THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
Douglas County. }
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 December, 1896, was as follows:

1	19,868	17	19,757
2	20,130	18	19,819
3	20,112	19	19,812
4	20,116	20	20,225
5	20,146	21	19,818
6	20,505	22	19,929
7	19,966	23	19,816
8	19,997	24	20,068
9	20,185	25	19,102
10	20,034	26	19,987
11	20,044	27	20,060
12	19,970	28	20,016
13	20,070	29	20,068
14	19,882	30	20,074
15	19,928	31	19,925
16	20,326		

Total	621,903
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	9,513
Total net sales	612,390
Net daily average	19,755

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31 day of January, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
Seal. Notary Public.

Speaking with reference to the Illinois senatorship lightning, Mr. Hitt hoped it would, but it didn't.

It looks very much as if South Carolina will eventually have to dispense with the dispensary law.

The bill to compel druggists to pay the same license fee as liquor dealers is calculated to drive the pill-mixers to drink.

When a bill has to be introduced into the legislature "by request" it may be put down at once as fore-ordained to die a premature death.

Secretary of the Interior Francis now reads his title clear, although he has not recanted his belief in the principles and policy of the sound money democracy.

Whenever a change in school text books is contemplated the doors are thrown open to all kinds of jobs engineered by the exceedingly smooth agents of the school book companies.

The question is, Will the council vote the appropriation for increased pay for the mayor's secretary for the month of January under an ordinance clearly passed in violation of the provisions of the city charter?

Nebraska has a new set of secretaries to a new set of railroad commissioners, and the people will soon learn whether or not the change has been merely a formal transfer of salary claims from one group of taxeaters to another.

As usual, the bills notifying the railroads, express, telegraph, telephone and insurance companies to appear in Lincoln in person or preferably by proxy have been promptly introduced into both houses of the Nebraska legislature.

An organization of the Danish citizens of Omaha looking toward active participation by them in the Transmississippi Exposition and the presence during the summer of 1898 of national Danish societies is eminently desirable.

The Jones family must have an irresistible pull down in Arkansas. One Jones has just been re-elected to the United States senate and another Jones has just been installed as governor of the state. And all the Jonses have not yet been heard from.

Everybody in Florida sympathizes actively with the men engaged in Cuban filibustering. That may shed a little light upon the decision of the federal judge for the District of Florida holding substantially that filibustering is a legitimate business.

A friendly competition between the legislatures of the western states as to which can do most for the improvement of the public welfare and the restoration of confidence in western resources and investments will be welcomed by the people without regard to state rivalry.

Assurances are given by the British government that the most stringent measures are being taken to repress the terrible plague that is raging in Bombay. It is greatly to be hoped that the good effects of these efforts will soon be apparent and the deadly work of the awful visitation stopped without delay.

On the principle that you never get what you ask for, the demand of the school board for a 15-mill levy may be excusable. There is, however, such a thing as asking for the impossible. A 15-mill levy added to the 40-mill levy which the council is contemplating would render the collection of taxes well-nigh dangerous.

It is hoped that the evident disposition of some of the new councilmen to deal justly and walk uprightly and oppose past and present jobs is not merely the clean sweeping of a new broom. A few consistently honest men, even acting in a hopeless minority, can at least raise the tone of a body which is sadly in need of a tonic.

One of the provisions of the new charter should require the council to publish every appropriation ordinance. Publicity is the best safeguard against jobbery and extravagance. So long as the taxpayers are kept in the dark concerning the amounts voted away out of the treasury permanent retrenchment and economy are impossible.

ARE WE ON THE WAY TO PROSPERITY?

There are none so blind as those who will not see. Senator Teller, who is doubtless sincere in his advocacy of free silver coinage, is quoted as saying that the country is in a great deal worse condition today than it was several months ago. In proof of this assertion the senator stated that while on his way west he stopped over at Chicago and was informed that there are from 60,000 to 70,000 destitute persons being fed in that city at the public expense at the present time. He furthermore asserted on his own responsibility that there are more idle men in the country than there have been for many years and that the starting up of factories which has taken place since the election are those that were closed three days before the election, when men were told to come back if McKinley was elected and if not to stay away.

