THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1894, was as follows:

1	21,959	17	21,779
2	21,928	18	21,776
3	21,817	19	*21,619
4	21,842	20	21,660
5	*21,615	21	21,581
6	21,769	22	22,027
7	21,663	23	22,165
8	21,672	24	21,638
9	21,640	25	21,776
10	21,780	26	*21,569
11	22,192	27	21,545
12	*21,695	28	21,559
13	21,623	29	21,556
14	21,669	30	21,475
15	21,660	31	21,568
16	22,000		
Total			665,031
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			17,857
Total sold			647,894
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* Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of September, 1894.
(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage (that means 'pledge') that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparing.—National Republican Platform, 1876.

If Queen Lil wants damages let her bring a breach of promise suit against Grover.

Of course things would have been different if Secretary Morton hadn't gone to Europe.

The democratic state convention will today do what it can to make Mr. Bryan imagine that he is really the greatest man in Nebraska.

National issues are very important in national campaigns, but what have they to do with ridding the state government of railroadism and boodlerism?

Let the coal war wage merrily on. In the meanwhile let the people take advantage of the opportunity to lay in their supplies of coal at reasonable prices.

We feel safe in announcing in advance that Governor McKinley will not be missed at the free trade banquet to be given to Chairman Wilson in London on Thursday.

Secretary Morton's interest in the proceedings of the democratic state convention has doubtless been chilled since he put the ocean between him and the Nebraska democracy.

The tables in the Bemis impeachment case are turning, and Hascall and Wheeler are like the man who got hold of the electric shocking machine—they can't let go and can't hold on.

A state of convention, such as that of the Nebraska democrats promises to be, without its trail of seekers after nominations and its headquarters of the different candidates for state offices, will be a tame affair.

Omaha seems to have been getting along very nicely without its chief of detectives for several weeks past. His permanent absence would save the city his salary and not cause any appreciable loss to the force.

Republican candidates for the legislature should remember that a nomination does not always mean an election. The ticket should not be loaded down with any man whose conduct has to be defended or explained away.

The councilmen intimate that the police commissioners are no better than they should be. The police commissioners assert that the members of the council are as bad as they can be. At the end of the first round honors are easy.

It was too bad that President Cleveland was not at home when John L. Sullivan called at the white house to pay his respects. There might have been a very interesting discussion upon the subject of taking defeat like medicine, a subject on which both might talk from experience.

Over in Iowa the whole political fight is centering around the campaigns in the various congressional districts, where several combinations have been made against the republican candidates by the democrats and populists. The work is beginning early and it is to keep up at a rapid gait until November. Iowa must re-elect its republican representatives in congress.

The fake mill established in Omaha by the Burlington railway organ gets its inspiration exclusively from two sterling democrats. One of these is president of the Burlington railroad depository and the other is the chief proprietor of the South Omaha stock yards, which have been made the political annex of the railroad democratic machine operated in the interest of Majors.

Omaha's representative on the Missouri river commission should be encouraged in his efforts to have some of the money appropriated by congress for improving the channel opposite this city expended this season when it will not only give needed employment, but also go further in accomplishing its object. Public work of all kinds should be expedited now in order to enable the laborers to provide for the necessities of the winter.

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

The republican campaign in Iowa has opened with Senator Allison at the front, as it is proper he should be, as the man best prepared to present and discuss the national questions which are uppermost in the attention of the people of that state. The speeches the senator has thus far made are in his usual clear, candid and compact style. They teem with facts drawn from official sources. They are strong in arguments which cannot fail to impress all fair-minded men. They are characterized by straightforward candor and fairness. The splendid equipment of Senator Allison for a service of this kind everybody is aware of and he has entered into the campaign with all his characteristic earnestness and zeal.

