

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Bee Publishing Company

Sworn Statement of Circulation, State of Nebraska.

Table showing circulation statistics for The Bee Publishing Company for the week ending November 19, 1892.

Average circulation for October, 24,421.

Through the din of the battle we fall to hear any cry of "civil service reform."

LET Omaha's charter be revised here in Omaha by its friends not in Lincoln by its enemies.

Just let them put that tariff back on sugar. Then the dear people will find what a genuine democratic "robber-tariff" is.

IF FATHER RIBBE's prediction about the comet becomes true, star-gazing Sunday night will not be a sentimental occupation.

AFTER all our kicking against the Michigan plan we would be more presentable as a party if the whole country had adopted that plan at the late election.

THERE is a movement to divide Kansas into two states. That poor state is badly enough split now with its cranks on prohibition, woman suffrage and flat currency.

THE city hall elevators don't elevate worth a cent. Queer how some excellent business men in their private affairs become worthless business men for the public.

THESE jewelry robberies are becoming altogether too common. It is a great deal safer to run a book store in this town. But book dealers don't know how to advertise.

A FEW things that we cannot abolish by charter, but should abolish by ordinance: The smoke nuisance, the overhead wire nuisance and the extortions of the electric lighting company.

PAUL VANDELIOR's connection with an industrial alliance is a huge joke. Paul has had an aversion to labor and industry from childhood, and has not done an honest day's work since he has come to manhood's estate.

OMAHA took a day off and paid due respect to the amenities and conventionalities of Thanksgiving day, and yet her business, according to the clearing house reports, shows an increase of 22.5 per cent over the corresponding week of 1891.

THE Sioux City Journal says: "The name of John P. Irish is mentioned in connection with a cabinet position. But the trouble is Mr. Irish had intimate relations with Iowa Democrats for many years." And often declared that the Democratic party was eternally dead.

THE millers of Minnesota are still anxiously waiting for the European dealers to begin stocking up, but they continue to be disappointed in their flour exports. Last week's direct export shipments were more than 11,000 barrels less than those of the preceding week, and less flour was made last week than during any previous week in three months.

IT SEEMS that there is really a possibility now that work will be commenced on the projected Central school building this winter and that it will be built next summer. It was to have been ready for occupancy some time ago, but that does not cut any figure. Recent experience in the matter of school buildings in this city has prepared the public mind for delays.

COLORADO justice is a little slower than the Kansas kind when train robbers are concerned, but two desperadoes in the former state have just been given sixteen years each in the penitentiary for robbing a Denver Pacific train last August. One of the men, it is said, "broke down and cried like a child," which was an uncommon thing for a train robber to do.

MR. POWDERLY says the Democratic party has gone into power under false pretenses. This is natural enough, for it always did deal almost exclusively in false pretenses; but the remarkable thing about it is that such imposture should have been forgotten or condoned by a majority of the people. Judging by results, it cannot be denied that they actually believed that the party had reformed this year.

WHEN does the Board of Education propose to stop its nonsense about occupying the new quarters in the city hall? What right has the board to squander the school fund for a rented building when it is in a position to save the money by occupying quarters in a fire-proof building which the city already owns? It certainly cannot be excused by reason of the defective elevator service in the city hall when every body is compelled to deal with the Board of Education in its present quarters obliged to climb up a steep stairway.

ORGANIZING THE LEGISLATURE.

The coming legislature will be in position to render the people of Nebraska invaluable service. Composed in main of the bone and sinew of the state, its members are men ambitious to climb the ladder of fame and popularity. Most of them have never been subjected to the temptation that comes in the shape of political spoils, corporation employment or downright bribery. They scarcely realize that a man who barbers his voters or influences away for place or plume or honor forth becomes the abject tool and slave of the corporations and politicians who have bought him.