Such assertions coming from a man in as high a public position as Senator Teller challenge attention. Their natural tendency is to create distrust in the future prosperity of the country and to breed discontent among the masses. Like William Jennings Bryan, who recently pointed at the failure of a dozen western banks as proof that the election of McKinley was not the forerunner of prosperity, Senator Teller closes his eyes to what would inevitably have happened had McKinley been defeated. In common with all thoughtful men conversant with business conditions the Colorado senator would, upon reflection, be forced to admit that the assurance of a radical change in our money standard would have precipitated a financial panic more disastrous than any that this or any other country has ever seen. Instead of a dozen bank failures thousands of banks would have been forced to suspend, carrying in their wake complete paralysis of commerce and industry. Not only would the entire banking system of the country have collapsed, but the United States treasury would have been compelled to discontinue specie payments. How long it would have taken the country to recover from such a shock it is impossible even to surmise.

The 70,000 destitute people in Chicago afford no warrant for the inference that the country is in a great deal worse condition today than it was before the election, or that there are more idle men in the United States now than there have ever been. Chicago has a population of 1,500,000, and if 70,000 of its people are destitute the percentage is no larger than that of other great cities throughout the world. It shows simply that out of every 100 people in Chicago ninety-six are able to take care of themselves, while four are not.

As to the reopened factories, the truth is that fully 150,000 workingmen and women are employed today who were not employed last winter. It is absolutely certain that these people would not have been employed had McKinley been defeated, and the ranks of the idle would have been reinforced by several hundred thousand mill and factory hands by reason of the inability of the owners to carry on their business in the face of a general withdrawal of banking accommodations. Worse than all, the instability of everything while the change in our money standard was impending would have isolated the country for the time being if not for long years from all international relations.

No rational person expected that boom times would be restored immediately upon the announcement of McKinley's election. A marked change for the better has taken place, however, since November which Senator Teller and his silver followers refuse to take note of. First and foremost, confidence in the nation's financial integrity has been restored. The gold in the treasury has been increasing in volume and bond issues are no longer contemplated. The invisible gold supply has become again visible and loanable money is abundant in the money centers. Even in Colorado the advent of prosperity is being heralded forth by the press. The Denver Republican, for example, in a recent issue reviewing the year's business and mining operations speaks with confidence of the revival of prosperity and predicts a restoration of the former good times at no distant day. Unfortunately there are people whose political prosperity depends upon calamity, and those can not be convinced of any improvement either present or prospective.

SPANISH CONCESSIONS.

It is to be hoped the report is well founded that on the recurrence of the king's "saint day" the Spanish government will give full pardon to all political prisoners in Cuban jails. Such an act of clemency would receive the hearty commendation of the civilized world and would serve to create a confidence not now generally felt in the reported intention of Spain to inaugurate a policy of reforms in her colonial possessions. It would carry some assurance that the Spanish government is not altogether insensible or indifferent to the sentiment of civilized mankind regarding its treatment of the Cuban people. Certainly it will not be to the disadvantage of that government in the public opinion of this country if it shall give freedom to the Americans imprisoned in Cuba.

As to the proposed reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico, it is questionable whether they will be put into effect to the extent said to be contemplated. Spain has before promised reforms and did not keep the promise, so that there is good ground for doubting her sincerity now. The machinery of government proposed for Cuba in 1895 creates a self-governing state, subject to imperial supervision over taxation and expenditure, but leaving to the qualified voters of the island practically complete control of all their internal affairs. It is not contemplated, however, to grant universal suffrage, but existing provisions regarding the qualifications of voters may be somewhat liberalized.

The inauguration of a policy of this kind before the insurrection broke out might have averted the conflict, but its promise now is not likely to have any influence upon the insurgents. They have absolutely no confidence in any pledge given by the Spanish government and indeed they distrust all Spaniards. Besides, according to the repeated declarations of the insurgent leaders, they will accept nothing short of complete independence. Their determined purpose is to cast off the Spanish yoke and they will listen to no concessions or compromise. If this spirit dominates the rank and file, as doubtless it does, the end of the insurrection is probably remote, for the Spanish power in Cuba does not appear to be making any progress toward suppressing the revolt.