In no respect is the Iowa senator stronger than when he discusses the money question. His contributions to this subject are not less valuable than those of any other man in public life, and he has always advocated a sound and stable currency. He is decidedly opposed to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, because he believes it would bring financial and business calamity and great public distress. He points out that instead of increasing the supply of money, as the advocates of the free coinage of silver claim, the immediate effect of this policy would be to reduce the supply of money by driving gold entirely out of circulation. The moment it was decided to open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the present ratio gold would go to a premium and disappear as a currency. This would take between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 out of the money supply. And this is not all, for the silver we have would decline largely in value or purchasing power, thereby still further diminishing the effective money supply. The country would be brought at once to a silver basis, while possibly, as Senator Allison says, we might in the course of ten or fifteen years have a larger supply of money than now. It would be so debased that it could not perform the same service as the present supply. Before we had made up by the coinage of silver dollars for the gold driven out of circulation and to a large extent banished to foreign lands we should be doing business among ourselves with money having a relative value of 35 or 40 cents to the dollar. All financial experience attests that this would be the result of the free coinage of silver by the United States under present conditions. The chief sufferers from such a policy would be the agricultural producers and wage-earners, who are unable to protect themselves against the loss from a depreciating currency. The only security for these classes of the people is in an absolutely sound and stable currency, though without such a currency all interests, except, perhaps, the speculators, must suffer more or less.

Senator Allison affirms that there has never been more money in the country per capita than there is now, and his authority will hardly be questioned. Of course, during the war, when the government was issuing paper in large volume, the per capita of money was at times greater than now, but a considerable part of this was interest-bearing and disappeared from circulation when the interest accrued. It cannot, therefore, be properly considered as having constituted a part of the currency of that period. At any rate, there is unquestionably a sufficient supply of money at this time to meet all the requirements of legitimate business, so that there is no substantial ground or valid reason for the demand for more money. Provision will undoubtedly have to be made in the near future for such progressive increase of the currency as the growing demands of business and increasing population call for, but this will have to be done by other means than those advocated by the free silverites and the fiat money people if the currency of the country is kept on a sound basis and the credit of the government maintained.

The Iowa republicans are manifesting a zealous interest in the campaign and there can be no doubt that they will win a decisive victory.

THE GOLD RESERVE GROWING.

According to the latest treasury statement the gold reserve had increased to $58,000,000, being still $42,000,000 below the amount held under preceding administrations since the resumption of specie payments for the redemption of legal tender notes and other paper obligations of the government. During the first twenty days of September a decided improvement was shown in the receipts from customs, the amount reported at New York, which collects two-thirds of the customs duties paid into the treasury, being nearly double the amount collected during the first twenty days of August and also considerably in excess of the receipts for the corresponding time in September of last year. It is also stated that gold is steadily reaching the treasury from the banks in exchange for small bills, though this movement is not on a very extensive scale. The treasury gold is now about $5,000,000 above the lowest point to which it declined, and this increase has taken place within less than two months. It is therefore a very simple matter to estimate, if the improvement should continue at the rate of the last few weeks, how long it will be until the reserve is fully restored. Without any drawbacks it will require about a year and a half, and it is quite possible that the reserve will not be back to the $100,000,000 point during the term of this administration. This for the reason that in the first place the rate of increase for the last few weeks is not likely to be maintained, and in the second place it cannot reasonably be expected that there will be no outflow of gold during the next eighteen months. The indications are that Europe is not going to buy so largely of us this year as usual. She will need a less quantity of our wheat than for a number of years, and it is probable that we shall not export there more of our provisions and dairy products than in past years. With increasing imports under the new tariff it is by no means unlikely that the balance of trade may be turned against us, making a larger drain of gold than we have experienced during the past year. In that case the treasury would, of course, be called upon to supply a considerable part of the demand.

But it does not seem to be necessary, in the present state of public confidence in the credit of the government, to maintain a gold reserve of $100,000,000. One year ago had it been proposed to reduce the reserve nearly one-half the proposition would have been generally condemned as pregnant with danger to financial stability and to the national credit. Yet it has been so reduced without in the least degree impairing the credit of the government or unfavorably affecting, to any serious extent, the finances of the country. The fact is a striking object lesson of the popular confidence in the government. With a gold redemption fund in the treasury of not more than one-tenth the amount of the obligations redeemable in that coin there has never been a doubt or question as to the soundness and security of any of those obligations, but they have continued to be accepted by the people with as full faith in their ultimate redemption as if the gold reserve had been increased instead of being reduced. The importance of keeping this faith unimpaired ought to be plain to everybody, and this will only be done by adhering to the sound and safe financial policy inaugurated and steadily maintained by the republican party. Destruction of this confidence would inevitably follow the success of the demands of the free silverites and the fiat money people and there would come financial disorder and disaster even though the treasury gold reserve should increase beyond the $100,000,000 point.