Everything depends upon the way the legislature is organized. If the speaker and clerk of the house and secretary of the senate are men of integrity, the people will have assurance that the legislature may be depended on for good work. If on the other hand the ringsters and rogues that thrive by jobbery and spoils succeed in foisting upon the legislature a set of men of their own ilk and strip the people of Nebraska can hope for nothing except another raid on the state treasury.

According to reliable advice a still hunt has been in progress ever since the day after election to recruit purchasable and vulnerable members of the legislature for the combine of 1893. Its main effort is to control the organization of the two houses by massing all the members who have strings tied to them into one bunch regardless of party and voting them for the men that will sit out all the good bills and sit in all the jobs and steals.

This program will be carried out unless the honest men of all parties form a phalanx and protect the state against the conspirators. We have confidence that the majority of the legislature is made up of incorruptible men. It is of more consequence to the people of Nebraska that the legislature shall reduce its promises to reduce taxation, abolish sinecures, overhaul corruptionists in office and afford reasonable protection to the producer against undue exactions of public carriers, than it is that any party shall triumph in its organization.

The people of Nebraska demand and have a right to expect that the scandals of former legislatures shall not be repeated; they demand fair play for every good measure and every effort at reform; they have a right to expect that the next speaker shall not mortgage himself, soul and body to the conspirators who are concocting treacherous plots to perpetrate highway robberies by the aid of the men whom the people have elected to make laws for them. Let every member of the legislature range himself from now on either with the people for good government or against the people for plunder and boodle. There can be no middle ground. There can be no paliation for voting with organized jobbery under the pretense of serving the party. Let the senatorial fight take care of itself. As far as the republican party is concerned, it can better afford to lose a senator than to destroy its future by helping to destroy good government.

A PERMANENT WAGE-EARNING CLASS.

The time is very near at hand when the sudden descent of winter will for a time put a stop to building operations and compel a suspension of the great work of street improvement in which so many men are now engaged. It is inevitable that a large number of workmen will be thrown out of work. No doubt they expect this and make allowance for it, and among the prudent ones there may be little difficulty in getting through the winter, even if the unforced idleness should continue uninterrupted until the arrival of warm weather. Many of them, perhaps most, will find something to do to prevent their pockets from becoming entirely empty, but the steady income at profitable wages will be cut off for a time.

There is food for reflection for philosophical business men and capitalists in the uncertainty and irregularity of the employment provided by public improvements and private building enterprises for a great body of wage earners in this city. Upon the wage earners Omaha merchants are in a great degree dependent, and many interests are concerned in their prosperity; and they can only truly prosper when they have constant and profitable employment. At present a very large proportion of our wage earners are those engaged in the building trades and in street improvements. They are now and always will be needed for the prosecution of such work, but a much greater productive and consuming class should be added to the population of this city by the establishment of factories. By manufacturing alone can the city become populated with wage earners who are permanent and whose employment is not subject to fluctuations by the operation of which they are made to feel that their interest in the town may be only temporary. The factory employe is much more likely to consider himself as having a stake in the prosperity and progress of the community than the working man, however skilled and valuable he may be, who does not know how soon he may be compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

This is the phase of the question to which attention is especially invited, and no business man of sound judgment will deny that it is consideration of great importance whether the growth of the permanent wage-earning element is promoted or not. It has been the experience of all cities that manufacturing enterprises by this means do more in the direction of substantial and lasting improvement than any other form of activity in which capital can be embarked. It is by this means that great communities of home owners are built up, for the idea of permanency and progressive development is always associated with manufacturing. Omaha needs more of it, and if the capital now practically idle in this city were more freely invested in industrial enterprises here it would produce results that would immediately be recognized as beneficial. A permanent wage-earning class, constantly employed, is absolutely essential to the working out of the problem of development of this western metropolis. Business men know this and freely admit it, and to a certain degree they act upon it, but more

vigorous and courageous action is needed.

CONVINCING FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Democrats of the State: I know of no better way to relieve my friends in the state of a misapprehension than to say to them, in this public manner, that I do not intend to take any part in matters of federal patronage in Nebraska during the coming administration of President-Elect Cleveland.