NO POOLING LEGISLATION.

It appears that the efforts of the railroads to secure pooling legislation by this congress have been unavailing, the house committee on commerce having abandoned expectation of passing the bill that has been pending before it. This measure provides for permitting competing lines of railroad to enter into pooling arrangements, subject to the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission. It was carefully drawn with reference to guarding against unreasonable charges by the railroads and had the approval of the commission. Its advocates urged that it could not in operation work any disadvantage to shippers, while it would be of benefit to the carriers in preventing ruinous rate cutting.

There is so strong an opposition in congress, however, to such legislation that a prolonged fight against the bill, if it were brought up, was assured and this probably decided the committee not to report it, as is implied by the dispatches. This will be satisfactory to those business men—and they are numerous—who believe that it would be a mistake to depart from the anti-pooling provision of the interstate commerce law, which they regard as the most valuable feature of that act.

DISTRUST OF THE CURRENCY.

Those who are urging currency reform and proposing all sorts of plans to that end, say that there is distrust of the currency which must be removed before there can be a full restoration of financial confidence. Why should there be distrust? What is there about the currency at this time that makes it essentially different in character from what it was during the extended period of financial confidence that followed the resumption of specie payments? We have only one more form of currency than in 1879—the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890—and it is not apparent why these should create any distrust.

The currency reformer will explain that it is the United States legal tender notes—the greenbacks—which are the source of distrust. Yet for fourteen years after resumption, when the government was getting abundant revenue, this currency caused no such trouble. Senator Gorman said in a speech in the senate during the first session of the present congress that whenever the treasury has had a surplus of revenue it could exchange greenbacks and treasury notes for gold, that before revenues fell below expenditures the people were glad to get government paper for gold. The statistics of redemption of these notes show that they caused the treasury no embarrassment until 1893. According to the last report of United States Treasurer Morgan the total redemptions of legal tender notes from 1879 to 1892, inclusive, amounted to $43,310,896, an annual average of a little more than $3,000,000. Experience since the presidential election has shown that the people have no distrust of this currency, but on the contrary prefer it to metallic money. The gold reserve has been increased by many millions exchanged for paper currency. There is no menace from the legal tender notes at present or in prospect and consequently no reasonable ground of distrust. But the reformers say that trouble may be again experienced some time in the future. Probably if treasury deficits continue and an unsettling and disquieting currency agitation is kept up. But with the government provided with ample revenue and revolutionary currency schemes dropped the country could safely count upon a long period of financial confidence.

A leading New York banker recently said: "I am not in favor of any hasty change in our currency system. Our present financial system is an evolution and any change therefrom should be thoroughly considered." One of the ablest writers on financial subjects says: "Our currency, with all its faults, answers its purpose sufficiently well. It is, to be sure, a heterogeneous compound of several varieties, but they are all of equal value and of equal utility. Their reduction to a single uniform species would gratify the lover of order and symmetry, but it would not render them any more serviceable to the public." It may be admitted that the currency system is not perfect, but its condition is not such as to justify distrust, though the tendency of the persistent agitation for a radical change in the system is certainly well calculated to create such a feeling. There can be no doubt that the advocates of currency reform are doing more harm than good. Their assault on the legal tender notes is a mistake and therefore injurious. The wise course is to let the currency question rest until provision has been made to give the government an adequate income. One thing at a time and the most important thing is revenue.

Three separate charters have been framed for cities of the metropolitan class as substitutes for the present charter. One of these charters was prepared under direction of several members of the Douglas delegation. The second, known as the Poppleton charter, was prepared under direction of a number of heavy property owners. The third was gotten up by a council committee in conjunction with representatives of the Commercial club. Two of these charters have been introduced into the legislature and it is to be presumed that the third will soon be introduced. That all three of these charters will pass is not to be expected any more than three bodies might be expected to occupy the same space at the same time. What will probably pass is the usual patch-quilt conglomeration with which Omaha has been afflicted periodically by successive legislatures. While the general features of these various charter bills have been outlined in the press none of them have been accessible in full so that their respective merits or defects might be rationally discussed, as all proposed legislation should be that is of such vital concern to citizens and taxpayers.