EXTEND THE PAVED ROADWAYS.

The county commissioners have under advisement a proposition to the voters of Douglas county to issue another $150,000 in bonds for extending the paved roadways that were begun during the last year. The Bee has reason to believe that the paved roadways are the best investment this county has ever made. Not only has every acre of land adjacent to these roadways been made more valuable, but every acre of land in the county has been increased in value. The building of these substantial roadways has shortened the distance to market, and made that market more accessible to every farmer in the county to that extent. By extending the paved roadways we shall improve the facilities for traffic with the country tributary to South Omaha, and open the way for electric tramways that will traverse the county in every direction at no distant day, and bring every farm house, dairy and orchard within a radius of twenty miles into hourly communication with this city.

Electric tramways are now being constructed and operated in conjunction with the street railway systems of all large cities of the east, and the cities on the Pacific coast are following suit. This is the most potential force of modern civilization. The American farmer will enjoy all the benefits and privileges of the city, while at the same time he is free from the contaminating influence of the vicious elements to be found in densely crowded communities. With an electric tramway in front of his door, the telephone connecting him with the metropolis and electric lights supplied by the power that runs the tramway, the farm house will be more attractive than any city residence.

The initial step toward modernizing the farm is the paved roadway.

THE INDOMITABLE HILL.

It was good politics to name Senator David B. Hill temporary chairman of the New York democratic convention. He is a courageous leader, and the democracy of the Empire state is at present in need of men who can infuse some spirit and nerve into it. Not in a number of years has the party been so demoralized and so lacking in confidence as it is now. When an ambitious politician like Flower declines a renomination for governor and out of a dozen men who in ordinary circumstances would jump at the prize not one is found really willing to accept the nomination, the desperate condition of the party is plain.

Yet the indomitable David B. Hill leaps into the arena without a single indication of fear or hopelessness and arouses the convention to enthusiasm by a ringing appeal, which, although not quite in harmony with his senate utterances and therefore more or less self-stultifying, was still in its tone and spirit what the occasion needed. Nobody knows better than Mr. Hill how serious is the situation of his party in his own state, and nobody appreciates more fully than he the importance of the stake that is to be fought for in this campaign. To have acknowledged any distrust or doubt would have been immediately disastrous, and, like the thoroughly practical politician that he is, Senator Hill had only words of cheer and encouragement for his party. But the rank and file of the party will hardly be affected as the convention seems to have been by his appeal for harmony. The thousands of men who have suffered privation and hardship during the past year and a half through idleness, for which the democratic policy of tariff reform is responsible, will not generally be persuded by the talk of Mr. Hill that they ought to continue to support the party that caused them loss of employment, depleted savings and suffering. There is a wide difference in feeling between the sleek politicians who compose the convention and the democratic wage earners who have been unable to earn a livelihood since the democracy obtained control of the government.

No man in either branch of congress denounced the present tariff law more vigorously than David B. Hill. He endorsed all that President Cleveland said in the Wilson letter condemnatory of that measure, and he emphasized his opposition by voting against it. Mr. Hill now makes an apologetic appeal in behalf of the law, which he professes to believe will harm no industry and throw out of employment not a single workman. Fair-minded men will know how to estimate the value of this later utterance in the light of Senator Hill's political aspirations. But everybody must admit that Hill has pluck and that there is no more adroit and resourceful politician in the democratic party. It is safe to predict that the candidate of the convention for governor will be a Hill man.

SYMMETRY IN THE ARMY.

From the article which we reprint from the Washington correspondence of the New York Sun, it is to be seen that the agitation for still further changes in the distribution and organization of the army has not yet been quieted. Not content with the recent order which abolished some dozen of the far western posts and transferred their garrisons to the vicinity of the larger cities, and from western departments to eastern departments, speculations are being had as to how the east may secure additional recruits at the expense of the west.

The argument that is now advanced is that what the army needs is symmetry of organization. It pains the minor attaches of the War department at Washington to be required to address the commanding officer as a major general, particularly when there are two other major generals who hold inferior positions. They also think that it is wrong to compel the two junior major generals to perform duties precisely similar to those performed by the brigadier generals of inferior rank. Under existing arrangements, orders go from the commanding general directly to the department commanders, who are to execute them, without any intermediary red tape. These officials think it would look much better to have them pass first through the hands of division commanders, and then down the line, whereby the symmetry might be preserved. The re-establishment of the division organization would, of course, incidentally require the transfer of still more soldiers from west to east, the creation of a Department of the South, and perhaps the abolition of one of the western departments.