Omaha, Nov. 25, 1892.

Now that Dr. Miller has unloaded the burden of office brokerage and spoils distribution, it would seem to be eminently proper and timely for other democratic leaders who are sorely harassed by the hordes that hanker after the fleshpots to emulate the example set by Dr. Miller, and leave the task of distributing the loaves and fishes to Bryan, McKeighan and Kem, who will be sitting on the right and on the left of the throne of Grover for the next two years.

Who will be next to abdicate? Will it be Euclid Martin, who carried Nebraska triumphantly for the straight democracy without a scratch, or will it be Governor Boyd, who threw the 35,000 democrats to Weaver and Field, but missed his calculations of carrying the state by several thousand?

Will it be Tobo Castor, who held the bag while Boyd had the ear and purse of the national committee?

Will it be Governor Morton, who now aspires to have a substantial reward for his self-sacrificing devotion in leading a forlorn hope in the shape of a cushioned seat in the United States senate?

IMMIGRATION BY WAY OF CANADA.

The efforts recently made by the Canadian government to induce immigrants from Europe to settle in that country instead of the United States have doubtless been due to the fact that for years a great many Europeans seeking homes on this continent have passed through Canada and located in this country. In the latest quarterly report of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury department some figures are given upon this subject which have not for several years past appeared in the statistical reports of the bureau. In 1885 the government discontinued the statistics relating to immigration from Canada and Mexico, but they have now again been taken up in respect to Canada and the figures given for the past seven years, embodied together in the present quarterly report, show that the arrivals from European countries at Canadian ports, bound for the United States, were as follows: In 1885, 25,927; in 1886, 53,429; in 1887, 91,051; in 1888, 83,708; in 1889, 84,832; in 1890, 103,854; in 1891, 105,213. These figures do not include the arrivals of Canadians in this country, but only Europeans who have come through Canada. The Canadian statistics are for calendar years and therefore the immigration in the first half of 1892 cannot be given and comparison with our fiscal years is not easy. But it is to be noted that a very considerable portion of the immigrants seeking homes in the United States come by way of the Dominion.

For instance, the total number of arrivals of immigrants in the United States from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, this year, was 623,054, while the number of those arriving here by way of Canada in 1891 was 105,213. It is not surprising that after seeing so many thousands pass over their territory into the United States the Canadian people should wish to turn the tide and secure a larger share of the industrious and thrifty sons and daughters of foreign lands, who are constantly crossing the Atlantic. It is to be assumed that by far the greater part of these immigrants who land at Canadian ports are bound for the western and northwestern portion of the United States. They make citizens of a worthy class and are applying themselves zealously to the development of the boundless west. The Dominion undoubtedly needs them, but somehow it does not attract them. It has too strong a favor of Europe. These home seekers are turning their backs upon European institutions and setting their faces toward those of the United States. Nebraska is getting a good share of these people and can accommodate a great many thousand more if they are of the right sort.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM EXTENSION.

It is known that before the election President Harrison contemplated an extension of the civil service regulations so as to include the census bureau, the bureau of engraving, and perhaps some other parts of the public service to which it may be applied. It has been stated since the election that he had decided not to do this, on the ground that an outgoing administration should not do anything to restrict the patronage of its successor; and again it has been reported that he was still considering the matter and might make it his extension. The Civil Service Commission advising such a course.

