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State of Nebranks.

Douglas County.

George H. Taschuck, secretary of The Dee Fublishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and commists copies of The Daily Morning, Eventug and Sunary lies printed during the month of Documber, 1898, was as fol-

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Net daily average GEORGE B. TESCHUCK Subscribed in my presence and sworn to be-fore me this 2d day of January, 1997. Seat, Notary Public.

form. Charters are presumed to be made for cities and not for men who aspire to fill particular offices.

The postal savings bank should be in-

cluded in every scheme of currency re

McKinley will at least have the assistance of a Mason in the senate to repair any breaks in the bulwarks of the nation.

Cuba may have within it the resources of a rich country, but its chief achievement seems to lie in keeping the country poor that claims title to it.

Returns from the cabinet elections still continue to hang fire or to come in with a slowness most exasperating to the lingerers on the anxious seat.

One thing is certain-President Mc-Kinley will not have to go outside of the sound money ranks to get enough suitable timber for the construction of his

cabinet.

In the meantime the state is still paying interest on outstanding state war rants, while there is money in the treasury which should have been used long ago to take them up.

When it comes to issuing political addresses to the people, the free silverites of Nebraska are bound to keep in practice if they have to get up a special documentary appeal every week in the year.

A few senatorial elections are still dragging along, but the principal contests have all been settled and the most dignified deliberative body in the world may reassume its dignity without fear of disturbance.

One member of the Douglas delegation is said to be already so tired of it that he threatens to eschew politics for- intelligently investigate the conditions ever so soon as his term of office is completed. Legislative life evidently is not quite what it is cracked up to be.

If the Board of Education had made a conscientious effort to keep within the duced providing for an irrigation comlimits of its resources during the last year the people would look with a great National Irrigation congress at its last deal more complacency than they do on session and the consensus of opinion its demand for a 15-mill levy for the among those who have given the most school fund.

Small property owners are beginning to talk more freely upon the question of locating the exposition and to express without reserve their reasons for favoring or opposing particular proposed sites. In this matter the voice of the small property owner ought to have a proportionate weight with that of the largest

The Transmississippi Exposition bill has won the first round in the legislature. No open and honorable warfare against the bill need be feared by its advocates. But undoubtedly there will be a number of covert attacks similar to the one just warded off, against which the friends of the exposition should be on their guard.

The legislature of 1897 has work enough on hand without wasting time on questions that do not call for settlement until 1899. The State fair has been located in Omaha for a period of five years and only two of the five annual fairs have been held. The legislature of 1899 will therefore have ample time to grapple with the question of a permanent State fair location.

Omaha is an inseparable part of Ne- assumption on the part of the senate, we braska. It is at the same time a large take it, is that the proposed change is in and most important part, sharing in the the interest of economy and demanded good or ill fortunes of the state and by the taxpayers of this county. In this contributing its considerable share to they labor under a misapprehension. In both. No disaster can befall Nebraska counties where township government as a whole which is not felt most keenly prevails a board of three commissioners exposition where it will be accessible to in her chief city and no substantial may give satisfactory results, but in a benefit can be conferred upon Omaha county with 150,000 population, an aswithout advancing the prosperity of the sessed valuation of nearly \$25,000,000, entire commonwealth.

The protest of the ministers of Cedar looked after, a board of five commis-Rapids against the proposed dedication sioners is none too large. ball at the new union depot in that city should not people make decorous merrimeetings and everything else.

SANGUINE PORECASTS

MANDLARDS A 1999

president of the New York Central rall- actions road, the other Andrew Carnegie, the county clerk, by reason of their intimate connection supervision of individual members. with financial and commercial affairs | Instead of being in the interest of

Mr. Carnegie said: "Unless some surprise is sprung upon the country nothing can hold it back from a period of gennine prosperity. I am optimistic to a degree in regard to the future." These are the deliberate opinions of men who are in a position to take a comprehensive view of the situation and who are enlightened by constant contact with other men of large affairs. They are encouraging and reassuring.