All this is excellent food for theoretical speculation, but there are no practical objects to be gained by sticking for symmetry in the army. The present organization seems to fulfill its purpose satisfactorily. Why not let well enough alone?

Secretary of War Lamont must have expected numerous protests to be made against the army order abandoning certain western posts and have fortified himself against them. Such an important step would not have been taken without first canvassing the probable results and considering all possible arguments, both for and against it. It is therefore idle to look for any modification of the order as a result of the protests that have been pouring in ever since the proposed changes were announced. Nevertheless some hardship is portended for the people residing in the vicinity of the wilder Indian tribes, who may take the evacuation of the posts to be an invitation for them to institute outbreaks against the defenseless settlers. It is to be hoped such a turn of affairs may be averted or else the troops may soon be recalled temporarily to deal with a serious situation.

Later reports from the scene of the cyclone that traversed northern Iowa and southern Minnesota on Friday last prove that the first accounts of the ruin wrought in its wake were by no means exaggerated. The condition of the surviving inhabitants of the wrecked towns calls for outside assistance. The people of the surrounding country are already responding to appeals for help and will probably be able to do all that is required to relieve any immediate distress. Should the necessity be greater than is anticipated the people of the different states in the northwestern group will certainly show their sympathy in a material way. Calamities of this kind can neither be foreseen nor provided against in advance. The victims are deserving of every possible sympathetic attention.

The oldest daily newspaper in America, the Philadelphia North American, last week passed the 110th anniversary of its founding. Compared with the great newspapers of this generation the North American gives promise under the enterprising management of its editor, Clayton McMichael, to continue to bear its proud title for years and decades and centuries to come. If it were not for the legend which it carries, "1784-1894," we should never for a moment imagine that it was as venerable as it is. It is a bright illustration of the fact that 110 years in newspaper life leaves it still in a vigorous manhood.

Congressman Kem may perhaps feel a trifle easier since the democrats of the Sixth district have decided not to put up a candidate in opposition to him, but he is by no means yet out of the woods. He was elected two years ago by a plurality only and did not have a majority of the votes cast. The 4,200 ballots given for the democratic nominee will have to be divided between the two candidates in an unknown ratio, and Matt Daugherty will get as many as Mr. Kem.

The canal proposition without the tramway as an adjunct is liable to legal atack by injunction. Our ablest lawyers consider it a mooted question as to whether a water power constitutes such an internal improvement as is contemplated by the statute under which the subsidy is to be voted. With the tramway as part of the canal project the risk of a permanent injunction against issuing the bonds is removed.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

The populists of the Nineteenth representative district have nominated a bank cashier for the legislature.

Schickedantz of Howard and Trommershausser of Holt hope to be on the roll call of the next house of the state legislature.

Fairbury Journal: Tom Majors says everything is coming his way. Tom is off. About the only thing going his way now is the hearse.

Wisner Chronicle: Anti-Majors republicans are almost as plentiful as red bugs. And a great many of them are not making a bit more noise.

Helen M. Gougar is about to invade the state again. Her first onslaught is to be made at Hastings, but the militia has not yet been called out.

It is so hard for the republicans of Lincoln to secure a turnout at a Majors rally on a week day that they have gone to holding political meetings on Sunday.

The low stage of the water in Salt creek is about the only cheering sign the state house impeachables can see these days. They are banking on the water being too low for navigation this fall.

Colonel Majors tore up his shirt and sent it out as a campaign document, but it will be noticed that he is about the only republican in the state who is tearing his shirt in an endeavor to save the head of the state ticket.

Silver Creek Times: The political tricksters and the railroad crew, which are really quite synonymous terms, imagine they can elect Majors on the strength of Rosewater's alleged unpopularity. But that is a very old chestnut that won't be likely to frighten very many.

Editor Harry Swenson of the Pender Republic swears he wouldn't accept a nomination for the legislature if it were offered him. He is supporting Majors, but he wouldn't like to run for office in Thurston county on the republican ticket the same year as Tattooed Tom.

