of such communities. It has been most signally a revolutionizing and reforming agent facilitating the operations of trade, reducing to a minimum the cost in time and labor of business and professional intercourse, and in all practical respects doing a service infinitely useful and which has come to be regarded in the larger part of the civilized world as indispensable. Besides his claim to distinction in connection with the invention and perfection of the telephone, Prof. Bell is entitled to honorable consideration for what he did in improving the methods of teaching deaf mutes, a work to which he devoted many years with results that gave him an almost world-wide fame. The dinner to Prof. Bell was a brilliant success, upon which all concerned are to be cordially congratulated.

MASSACHUSETTS banks record among the states of the union in the amount of money deposited in savings banks. Last year twenty-seven new co-operative banks were opened and twenty-five millions added to the assets of beneficiary institutions. The aggregate assets in the savings banks amount to more than three hundred and fifty millions, a sum exceeded only by New York. The laws of the state afford every safeguard for depositors. The amount of each deposit is limited to one thousand dollars, and depositors' books must be handed in at stated periods for verification with the books of the bank. State agents maintain a vigilant supervision over accounts as well as securities, and require sufficient assets to protect the depositor in case of failure. Patrons of savings banks are working people, who

can ill-afford to lose one dollar of their means. It is important therefore that every means should be employed to guard the savings of industry, and thus encourage the people in laying aside a portion of their earnings for "the rainy day." The Nebraska law is a step in that direction, but it should be vastly improved, and made to cover every possible loophole of fraud. Too much care cannot be taken by the authorities to prevent the robbery of the poor by reckless bankers.

THE new aqueduct which is being built to give New York a sufficient supply of water for all purposes is without doubt the greatest public work ever undertaken by any municipal body. It extends to the Croton river, a distance of thirty miles. The capacity of the old aqueduct is one hundred million gallons a day, an amount insufficient for the needs of the city. To meet this demand another aqueduct was undertaken, which will supply three hundred million gallons per day. For seven miles the aqueduct will have a diameter of twelve feet three inches; for the remaining twenty-three miles it will be thirteen feet seven inches. An idea of the work may be had from the fact that the tunnel ranges from fifty to one hundred and sixty feet below the surface. The original estimate of the cost was fourteen and a half millions, but it has already reached twenty millions, with at least two years' work and several important political campaigns before it.

IT is reported in the east that a company has been organized in Omaha, determined to outbid all competitors for the Alaska seal catching privilege. Evidently the drain on the paternal purse for the manufactured articles forces husbands and fathers to secure the raw material as the only escape from bankruptcy.

THE ICE WORM IN JULY.

Possibly it is the ice worm that gets away with so much of the July hunk in the front yard.

INGALLS AS HIS BOSS.

Ingalls is a daisy when he gets after the democrats.

FACTS SEEM TO BE AGAINST HIM.

It may be true, as asserted by the governor of Mississippi, that more than 800 school-houses have been built in that state in the last two years, but the latest elections make the story hard to believe.

A REDEFINITION FOR THE DEADLOCKERS.

Both republicans and democrats at Des Moines should bear in mind that corn is only 15 cents a bushel, and that it takes a number of bushels of corn to pay a week's board at Des Moines hotel prices at this juncture.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Russia has just asked for another loan, this time for \$100,000,000. The modesty of the request would be more conspicuous if Germany had not recently asked a loan almost as large. Peace is to be kept in Europe.

THE ARGUMENT IS IRRESISTIBLE.

As to the quarrel between England and Portugal everybody can see at a glance that Portugal is in the wrong. England has more men than the other. What further evidence of the justice of her cause do you want?

COLONEL HEATH'S CONGRESSIONAL BOOM.

The news from Indiana is to the effect that Colonel Perry S. Heath's congressional boom is in a robust condition. But it ought to be discouraged. What is the use of spoiling a good correspondent just to make a congressman of him?

BISHOP HARE AND THE PROHIBIT.

The fanatics of South Dakota want a prohibitory law which will prohibit the use of wine even for sacramental purposes. Bishop Hare is praying against the scheme and all with the good of the new state at heart are working against it.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN SALOONKEEPER.

A druggist of Leavenworth, Kan., states that he sold 200 flasks of whiskey in one day, and that fifty pints a day is a moderate business. Prohibition abolishes the saloon but multiplies the saloonkeeper; in fact, every man becomes his own saloonkeeper under it.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE TRUST.

England may yet find it necessary to "let up" a little on Portugal so as to prevent the republicans from upsetting the throne in the latter country. Every member of the big royal trust in Europe is vitally concerned in defending every other member against the wrath of his subjects.

THE PARADOX OF BROODERS.

A Montreal judge has decided that it is illegal to try and collect a debt anywhere but at the domicile of the debtor, and that to ask on the street for money that is due constitutes an assault. Canada must be as pleasing a place for debtors as it appears to be for defaulters and hoodlums.

POOR BUT HONEST MEN ARE BARRED OUT.

Such a contest as that between Bries and Foster in Ohio meets the definition of a governor given by the De Tocqueville, as a government where "the offices are put up at auction of auction." In such a contest a poor man and a scrupulously honest man is barred out, though he were a Webster Marcy, a Chase or Thurman.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SCHEME.

Of all the proposed "solutions" of the race problem the one that is the most utterly foolish and essentially weak is the emigration plan of Senator Butler of South Carolina. Senator Hale well characterized it as the most unattractive proposition ever heard of in our legislative history. He could, with truth, have called it the most silly.