Those who complain that there has not taken place a complete revival of business fail to consider that the policy which brought about depression is still in operation and that the party chosen to apply a remedy is not yet in power. Moreover there is some uncertainty as to whether that party will be permitted to carry out its policy. The political elements which defeated its effort in the present congress to give the government needed revenue will be strong in the next congress and may again defeat re publican endeavor to put into effect a policy necessary at once to the solvency of the government and to the revival of industrial activity. If it were assured that a judicious tariff bill could be promptly passed in the senate of the Fifty-fifth congress there is no doubt that an industrial revival would anticipate such legislation. As it is, men engaged in enterprises affected by the tariff are quite naturally disposed to wait until the question of a change of policy is settled. This delay in putting the industries into operation is burtful to all interests.

What the country is sure of is the maintenance of the existing monetary standard for at least four years. There will be nothing done during that period to debase the currency. This is of very vital importance, because it insures financial confidence. But something more is needed to give prosperity. All the people must be given an opportunity to earn. This the republican party proposes to provide and it will do so if the opponents of its policy and those who would overturn the monetary system of the country will give it the chance. Apprehension that they may not has much to do with the tardy revival of business and the slow return of prosperity.

But the situation is unquestionably better than a year ago and there are substantial reasons for thinking that it will continue to improve. Those who must take a hopeful view of the future.

AN IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

It is to be hoped the present congress will pass the bill that has been intromission. This was recommended by the careful consideration to the irrigation problem is that the most direct method of reaching a solution is through a com mission of capable men who will give the subject thorough investigation. The bill introduced by Representative Hermann of Oregon appears to be a comprehensive measure, compliance with the requirements of which would insure a complete understanding of the problem in all its details and an accurate presentation of a great deal of useful and needed information, valuable both to congress and to the public. It is de sirable that the work of investigation proposed shall be entered upon with the least possible delay, for it is a task that will consume a good deal of time, if properly performed, and the question of reclaiming the arid public domain is becoming every year more urgent. The matter is one of such importance as to appeal to the immediate attention of congress. The advocates of irrigation being practically unanimous regarding gress should promptly comply with their recommendation.

THE THREE COMMISSIONERS BILL. Senator Ransom's bill to reduce the number of commissioners for Douglas county from five to three has been recommended for passage in the senate. The seven judges of the district court, county hospitals and other institutions to be

reads like a story from old Puritan many years managed by a board of three private profit removed is the best kind of days. Why, in the name of King commissioners. Experience demon-David, who danced before the ark, strated that it was unsafe and uneconomical to leave the control of the ment on an occasion like this? If county's business in a close corporation, Omaha had a similar opportunity the which placed two men, constituting the world would see such a jubilee as would majority of the board, in position to distake precedence for once over prayer burse \$500,000 a year almost without predictions of prosperity to follow Mcrestraint and to award contracts that Kinley's election. Miracles are not

Speeches were made Thursday by two the greatest importance. During that long sick do not leap suddenly into ro-nen who are at the head of great busi-period it frequently happened that two bust health. Neither does national men who are at the head of great busi- period it frequently happened that two bust health a Neither does national ness enterprises, in which they referred men, meeting at a street crossing, held credit, depressed for years, put on full year. to the continued depression and ex- a meeting of the county board and only confidence in a single night. But the later recorded by the It is only since in the United States, if not in the world, commissioners that business methods It is needless to say that these gentle- have been inaugurated in the men are close and deeply interested county building and the varied branches observers of business conditions and that of the public service placed under the