Some newspapers opposed to the administration, in discussing the matter, have intimated that it would be an act of impropriety on the part of the president to take any further action in the direction of extending civil service reform. They argue that having left open as sources of patronage certain branches of the public service he should allow the question of placing them under civil service regulations to be determined by the succeeding administration. This reasoning has a measure of plausibility, but fair-minded men will concede that there is involved a question of duty and responsibility which ought not to be affected by motives of delicacy. If President Harrison believes that it is incumbent upon him, before retiring from office, to extend civil service regulations where they are not now applied, none but the spoliars of the party that will come into power a few months hence will complain if he acts upon his convictions of duty, and certainly no friend of civil service reform could reasonably find fault with his doing so. The extension of this reform is not supposed to have anything to do with party politics. It is assumed that both parties are equally favorable to it, and one of the claims put forward in certain quarters in behalf of Mr. Cleveland has been that no public man was more

heartily devoted to the reform. If this be true the president-elect could not consistently object to the present administration giving civil service regulations as wide an extension as possible.

President Harrison, it is safe to say, will be governed in this matter wholly by his sense of what the public interests require and his duty demands. He has done more than any other president to advance civil service reform, proceeding as fast as the conditions and circumstances justified, and whether he goes further or not will depend upon what he believes to be right and necessary. In any event there will be no just ground for questioning the integrity and fairness of his motives.

THE ANTI-OPTION FIGHT.

According to Washington dispatches there is promise of a hard fight over the anti-option bill at the coming session of congress. The opposition to the measure is said to be strongly organized and from the fact that many long speeches against the proposed law are said to have been prepared, it appears that its opponents have been active since the close of the last session. The bill is on the calendar of the senate and it is believed that a majority of senators feel bound to vote for it, but its enemies hope to "talk it to death."

It is to be supposed that the friends of the measure have also been active, for while they have some advantage in the situation they must appreciate the necessity of keeping their lines unbroken and being fully prepared to vigorously renew the contest whenever the bill is reached. They ought to understand, also, that if they fail to pass the measure through the present congress the chances of securing such legislation will be greatly reduced. There is small probability that the next congress will be well disposed toward legislation of this kind, and still less that the next administration would approve it.

The record of the democratic party does not warrant the expectation that it will be particularly solicitous to respond to any demand of the agricultural producers of the country, and as the most vigorous opposition to the anti-option bill comes from the cotton exchanges of the south and commercial bodies in the east whose membership is largely democratic, it will have great influence with the next congress and administration. Unless the friends of anti-option are successful in the present congress, therefore, they will continue the fight under great disadvantages.

The purpose of the proposed law is to suppress illegitimate speculation in the agricultural products of the country, and it has received the endorsement of farmers' organizations very generally. To state this is sufficient to indicate the classes who are in conflict over this measure. The producers have very strong reasons for their advocacy of an anti-option law.

ENFORCE CONTRACT PROVISIONS.

Among the most urgent abuses in our public works system is the failure to enforce contract stipulations. The Board of Public Works awards contracts for paving, sewer construction and grading. These contracts in nearly every instance contain express provisions as to the time when the work is to be completed. But the contractors never concern themselves about this condition. They begin their work months after the contract has been awarded and in some instances they have not begun work until more than a year after the work should have been completed. In some cases extensions of time have been granted under various pretexts, but in most cases they are never even asked. Such a thing as prosecuting a contractor or his bondsmen for failure to complete the work within the time limited by the contract has never been known in this city. Quite the contrary, the filling of a contract within the time specified would be like the breaking of a record.

Glaring instances of this reckless neglect on the part of the city to enforce contract obligations occur every season. Take, for instance, the contracts let last year and this year for paving St. Mary's way, Leavenworth street and Seventh street between Farnam and Harvey, or the grading of Douglas street. The contractors in each of these instances were given ample time to do their work before the inclement weather set in. But they deliberately put off the active work until the cold and stormy season.

These delays in completing public works affect not merely the city at large, but the occupants of building adjacent to the improvements are needlessly subjected to damage and inconvenience. The streets are not only made impassable, but in many instances valuable buildings are damaged and undermined excavations.

There is no excuse for such wretched conduct. No individual or corporation would suffer a contractor to ignore his obligations without enforcing a penalty for damaging delay. The city should either do business in a business way or abolish its Board of Public Works and council. What is the object of fixing a date for the completion of a pavement or a grade if it is to be optional with the contractor to take his own time and delay the work whenever he finds it difficult or more expensive to push the work.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES.