The striking feature of the campaign which the school board has instituted to force the council to comply with its extravagant demands is to be the personal appeal of the $3,600-a-year superintendent for an allowance that will perpetuate the present system of reckless expenditure of school funds. Last year the work of pounding the tomtom was delegated to a High school pupil who had well-developed oratorical powers. The next thing we will hear of will be a crusade by all the teachers, spurred on by threats of reduced salaries or an extended vacation.

Governor Drake of Iowa recommends in his message to the special session of the legislature that all state edifices hereafter constructed be made substantially fireproof. This advice is pertinent to all state legislative bodies. What houses the state builds as homes for dependent or delinquent public wards should be of first quality. The insane and blind and criminal are always helpless in case of fire, and loss of life by the burning of state institutions is almost inexcusable in these days of modern architecture and cheapened construction. The fire-traps must go.

The Omaha Mosher organ is again pushing the plan of protection for banks and bank depositors advocated by the financier of the late Capital National bank of Lincoln. As it was through the columns of that organ that the author promulgated his arguments in favor of his scheme, the appropriateness of that paper once more taking it up is self-evident.

Ohio's Are Lights.
Chicago Record.

With Hanna in the senate, McKinley in the White house and John Sherman in the State department it cannot be said that the state of Ohio will not be illustriously represented in the next administration.

Where Arbitration Does Not Pay.
New York Sun.

Now, what a splendid guarantee of good faith and repentance it would be if England were to try a little arbitration with the kingdom of Benin before proceeding to make the massacre of six Englishmen a pretext for the conquest and annexation of that benighted but desirable land!

Cramp and the Cornstalks.
Indianapolis Journal.

Shipbuilder Cramp has discovered that the cornstalk can be used to make the padding for ships and coffer dams. He wants the parts of the stalks which are of no use to the farmer, and estimates that he can get all of such material that he will want for his factories at $2 a ton. The price is based upon the assumption that the stalks can be cut for $1 an acre, which is not probable.

The Protest Against Trusts.
Detroit Journal.

The popular feeling against cormorant trusts is not a mere prejudice founded on nothing. It is a righteous protest against an organized greed which threatens serious consequences to the people at large. Combinations of this sort are un-American, for it is un-American to place the people at the mercy of such controlling influences. Men engaged in small enterprises have as good a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as have men who are worth their millions. And under a government of the people, by the people and for the people it is the people's fault if they permit themselves to be trust-ridden.

The Proposed Tariff.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Congress should vote a tariff which will provide not only ample revenue, but a safe surplus, and, in addition, adequate and impartial protection to all our industries. A tariff which would be an onerous tax on consumers for the sudden enrichment of the greedy few, and which would increase and foster monopolistic trusts, is not the kind the country wants. It is not wanted by the woolen manufacturers, who know that the people would not tolerate it, and that no tariff can be stable which does not consider the consumers as well as the producers. The ways and means committee and congress should pay no attention to the selfish, sordid demands of the greater number of those who have attended the committee's hearings. They have proved that they want to be served in the matter of a tariff by the sacrifice of the government's revenue and at the cost of the entire nation. Mr. North, in expressing the views of the woolen manufacturers, has well expressed the average sentiment of the country on the tariff question.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Establishment Not Inimical to Sound Banking.
Chicago Record.

"The fact that postal savings banks would take the government into a new form of the banking business at a time when the most intelligent financiers and legislators are considering the propriety of retiring it from the note issuing business cannot fail to appear somewhat puzzling." This comment is expressive of a fear entertained by some that postal savings banks may be in conflict with sound principles of banking, though the Post itself gives its mild endorsement to the proposition for their establishment. The best answer to this fear is to point out that the countries having sound banking systems are the very ones that have taken the lead in establishing postal savings banks.