their judgment respecting the future of economy the proposed change from five business is entitled to great considera- to three commissioners would prove the reverse. If the idea is to centralize They are confident that the United responsibility, why not abolish the board States is soon to enter upon a period and place county affairs in the hands of genuine and general prosperity. Both of a single commissioner? That would of them see in the fact of this country save four salaries and centralize rehaving to its credit in the foreign trade sponsibility more effectively still. The several hundred millions of dollars as proposed saving of \$3,000 a year will surance of inevitable improvement not compensate the county for the ineviin business conditions. In reference to table losses caused by the lack of proper this Mr. Depew said: "It only needs supervision so essential to maintain the confidence in the stability of legislation present system, which has required and administration for the next four years of time to perfect. Retrenchment years for that golden current to flow is doubtless desirable in county as well into new enterprises, giving new em- as in city and school district governployment and stimulation to every in- ment, but it is not to be effected by redustry of farm, of mine and of factory." | ducing the number of county commissioners.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE. An element of uncertainty in regard to a new tariff law is the doubtful political situation in the senate of the Fifty-fifth congress. With the exception of the seats from Kentucky and Delaware, the complexion of the senate after March 4 will be 43 republicans, 33 democrats and 12 independents, consisting of populists and free silver republicansa total of 88 votes, or two less than a full senate. It is assumed that a republican will be ultimately elected from Kentucky, though this is not to be regarded as certain, while as to Delaware the chances appear to be that the state will continue until another legislature can be chosen to be represented by one enator. It seems probable, therefore, that when the Fifty-fifth congress meets in extra session the republicans will lack two of a majority in the senate and will therefore be unable to pass a ariff bill if the other political elements should unite against it.

There is substantial ground for th belief, however, that there will not be such a union and that a moderate tariff measure will have the support of several democrats and silver republicans. Senator-elect McEnery of Louisiana has already announced that he will vote for such a bill, and Senator White of California has intimated that he will not antagonize a tariff bill in which the interests of his state are recognized. It is probable that other democrats may be induced to take a similar view of the matter, on the general ground that the republican party having been restored to power with the avowed purpose of renewing the protective policy according to the republican idea, it ought to be given an opportunity to carry out the declared will of a majority of the people. Senator White has stated his position, which is practically that of Senator-elect McEnery, in this way: "A administration as much as possible. I believe in passing the measures necessary to supply funds to carry on the government. If a tariff measure is deemed essential to restore prosperity I shall not oppose it, or any other revenue neasure that may be proposed." This

is a wise and patriotic position. It is said there is little doubt among areful Judges that a new tariff bill, on moderate protectionist lines, can be passed in the senate, but it will be subjected to prolonged discussion, so that If an extra session is called in March it may not be possible to get the bill

Secretary Olney is authority for the statement that the Venezuela Boundary ommission, which has been in official exstence for over a year, has never made any report of progress to his department. That is probably due to the wording of the law under which the commissioners were appointed, which provides only for a report when their work shall have been completed. We believe, too, that the law sets no time limit at all for the submission of the report. It will be rewith Great Britain. Such defects are the usual thing in hastily framed legislation.

No political party ever succeeded in naintaining supremacy simply by tearing down what its opponents have built up. Repealing the sugar bounty law is one thing, but stimulating sugar beet and operation of sugar factories a very habit." different thing. The people of Nebraska are convinced that there is a great future for the beet sugar industry in this state the expediency of a commission, con- if it is but once gotton completely beyond the experimental stage, and there is not a community in the state that would not gladly put up a liberal bonus for the location of a new factory in its vicinity.

The Bee has endeavored to give the advocates of all the different proposed exposition sites a fair and full hearing through its columns, so that their merits and drawbacks may be freely understood and discussed before a final selection is made. It is to be hoped that the directors will be prompted by one object only and that to locate the the largest number of visitors and contribute the most to the substantial growth of the city.

The anxiety of the officers charged with handling the state money to have the depository law repealed and all bars The affairs of Douglas county were for to the farming of the public funds for a reason why the law should be retained and if possible strengthened.

> Dr. Depew is right as usual when he answers the taunts of the free silverites who are claiming the entire failure of

Nebraska has no millionaires, and there-Post.

Our free silver contemporary is as their incomes from silver mining prop- tor and a clergyman. erties and who contributed liberally to

Thousands of people throughout the great west are hoping that the report of Lyman J. Gage's probable appoint- grace to the commonwealth and a degradament as secretary of the treasury may lower of strength in the financial world during the recent disastrous times, and his presence in Major McKinley's cabinet would strongly uphold the confidence which the incoming administration is already beginning to inspire.