Although the speech delivered by Mr. Rosewater at Fremont is declared by the railroad organs to be good campaign material for Tom Majors, the republican state central committee has not as yet availed itself of the opportunity to secure a few copies for free distribution.

There is a peculiar deal on up in northwestern Nebraska, if the Rushville Standard can be taken as good authority. According to that paper, the democrats are to support the republican candidate for the state senate in return for republican support for the democratic candidate for the house.

There is one less minister running for office this week than last. Rev. C. C. Cissel, the republican nominee for the legislature in Frontier and Gosper counties, has declined to stand for the office. He will continue to preach the gospel in good old Methodist fashion, and let the politicians run the state.

Ed A. Fry of the Niobrara Pioneer is so certain of the election of Judge Holcomb that he has notified all new subscribers to his paper that if they will pay up to January 1 and Judge Holcomb is defeated, he will send the Pioneer to them free until the next gubernatorial election. Ed will not lose any money on that deal.

The editor of The Omaha Bee, it is said, will make a stumping tour of the state in the interest of Silo Holcomb, the pop candidate for governor, but thus far has not made a date for Lincoln.—Hastings Nebraskan. Your mistaken. The date is fixed: Lansing Opera house, Friday evening, September 28, 8 p. m. Subject, "Republicanism, Railroadism and Boodlerism."

Bennett Union: Whenever a man comes before the people who is completely under the control of corporate influence—who barters away his vote against the best interests of the people, who makes merchandise of his ballot, and whose opinion on every question is measured by the amount of money he receives for his vote—no amount of endorsement can make him a republican, and no man can be accused of unfaithfulness to his party who refuses to support such a man.

Hon. T. S. Goss is one of the best known republicans in Wayne county, and a very popular man. Two years ago he represented his district in the lower house of the legislature, and this year he was nominated by the republicans for county commissioner. But when the news reached Wayne that Tattooed Tom had been nominated for governor by the railroads, Mr. Goss revolted, and went so far as to withdraw from the ticket. He is still a republican, but he does not propose to wear the railroad brand by running on a ticket with the name of Majors at its head.

Charity Knows No Sect'on Lines.

Philadelphia Record.

"A soldier of the lost cause" has sent a check for $1,000 "to his northern brother," made destitute by the Minnesota fire, and it is a curious comment on the whirligig of time that the document was sent to George B. McClellan, acting mayor of New York. Evidently one cause had not been lost—the cause of humanity and of instinctive brotherhood between the sections in time of dire distress.

Sign of Improving Times.

Philadelphia Record.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada for 1894 up to August 31 were $87,455,000. The fire losses for the corresponding time in 1893 were $111,324,000. This gratifying falling off is another proof of improved business conditions. The losses from fires always increase heavily in seasons of business distress, because of the greater temptation to incendiarism on the part of persons owning insured properties.

Still Studying How to Destroy.

Springfield Republican.

It is wholly within the power of the European nations and America to forbid all war forevermore; yet here we are on the threshold of the twentieth century, studying as never before the most approved ways of destroying our fellow beings, and making minute notes of the miserable affrays of weak imitators of our "modern school," in order that we may be the better prepared to strike our neighbors to the heart.

Forging to the Front.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Women are now associated with men in all kinds of beneficial societies and fraternities, and have been united in trade organizations affiliated with those to which their husbands belong. There is a Sisterhood of Locomotive Firemen, which has been holding a meeting in Harrisburg. The sisters are not firemen, but the wives of firemen, and act as an auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

An Encouraging Sign.

New York Evening Post.

It is a very encouraging sign that the republican state convention of Washington this week voted down a resolution for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The platform committee was evenly divided on the question, but the delegates gave a majority of thirty-seven on the right side out of 485 votes. Washington is one of those new states from which the friends of sound money have expected little help. Its election this fall is of unusual importance, as the legislature to be chosen will elect not only a United States senator for the term expiring next spring, but also another to fill the vacancy which the last legislature left.

Away with It!

Philadelphia Record.