The banking system of Great Britain is pointed to as a model by those who favor currency and banking reform in this country along conservative lines, and it was in Great Britain that the postoffice savings bank system originated. The bill for its establishment was brought in and championed by Mr. Gladstone, then chancellor of the exchequer, and a man of recognized ability in dealing with financial questions.

Men of conservative views on banking questions turn to Canada, too, as a country having a most admirable banking system and one worthy of imitation. And Canada was one of the first countries to follow the example of Great Britain in establishing postal savings banks.

France has a sound banking system, and also has the postal savings banks.

Germany, too, is singled out as a country whose banking system it would profit legislators in this country to study. While Germany has not the postoffice savings banks, there are in the various cities of the empire municipal savings banks that meet the need, and that perhaps are even more extensively patronized than the postoffice banks in the other countries named.

When men of conservative views in this country say the government ought to retire from the banking business they point to Canada, Great Britain, France or Germany as countries having banking systems that are worthy of imitation by the United States. But in three of these countries postal savings banks are as securely fixed as is the ordinary banking system, and in the fourth they doubtless would be established were it not that municipal savings banks already occupy the field. If these countries are to be pointed to as furnishing examples of sound banking systems which the United States should imitate, why should not the establishment of postal savings banks, like those in operation in these same countries, be approved as well? At any rate, it ought not to be intimated that postal savings banks are in the least degree inimical to the existence of a sound banking system.

Exposition Endorsements
BY THE Transmississippi Press

Fort Worth (Tex.) Register: The Transmississippi country is feeling the effects of the turning tide of immigration. So long as the stream of new settlers poured its flood of thousands of settlers and millions of investing capital into the fertile and undeveloped regions between the Rockies and the Father of Waters, so long the business of that vast section lying between the British possessions and the Indian territory went forward with ever-increasing strides under the stimulus of new population and increasing capital. But with the slack in the tide came stagnation. The country there is at a standstill in development. In western Kansas it is even retrograding in population and farms have turned to the primal wildness of the prairie and towns have become pictures of desolation. All that country feels the slackening of the tension which men and money keyed to the note of business success. Its business men would bring back the old-time conditions—would welcome the inflow of willing hands and plethoric pockets. So they have planned a great exposition. The exhibitions previously held at Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans and Atlanta brought large additions of population and capital to those cities and surrounding country. It is hoped that the same effect will be produced upon Omaha and the whole transmississippi region by the exposition now projected. As an advertisement of the resources and possibilities of a region nothing exceeds an exposition founded upon a scale commensurate with its possibilities. And it may be said with equal truth that any section of the country can advance its interests by taking part in such an exposition. The possibilities of the south Atlantic states as fruit raising and truck farming localities were made known at the Columbian exposition in a manner that made possible the Atlanta exposition of last year and the consequent betterment of all the south Atlantic coast country. When the Transmississippi Exposition shall have materialized Texas should be represented there with all her wealth of mines, forests, fields and quarries. She should demonstrate to the business centers of the teeming northwest that her wheat is the best, her cotton staple the finest, her coal fields the greatest and her forests the largest in all the land. She should be prepared on the spot to prove that her climate is the most salubrious, her range of agricultural products the widest, her opportunities for men of small means the most expansive, her markets the quickest and surest. Texas will wish godspeed to the Transmississippi Exposition, of which she will be a part.

Shelby (Ia.) News: The state legislature at its session this winter should see that an appropriation is made that will give Iowa a good showing at the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898. The state's advertisement at the World's fair went a great way toward showing up this state's resources and now that we have a fair right at home we should not let this opportunity pass. We have one of the best states in the union and we should take advantage of this opportunity to show off its good qualities. The state will undoubtedly see to it that a good appropriation is made.