Precautions for the protection of employees in factories from accidents by which they are liable to loss of life and limb have long been demanded by the labor organizations. The terrible death of an employe of the smelting works in this city, as a result of his being caught by a revolving shaft, and on the same day the loss of an arm and probably the life of a workman in a Council Bluffs implement warehouse, are illustrations of the great importance of such precautions as will render similar casualties less frequent.

Many of the states have factory inspection laws, which are enforced with greater or less effectiveness, but in some states, one of which is Minnesota, the law is inoperative and the labor unions are demanding a remedy. In the local cases above referred to it does not ap-

pear whether there was any blame on the part of the employers or not, but in many instances lives and limbs have been lost by workmen because of the absolute unsafety of the machinery about which they were working. So far as possible such carelessness should be prevented by the enforcement of laws whose provisions could not be evaded.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

England's supremacy in India is again being threatened. Russian aggression in the Pamir and Russian intrigues in Afghanistan threaten to increase the difficulties of the central Asian problem. England, Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia are each interested in this question; and the probable course of the Muscovite is arousing much anxiety throughout Europe. Recently it was announced from St. Petersburg that Colonel Yanooff's Pamir expedition would be heard of no more if the English government should give conclusive proof of its intention to pursue a liberal policy; as in that case Russia would be certain to have all her "righteous" claims allowed, the first of which is the possession of the headwaters of the Oxus. This is equivalent to saying that if Russia should get all that she desires, she would leave England in peace. But Russia has violated both the Chinese and the Afghan frontiers; and it is not in England's power to give away what belongs to China and Afghanistan, nor is it her interest to stand by while Russia is trying to coerce them. It is no doubt true that Russia is much better prepared for a forward movement in Asia than she was at the time of the Panjdeh incident in 1885; but she is not yet prepared for the great struggle that is to decide the question of supremacy in Asia. The existing system of communication between Russia and central Asia is incomplete, although the progress made in Turkestan and the Transcaspian provinces has been very considerable. The population of Russian Central Asia is now about 7,000,000, controlled by a garrison of 40,000 strong; and as this number of troops would have to be reduced in the event of an invasion of India there would be an incentive to revolt on the part of the Turkestan tribes and the Transcaspian. One of Russia's dreams has been that if she should invade India the native population would rise against the Anglo-Saxon rulers and welcome the troops of the czar with open arms as their friends and deliverers; but she seems to have forgotten that mutiny may begin at home, and that the tribes of Persia and Turkestan might see an opportunity here for revolt the very time when Russia's ambition and earth-hunger would have led her to start her armies down what has been called the "historical slope."

The opening of the Reichenbach year has been signaled by a speech from the emperor, in which he brings the weight and authority of his name and place directly to the support of his chancellor. After declaring that there is no special occasion in the condition of Europe for alarm, he goes on in the next sentence to insist upon the necessity, the "imperative duty," of strengthening the defensive capacity of the empire.

That is to say, it is not enough that the present position of Germany should be maintained. It must be improved by the withdrawal of still more men from productive industry, and by the imposition upon that industry of a still heavier load of taxation. By way of compensation, it is promised only that, while military service is universal and compulsory, the term of it shall be reduced to the minimum compatible with military efficiency. Even so, it will be necessary to "open up new sources of revenue," and this is proposed to be done by increasing the tax upon beer and liquor and by a heavy taxation of "stock operations."