QUITE AN APPROPRIATE.

Wouldn't there be a howl from the democratic side of the fence if some congressman should offer a resolution appropriating \$50,000 to build a statue to James G. Blaine, elected president of the United States in 1884, but not inaugurated on account of gross frauds in certain states whereby the votes actually cast for him were not counted?

THE MISCHIEF OF MILLIONAIRE SENATORS.

One of the worst mischiefs of electing millionaires to the senate as millionaires is the discouraging effect of the practice upon the intelligent and honorable political ambition. Until within a few years, and even until now in the poorer and less commercial states, especially the southern states, the senatorship has been regarded as the ultimate prize of a successful political career.

A bright young man, who "took the stump" for his party had it in his eye as the goal of his ambition. Under this system, when a senatorship became vacant it went to the member of the dominant party of whom the party was proudest and who could do it most credit and most service on the floor of the senate.

THE WINDMILL SILVER.

While the Windmill silver measure is open to some objections, there is much in it which is worthy of favor. There have been objections also to every other plan of this class which has ever been presented. All that the champions of the measure will claim for it is that it seems to be, as a whole, more satisfactory than any other method ever yet brought forward for dealing with the silver problem.

THE REAL QUESTION UNSOLVED.

Senator-elect Calvin S. Hice has been talking to a reporter, and professes to have told the successful story of the Chicago model in his mission was executed. He tells about having "seen" the legislators of securing endorsements from politicians throughout the state, and of subsidizing the newspapers, so to speak. But the real thing that people care to know is not divulged—how much did that brilliant piece of strategy cost in silver dollars? That is the burning question.

THE NEGROES AND OKLAHOMA.

The colonization movement of negroes from North and South Carolina to Oklahoma promises to be an event of more than ordinary importance. It is estimated that there are now about twenty-two thousand negroes in the new territory and that by spring there will be at least fifty thousand. Under the twenty stipulations with the Cherokee it was provided that the government might acquire or freehold land for the Cherokee strip. It has done neither, the government preferring to hold it subject to the demands of white settlers. As the Cherokees will not accept what the government offers, and what is a fair price for the land, why would it not well to revert to the treaty and fill up the strip with freedmen? It will not solve the race question in its entirety, but it will help towards the solution and will certainly relieve some of the congested sections of the south.

THE KIND OF A NAVY WE WANT.

The United States do not require any such navy as that of Great Britain. We do not aspire to be "mistress of the seas"; that is, not of any seas but our own. We have not for our neighbors a congeries of nations, each one stronger by land than ourselves, and all armed to the teeth. There is no "balance of power" which we are pledged to help maintain. We are fortified by 3,000 miles of salt water against the attacks of any power with which it is conceivable that in this country, we can be at war. We not only do not need such a fleet as England needs—or thinks she does; but, leaving national pride out of the question, national safety can be sufficiently provided for by a much smaller fleet of "sea dogs" than that which Germany, France and Russia severally maintain.

But we ought to have a few ships of war equal to any that float, ships that no other could out-build or out-maneuver, of no less tonnage than the greatest of their possible antagonists, ships that could have no need to run away, yet perfectly able to do so from the Terror or the Ajax.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Joseph Gutachow of Blair recently wrote The Bee for information as follows: How many millionaire United States senators are there, and which party has the majority? Give names and states in which they belong.

This query was referred to Frank G. Carpenter, the Washington correspondent, who replies as follows:

There are twenty-seven millionaires in the United States senate, of whom eight are democrats and nineteen are republicans. The republican senators have a higher average in their wealth than the democrats, but the poverty of the democrats largely comes from the fact that the southern states were impoverished by the war, and we have no senators at present who own their negroes by the hundred.

The richest democrat senator is Joe Brown of Georgia, who looks like a book agent made out of a broken down preacher, but who has a head packed full of brains and who has a longer slender-fingered right hand which can write a check for \$50,000,000 and get it cashed. Brock of Kentucky is worth \$1,000,000, much of it made in land speculation. Hodge of New Jersey has a superfluity of cash equal to his paucity of hair, and he could plate his bald pate with diamonds if he chose. Elatis of Louisiana has inherited \$1,000,000 and George Hearst has almost as much as Joe Brown. Henry H. Payne, the millionaire, will be succeeded by Hiram, another millionaire, and Gibson and Gorman have enough to stuff their bedchambers with greenbacks.

As to the republican senators, Stanford of California leads the list with \$100,000,000. Squire of Washington is a millionaire. Stewart of Nevada is worth a dozen times his weight in gold, and Stockbridge of Michigan is a millionaire. Among the other millionaire republican senators are Chesey of North Dakota, Evans of New York, Farwell of Illinois, John Sherman of Ohio, Eugene Hale of Maine, Frank Hancock of New York, John P. Jones of Nevada, James R. McMillan of Detroit, Preston H. Plumb of Kansas, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Edmunds of Vermont and Pettigrew of South Dakota.

WHERE JUMBO DIED.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please state in The SUNDAY BEE (1) when and where Jumbo was killed, (2) state whether The Bee first ran to Hastings the first day it was put on.

Ans.—1. Jumbo was killed in 1890 at St. Thomas, Ontario, near Kingston, on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway.
2.—It did.

STANLEY IN OMAHA.

LEAVITT, Colo., Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: A belated \$100,000 Henry M. Stanley never resided in Omaha and it was agreed by both that the editor of The Bee was to reach here in early reply to be greatly appreciated.

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