Portland Oregonian: The promotion of world expositions has not been flourishing of late. The Nashville affair had to be postponed, and the Switzerland exposition closed untimely. This part of the world was so surfeited with the Midwinter fair at San Francisco, and the last feeble echo at Tacoma of the world's fair that the very name "exposition" became a byword and reproach. But time passes quickly and memory is short-lived. Perhaps an exposition in 1898 will be far enough away from Chicago's eighth wonder of the world for the faculty of sight-seeing to be rested, and for the "Transmississippi and International Exposition" announced for June of that year at Omaha to achieve success and usefulness.

Its prospectus, at any rate, is prepossessing. The preliminaries have been attended to. Congress passed and President Cleveland signed the act recognizing the enterprise, pledging the government to spend $200,000 for its building, and remitting duties on imported exhibits. Of the $1,000,000 stock $400,000 has been subscribed and the rest is almost assured. The directors include the first citizens of Nebraska, including ex-Senator Saunders, ex-Senator Manderson, railroad men like Holdrege of the Burlington and Kimball of the Union Pacific, and business men like Paxton, Millard, Creighton, Kountze and Korty. The further sum of $300,000 is expected from the general government, and at least $250,000 from the state of Nebraska. The Department of Publicity is directed by so able a man as Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee.

These are promises of success that should materialize in achievement in time for exhibits of magnitude to be gathered in the whole transmississippi country. As this prospectus says, the Columbian exposition was practically monopolized by foreign exhibitors, while the products of the transmississippi region—cismississippi, we ought to say—were merely an incident to the great aggregation. In the Omaha exposition it is proposed to "focalize attention upon the marvelous resources and capabilities of the transmississippi states." If the enterprise attains its now contemplated measure of success Oregon should be represented in it, and doubtless will be. The state legislature now in session will hardly set aside state money for the purpose and should not do so unless discretion to forego its expenditure were lodged in the governor or some such repository of authority. But as soon as the Omaha exposition has demonstrated its success the citizens of Oregon will bestir themselves and make as good a showing, relatively, as they did at Chicago in 1893.

Renwick (Ia.) Times: The Transmississippi Exposition is the biggest advertisement that has ever been attempted for the Mississippi valley and the states beyond the Rockies. It is not a visionary skyrocket scheme, but a well planned and well matured effort to give the widest possible publicity to the advantages offered in this section to capitalists and homeseekers who have money with which to buy land and engage in agricultural enterprises. The Atlanta Cotton State exposition turned the tide of immigration and capital from the west to the south. The aim of the exposition of 1898 is to set forth the advantages and limitless resources of states west of the Mississippi and thus attract homeseekers and investors.

Minneapolis Improvement Bulletin: Omaha is evidently thoroughly in earnest in its efforts to make the Transmississippi and International Exposition a notable success. It is true that in no previous exposition have the resources and products and possibilities of the great transmississippi section been given an adequate setting forth. To do this is the distinctive purpose of the exposition of 1898, and the Improvement Bulletin bespeaks for the enterprise general and generous co-operation.

Decatur (Tex.) News: That which should meet the instant approval of the people of the western states, and especially Texas, is the Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held in Omaha, Neb., from June until November in 1898. Texas should be represented with an abundant display of its wondrous resources, as this is a central locality and will be visited by a vast number of the people of the United States and foreign countries.

Blue Rapids (Kan.) Motor: The Transmississippi and International Exposition, which will be held at Omaha next year, means much for the prosperity of the west, and it is not now too early to commence laying plans for its success. What the World's fair was to Illinois, the Centennial to Pennsylvania, the New Orleans exposition to Louisiana, the Atlanta exposition to Georgia and the San Francisco Midwinter fair to California, so will this exposition be to Nebraska and Kansas. It will bring thousands of visitors to the west who will leave millions of dollars on this side of the Missouri river. The resources and the possibilities of the two states will be advertised as never before. The benefits will be permanent. It is to the interest of every Kansan to use his influence for the success of this exposition.

Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette: There will be held in the city of Omaha, Neb., in 1898 an exposition to display the resources of states and territories west of the Mississippi river. The Transmississippi Commercial congress, held in 1895, declared in favor of the same and congress has appropriated $200,000 towards a government exhibit. There will be an effort made during the present session to have the amount increased to $500,000. The state of Nebraska will probably appropriate $250,000 and an association has been formed with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, with $400,000 already paid. When the time comes no doubt Arizona will be represented, as the display is intended to show the marvellous resources of the west beyond the Father of Waters.

Mitchell (S. D.) Gazette: The Gazette believes the Transmississippi and International Exposition which will be held at Omaha next year is going to be a great success. The directors are going to work with energy and in the proper manner. Their wisdom is shown in the selection of a newspaper man as manager of the Department of Publicity. Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, is the man chosen for this most important position, and his being at the head of that department insures not only the most thorough and intelligent advertising, but it also insures the hearty co-operation of the newspapers, and this means much to the success of the exposition.

Fulda (Minn.) Republican: The Transmississippi and International Exposition is to be held at Omaha from June 1 to November 1, 1898, which will be patronized by twenty of the western states and four territories. This exposition is to be made second to none save the great World's fair at Chicago. Minnesota will do her part.

Walcott (Ia.) News: E. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, has been appointed manager of the Department of Publicity of the Transmississippi Exposition to be held in 1898. It will undoubtedly be a grand success, as Mr. Rosewater is thoroughly capable of holding that position, and it certainly will not lack for good management in advertising. The aim of this exposition is to set forth the advantages and limitless resources of the states west of the Mississippi, and thus attract homeseekers and inventors. This exposition will be far more profitable to the people of our state than the Columbian exposition was.

Wadena, (Minn.) Journal: There is to be a Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898. The purpose is to focalize attention upon the marvelous resources and capabilities of the transmississippi states. Careful preparations are being made to push the enterprise, and there is promise of success. It is expected that the several states will make liberal appropriations for exhibits.

Lyons (Kan.) Republican: The Transmississippi Exposition is the biggest advertisement that has ever been attempted for the Mississippi valley and the states beyond the Rockies. It is not a visionary, skyrocket scheme, but a well-planned and well-matured effort to give the widest possible publicity to the advantages offered in this section to capitalists and homeseekers who have money with which to buy land and engage in instrumental enterprises. The Atlantic Cotton States exposition turned the tide of immigration and capital from the west to the south. The aim of the exposition of 1898 is to set forth the advantages and limitless resources of states west of the Mississippi and thus attract homeseekers and investors.

Pineville (Mo.) Democrat: The campaign is now on for a Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha, Neb., during the summer of 1898. The history of all the great expositions held anywhere in this country since the Centennial at Philadelphia has been that of great good to the whole country. If the one now being gotten under way at Omaha is pushed on to successful opening it will be of untold advantage to the entire country west of the Mississippi river, and Missouri would receive its full share. In all probability our state legislature will be called upon for an appropriation for the proper representation of our interests at that exposition, and nothing niggardly should be done. In fact, imperial Missouri should be at the head of the column.

Minneapolis Chronicle: The project of holding a Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha next year is being agitated. It is proposed to open in June, 1898, and continue till November. Minnesota is expected to take part in the work of helping to make the exposition a success, on the ground that it will prove a benefit in a material way to this state, by a full exhibit showing its mineral wealth, its agricultural products and its resources in all the varied lines.

Fessenden, (N. D.) News: We have received from E. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, a prospectus of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Neb., from June 1 to November 1, 1898. In the World's Columbian exposition of 1893 the exhibits of the transmississippi states were overshadowed by the exhibits of foreign countries. Of the millions who passed through its gates, comparatively few carried away with them a distinct impression of the productive resources of that vast empire. The purpose of the projectors of the Transmississippi Exposition is to acquaint the nation and visitors from other countries with the fabulous wealth and stupendous possibilities of the greater west. This enterprise should have the hearty support of all North Dakotans, and we would suggest that the present legislature take some action toward creating a commission and making an appropriation that our state may be properly represented in this great exposition. It is of vital importance that the matter be given careful consideration and that prompt and ardent action be taken. This will be a great display and North Dakota should not be a laggard in the procession.