Doubtless these objects of taxation are well chosen, although the proposition that beer is a luxury would excite in many parts of Germany a lively dissent. But the effect of these repeated appeals to the German people for fresh sacrifices must be to make that practical people inquire, with renewed and sharpened interest, what they have gained by the consolidation of Germany, the victory over France, and the establishment of the empire, which has cost so many lives and have conquered Alsace and Lorraine, which after twenty years, they still hold by the tenure of conquest and no other. These provinces, held in spite of themselves as a source not of national strength, but of national weakness. As Great Britain would be stronger without Ireland, even so would Germany be stronger without these disaffected and mutinous possessions. And yet, in order to retain possession of provinces that do her immeasurably more harm than good, except from a strictly military point of view and by the strategic advantages of the frontier they furnish, the German people are compelled to undergo greater burdens than they endured before they possessed the provinces. For, without doubt, the German possession of the provinces is the only potential cause of war visible in Europe. If they were neutralized, under a guarantee of all the powers, the European armaments might be so much lessened as almost to disband the enormous armies that now exist.

According to the latest dispatches received from Yokohama there seems no prospect of any immediate settlement of the series of political crises which have succeeded one another in Japan since the opening of the first National Legislature some two years ago. From the outset

of the new constitution has failed to give satisfaction to the larger portion of the people. The cabinet at present is dependent on the will of the emperor, and not on that of parliament. The radical party, which constitutes a large majority both of the electorate and of the parliament, has been unable to secure a cabinet reconstruction, it is determined that this shall be altered, and that the ministry shall be subservient primarily to the legislature, instead of to the emperor. The more sober-minded of the Japanese, who, however, find themselves in a small minority, would prefer that the existing system should have a fair trial, and side with the emperor in shrink- ing from allowing changes of government to be dependent on the caprices of the lower house. The radicals have taken advantage of their numerical superiority in the latter to refuse to vote the necessary supplies for the carrying on of the government until their demands are conceded, and the result is that there is a constant change of cabinets, which is productive of much confusion and public injury. According to the latest advice Count Ito, who is one of the most shrewd, energetic, and, at the same time, unscrupulous of Japanese statesmen, has now accepted the task of forming an administration, and it is expected that if he continues to find parliament recalcitrant he may soon entomb the emperor to adopt the extremely fin de siecle method of a coup d'etat, and to issue a decree suspending for several years to come legislative government in Japan.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that foreigners in general have no adequate conception of the changes which in the course of a few years have contributed to metamorphose and regenerate the Russian army. The process may be truthfully described as a new birth. Formerly, marvelous powers of endurance and a courage which knew no fear of death were the main characteristics of the Russian soldier, who when abandoned to himself had no more in him than a log of wood. At present he is carefully taught, trained and drilled, knows as much about military technical matters as the average European soldier en assimile, and still cultivates the old qualities which alone would give him a vast superiority over some of the most highly educated troops of at least one great power. Then as to numbers. A few years ago the infantry consisted of twelve regiments of the guard, sixteen regiments of grenadiers and 165 regiments of the line. General Vannofsky, the enterprising war minister, has within a comparatively short time added seventy-four reserve cadre battalions, which are to serve as the nucleus of a new reserve force of twenty-two battalions such as are to be formed. As a matter of fact, this has already been done with twenty-three of the reserve battalions. These facts should continually be borne in mind by those who accuse Germany and Austria-Hungary of taking the initiative in imposing unendurable burdens on the European population. Russia, whom no other power would or could attack, and who can scarcely pay her way, is actually compelling her neighbors to equalize their chances against her in war.

FOOT BALL AS THE GIRLS SEE IT.

I took the gentle Annabel To see a foot ball game, And she said to me, "Oh, how I love to see them play. 'Twas such a lovely sight! And though the first game I had seen I understood it quite."

"Oh, how you should have seen them play. 'Twas such a lovely sight! And though the first game I had seen I understood it quite."

"First game the Yales, all dressed in blue, Then Harvard came in red. One fellow yelled, the rest all tried To jump upon his head."

"And then one fellow stopped and stooped, And all the rest got round; And every fellow stopped and stooped And kicked his fellow round."

"And then another fellow yelled, Just hit and struck and knocked and kicked At every one he could."

"And then one fell upon his neck, And all the others ran, And on his prone and prostrate form Leaped every fellest man."