The fact that Princeton attributes the smaller size of her freshman class of this term to the "hazing" troubles of last year furnishes a commentary on modern college life which is worth emphasizing. It is to be hoped that all the higher institutions of learning throughout the land will take deeply to heart the moral of Princeton's present experience. The foolish custom of "hazing" is a relic of the dark ages of college history, and should be banished forever to the limbo of absurdities. It would be a heartless thing to rob college boys of a tithe of their happiness and joy—the salt that gives savor to study; it would be equally cruel to condemn college sports, properly indulged—the compromise of body with brain. But it is the height of folly to permit bright young collegians to make fools of themselves under the mistaken notion that silliness is one of the privileges to be enjoyed at college.

NEW ARMY DIVISIONS.

Speculation as to Restoration of the Division System.

Washington special to New York Sun: The question has suggested itself whether the approaching retirement of General Howard for age would not furnish a good opportunity for remodeling the present system of territorial departments.

The organization used to be that of those military divisions for the three major-generals, and included within these divisions six military departments, commanded by the six brigadier-generals. But after the death of General Sheridan and the succession of General Schofield as senior major-general to the command of the army, there was a break in the symmetry of the system, which was ultimately followed by the abolition of the divisions and the assignment of the two other major-generals to the command of departments.

The reason for this change was found in the alleged uselessness of the division commands. They were represented to be mere encumbrances, which not only increased army expenses by extra staff, office and clerical expenses, but hindered the transaction of routine business, by causing orders from Washington to departments, and reports from departments to Washington, to go a roundabout course through division headquarters. Perhaps there was another aid to the change. The Division of the Atlantic had but one department, called the Department of the East, exactly coterminus with itself. It seemed highly absurd, therefore, to maintain this distinction, when the same officer, General Howard, was both division and department commander. The Division of the Pacific included the Department of California and the Department of Columbia, and at one period, just before the abolition of the division both of these departments and the division as well were under the command of the same officer, General Gibbon, a brigadier at that. The cry of red tape and useless machinery had, therefore, some support in these facts.

However, should the divisions now be revived, it is suggested that there should be two instead of three, the senior major general commanding at Washington. They might be called the Division of the East and the Division of the West; and while formerly the employment of a very great part of the troops except the artillery west of the Mississippi would have made such an organization very unequal in its parts, now the new distribution of troops, bringing many of them east, would render it somewhat less so.

Certainly there might be a Department of the South for such a Division of the East, since there is a loud call for its establishment from the southern states. It is also considered practical to establish a Department of the Lakes, taking in the garrisons on the Canadian frontier. The present Department of the East, which might change its name to the Department of the Atlantic, would furnish a third department for this division. It is true that even then there would not be an equal distribution of troops between the two divisions; but there is no doubt that each would form an adequate major general command, and the present policy of bringing a larger number of troops east, and stationing them in the neighborhood of large cities and at strategic centers is a further consideration in favor of such a plan.

The old argument, of course, against having any divisions would remain as now; but it is suggested that its force may have been exaggerated. The question of expense is not very great, and, on the other hand, there are certain advantages in giving the major generals responsibilities commensurate with their rank. To reduce two of the three to department commanders, thus putting them on a par with the brigadier generals, while the third receives, as commander of the army, much larger direct control than ever before, does not seem to be an ideal arrangement. Perhaps there is circumlocution in sending orders in one direction to a major general's headquarters in order that they may be thence transmitted in an entirely opposite direction to those of a department commander. And in a country as extensive as ours this might become a matter of importance in case of war or other emergency. Yet the telegraph is available, and besides, it is perfectly practicable to communicate directly with subordinates when the War department finds this to be necessary for the public welfare. Meanwhile, under ordinary circumstances, the army gets the benefit of the exercise of the judgment and the experience of the major generals in supervising the commands of the brigadier generals.

There is a certain advantage in having this intermediate authority between the departments and the central administration at Washington. The overruling of the latter may be less abrupt where the authority of the division commander must also be overruled, and the centralization of power at army headquarters receives a certain offset in this way. It would seem that a division commander, employed solely in considering the condition and requirements of the departments under his charge, and being in the habit of visiting them, would understand them better than a simple officer, stationed at Washington, who had quite enough to do with the general care and control of the movements of the army, besides consulting with the secretary of war as to its administration, and communicating with the committees of congress on matters of legislation concerning it.