Mankota (Minn.) Free Press: Next year the west will have a big exposition of its own in what will be known as the Transmississippi Exposition that is to be held in Omaha from June 1 to November 1. The main object of this exposition is to give the states west of the Mississippi a chance to make an exhibit to the world of their resources and productive industries, and that the showing will be a great one cannot be questioned and ought to prove of great benefit to the west. The state of Minnesota ought to take steps this winter to see that it is properly represented at the said exposition in 1898.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE REFORMERS.

Red Cloud Argus: The professional spoilsman is in the saddle, while the weak and lowly patriot who organized the great reform party pleds along empty handed. King caucus rules the roost even after the manner of the very wicked "two old parties."

O'Neill Frontier: Now that the populists have cleaned the state house pie counter of every available crumb, it will be in order for them to show up some tangible reform work for the benefit of their constituents besides drawing their salaries.

Grand Island Independent: A comparison of the roll call of the employes around the state legislative halls will convince the most hopeful that the pretense of populist-fusionist reform in reducing the number of clerks and the other supernumeraries is all a mockery and a sham.

Cedar Bluffs Standard: The founders of the old alliance or independent party can hardly recognize their offspring in the present fusion organization, dominated, as it is, by lawyers, professional politicians and place hunters. It seems to be merely a race for spoils. Under this competitive, dog eat dog system, what better can be expected?

Hastings Mirror: State-making was just as bad in Lincoln last week as if the legislature was composed of republicans. There is about as much human nature in the composition of a body of fusionists as there would be in the same number of men belonging to a regular party. All fusionists are not angels.

Schuyler Herald: In the matter of employes the members of the Nebraska legislature have thrown economy behind them. The people had a right to expect different action at their hands. Two years ago when a republican legislature had the same number of employes the party in power was charged with extravagance, and properly, too, by both democrats and populists. The state could ill afford the extra expense then and certainly cannot now. To say the least, a very poor beginning has been made by what we had a right to expect would be a reform legislature.

Clarks Leader: This legislature is supposed to be one of reform and retrenchment. It was elected on that expectation, and there are ample opportunities for it to live up to these expectations. But so far there is very little indication that it will. A bad start has been made. Every uncalled for and useless expense in the organization of former legislatures is retained in this, from a half dozen needless clerkships down to the custodian of the cloak room and the closet. True reform and retrenchment, like charity, begins at home, and there is where the legislature should have begun, or else stayed at home.

Grand Island Independent: The present Nebraska legislature seems to be in the hands of the "caucus" fiends. Everything is done by a caucus of the leaders. And now it is proposed that a caucus of self-constituted sifting committees will get together and pass judgment on all bills to be presented to the house—and without the sanction of said committee, the bill don't go. Such a proposition is most always loaded, and the breeching will blow clear out before the session is fairly started, if conducted on such a basis. Every county has sent a member or two to help make laws, and they expect them to do it.

Battle Creek Enterprise: The populists are after all not so very different from other people. At the opening of the legislature they added two new employes to the list and didn't drop off any. One would suppose from their doctrines that they expected to show the republicans a thing or two about cutting down expenses by dropping off unnecessary employes, but they changed their tune when the time came for putting their reform ideas into operation. More hangers-on are feeding at the state house pie counter now than there ever was when the republicans were in power, and the end is not yet.

Stanton Pickett: No party ever had a better chance to reform a state than the populists have had to reform Nebraska. They now possess the land and the fullness thereof. Everything in sight except the supreme court has passed into their hands, and they are now to engage in a grand consolidated effort to steal that of justice. Will they do anything toward reform? That's the question. The legislature made a start in that direction by spending a whole week jangling over who should receive the appointments to a few petty helpers' positions. That's about the kind of reform the people may expect.

Fullerton News: The Nebraska legislature convened in session on Tuesday. There are many opportunities offered this body to effect genuine reforms, but whether they will be grasped is another question. One of the first matters that ought to receive attention is the economical expenditure of the public funds. The combined elements opposed to the dominant party in Nebraska have time and again charged the republicans with extravagance in expenditures and promised re-