"And then the ambulance drove on, And loading up with new, With twisted necks and broken lungs, Went driving off again."

"Oh, foot ball's the cutest game! It cannot be surpassed; But yet it really is a shame To use up men so fast."

"HITS."

OLD, CHRONIC PAINS SUCCUMB TO ST. JACOBS OIL

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According to the latest dispatches received from Yokohama there seems no prospect of any immediate settlement of the series of political crises which have succeeded one another in Japan since the opening of the first National Legislature some two years ago. From the outset

of the new constitution has failed to give satisfaction to the larger portion of the people. The cabinet at present is dependent on the will of the emperor, and not on that of parliament. The radical party, which constitutes a large majority both of the electorate and of the parliament, has been unable to secure a cabinet reconstruction, it is determined that this shall be altered, and that the ministry shall be subservient primarily to the legislature, instead of to the emperor. The more sober-minded of the Japanese, who, however, find themselves in a small minority, would prefer that the existing system should have a fair trial, and side with the emperor in shrink- ing from allowing changes of government to be dependent on the caprices of the lower house. The radicals have taken advantage of their numerical superiority in the latter to refuse to vote the necessary supplies for the carrying on of the government until their demands are conceded, and the result is that there is a constant change of cabinets, which is productive of much confusion and public injury. According to the latest advice Count Ito, who is one of the most shrewd, energetic, and, at the same time, unscrupulous of Japanese statesmen, has now accepted the task of forming an administration, and it is expected that if he continues to find parliament recalcitrant he may soon entomb the emperor to adopt the extremely fin de siecle method of a coup d'etat, and to issue a decree suspending for several years to come legislative government in Japan.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that foreigners in general have no adequate conception of the changes which in the course of a few years have contributed to metamorphose and regenerate the Russian army. The process may be truthfully described as a new birth. Formerly, marvelous powers of endurance and a courage which knew no fear of death were the main characteristics of the Russian soldier, who when abandoned to himself had no more in him than a log of wood. At present he is carefully taught, trained and drilled, knows as much about military technical matters as the average European soldier en assimile, and still cultivates the old qualities which alone would give him a vast superiority over some of the most highly educated troops of at least one great power. Then as to numbers. A few years ago the infantry consisted of twelve regiments of the guard, sixteen regiments of grenadiers and 165 regiments of the line. General Vannofsky, the enterprising war minister, has within a comparatively short time added seventy-four reserve cadre battalions, which are to serve as the nucleus of a new reserve force of twenty-two battalions such as are to be formed. As a matter of fact, this has already been done with twenty-three of the reserve battalions. These facts should continually be borne in mind by those who accuse Germany and Austria-Hungary of taking the initiative in imposing unendurable burdens on the European population. Russia, whom no other power would or could attack, and who can scarcely pay her way, is actually compelling her neighbors to equalize their chances against her in war.

FOOT BALL AS THE GIRLS SEE IT. I took the gentle Annabel To see a foot ball game, And she said to me, "Oh, how I love to see them play. 'Twas such a lovely sight! And though the first game I had seen I understood it quite."

"Oh, how you should have seen them play. 'Twas such a lovely sight! And though the first game I had seen I understood it quite."

"First game the Yales, all dressed in blue, Then Harvard came in red. One fellow yelled, the rest all tried To jump upon his head."

"And then one fellow stopped and stooped, And all the rest got round; And every fellow stopped and stooped And kicked his fellow round."

"And then another fellow yelled, Just hit and struck and knocked and kicked At every one he could."

"And then one fell upon his neck, And all the others ran, And on his prone and prostrate form Leaped every fellest man."

"And then the ambulance drove on, And loading up with new, With twisted necks and broken lungs, Went driving off again."

"Oh, foot ball's the cutest game! It cannot be surpassed; But yet it really is a shame To use up men so fast."

"HITS."

OLD, CHRONIC PAINS SUCCUMB TO ST. JACOBS OIL