No doubt there would be difficulties in the way of a return to the division system, even with the proposed simplification of it by having two instead of three divisions. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to secure the desired symmetry in such a system. Above all, the duties of some brigadier generals as department commanders might be almost nominal, while those of others, commanding at the west, would be increased by the enlargement of territorial commands there, as a result of creating new ones in the east. Perhaps this last is really the strongest argument against returning to the division system. It is lessened somewhat by the cessation of Indian hostilities, and of the fear of such hostilities, as well as by the growth in importance of the Atlantic seaboard garrisons, with the new armaments, and by the transfer of troops to the east of the Mississippi. Still, it remains enough of an objection to make it doubtful whether any move will be undertaken in this direction at present, or before the succession of General Miles to the command of the army next year.

PERSONALITIES.

Cornell university is a heavy loser by the forest fires in Wisconsin. It had about a million dollars invested in pine lands, which have been burned over.

The Emperor William may not be a model monarch, but he can talk faster, work harder, act quicker, travel farther, and decide matters more promptly than any man in Germany.

It is estimated that 10,000 men gave up comfortable homes and a certain income to make a quick fortune in the land of promise, the "Cherokee Strip." Nine thousand of them are bankrupt today.

John Jacob Astor of New York has just bought about 100 acres of land on the Bronx and Pelham parkaway, opposite the Morris Park race track, for $350,000. It adjoins the old Bradford estate, which Mr. Astor already owns.

Rev. Father Peter Havermans of Troy, N. Y., has been a priest for sixty-one years, and for fifty-one years has been pastor of St. Mary's church in that city, which he built, and in which he still celebrates mass every Sunday.

Anna L. Diggs, the suffragist leader of Kansas, says Mrs. Lease is not and has not been a recognized suffragist, and that Mary Ellen is principally anxious to keep her name before the public. Unkind Diggs, Mrs. Lease will say.

Mme. Munkacsy has written to a Buda-Pesth paper to deny the Parisian rumors that her husband is in financial straits on account of extravagant habits. She says he is at work at present on a large painting representing a scene during a strike.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS.

Truth: Miss Underhill—I have been told that you are poor. I think we had better break our relations. Stewart—I have broken all mine already.

Judge: Doctor—I would advise you to take quinine in all the whisky you drink. Old Pepper—But, Great Scott! Doctor, isn't quinine in such quantities injurious?

Buffalo Courier: "You say he made his mammoth fortune by one stroke of genius. Some great invention, I suppose?" "Nop; cornered the arnica market right on the eve of the foot ball season."

Philadelphia Record: No, Maude dear, if a person sits in the light of the crescent moon it doesn't follow that he will catch "newmoonia." You're a little off in your spelling, anyway.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Wife—Doctor, I feel terribly frightened about my husband, he is growing so absent-minded.

Doctor—What did he do that specially alarmed you?

Wife—Mailed a letter to mother the day I gave it to him.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Smiling Citizen—Ha, ha, ha! Good morning, Brother Jones! How's Mrs. Jones? Your little fellow—

Jones—Oh, never mind that! I'll be at the primaries.

Indianapolis Journal: "Me arrested fur fightin'!" exclaimed the prisoner at the bar. "It's an outrage ter charge me with hittin' that man. I kin bring fifty men thet'll vindicate me of this charge. Why, yer honor, I'm a professional pugilist."

And the case was dismissed.

Detroit Tribune: His face was leaden and vacant. "This dullness," he exclaimed, "will be the death of me." With a groan he moistened his palms and seized the lawn mower yet again.

PREPARED.

Washington Star.

'Tis an era of science. The youth whose guitar
Delighted the damsel, but worried her pa,
The voice of the shotgun serenely can note,
For he sings serenades in a bullet-proof coat.

WHEN SHE WAS NEAR.

Nixon Waterman in Chicago Journal.

My mother's heart was honey,
Her kiss was sweetest balm,
And though the world was full of storm
Her lap was full of calm.
Her arms and breast were filled with rest,
Her smile was full of joy,
And life was dear when she was near,
And I a little boy.

The world is full of golden gifts,
And yet my spirit sighs
Between the gracious long-ages
And happy by-and-byes.
I am a-weary of the cares
That fill the lives of men;
I would I were a little child
Within those arms again.

For my mother's heart was honey,
And her kiss was sweetest balm,
And though the world was full of storm
Her lap was full of calm.
Her arms and breast were filled with rest,
Her smile was full of joy,
And life was dear when she was near,
And I a little boy.

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