The lurid dispatches from Cuba appearing in some of the New York dailles are now accounted for by the statement from Key West that about twenty-five special correspondents, sent out from tion and finance. New York to the sent of war, have never left American soil, but are writing their "news" in comfortable security several hundred miles from the front.

The recognition by congress of the overnment telegraphers who served with the union army during the late war is a tardy but well deserved reward for a body of men who served their country no less bravely and often with greater danger to themselves than the soldiers who fought in the field.

Pointer for Cronkers.

New York Mail and Express. Don't wait for the era of presperity ome your way. It's a good thing, whind it and push it along.

Polluting Fee System.

The fee system has a polluting influence s a reward for partisan service. Good isiness methods demand its abolition

Democracy as a Rear Guard.

A Virginia democratic paper says it rebe seen whether party will accept the place of rear guard and camp followers to the populists. It may be remarked that a great many interesting points will be developed when the democrats hold their next important conventions and try to define the qualifications of a member of their party.

Beyond the Experiment Stage.

It has been demonstrated in Glasgow, Berlin and sexeral English cities that city ownership of railroads, tramways, water-works, gasworks, baths, laundries, industrial education schools, etc., not only pro-motes the public welfare, but increases the revenues and lowers taxes. The success of the experiment depends on wise, skillful and hovest management, and it is not certain that it would succeed in American cities

Delaware's Picturesque Institution.

Delaware is threatened with the loss of one of its picturesque features, the whipping toot. For more than a gentury this inspiring instrument of torture has been in use for majority of the people have spoken for the punishment of petty criminals. Now the Delaware will be a sad little without its distinguishing whip-Fer years the state has been kept before the public chiefly because of this relic of puritanical barbarism. Bayard, of course, has helped at intervals to keep alive its notoriety, and the amlable Addicks has ontributed something to its fame, but the real steady source of general enlightenment has been this pillory for evil-doers. Delaware will be welcome none the less to the ranks of civilization.

Pursuit of the Trusts.

Wisconsin seems destined to be the field for some vigorous anti-trust movements, since the attorney general is taking an active interest in enforcing the law. A few days ago he secured a temporary injunction restraining the National Manufacturing con through the senate before some time in June.

Secretary Olney is authority for the service of the senate before some time in pany from doing business in the sash, door and blind industry, on the ground that it forms a trust. The court has dismissed this injunction, but will hear a motion for a ermanent infunction, which gives the at orney general a chance to push the case. It is probable that the success of the Georgia anti-trust law in driving combinations from the state has been a factor in influencing this official. It should have the same effect everywhere. What can be done in Georgia is possible in other states.

A Plen for the Apple.

A Brooklyn physician translates the following from a Greman writer: "The apple is such a common fruit that few persons are familiar with its remarkable efficacious me dicinal properties. Everybody ought to kn membered that the law was passed under that the very best thing he can do is to the pressure of strained diplomatic relations at apple is excellent brain food, because it has apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid, in an easily digestible shape, than any other fruit known. It excites the action of the liver promotes sound shape, and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. It also agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secre tions and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best preventives of diseases of the throat. Next to lemon and orange, it is also the best antidote for the thirst and craving of per-

End of a "Dynamite" Farce.

Kansas City ! The acquittal in the Old Bailey central criminal court, London, of Edward J. Ivory terminates a legal farce that is as unprecedented as it is inexcusable. Ivory, alias Bell, was arrested in connection with J. P. J. Tynan, who was estentatiously declared to be the "No. 1" of the Phoenix park atrocity of a number of years ago. After an inquiry which lasted several weeks Tynan, who had meantime been confined in a French prison, was dismissed, the charges against him having been withdrawn. Several months have ed since and Ivory, an American citizen, was held for trial. Finally, at the con-venience of the crown officials, the case was was held for trial. called and the charge of conspiracy was withdrawn, whereupon the justice ordered the charge of the prisoner. In fact, it eloped that there was no admissible eviagainst the prisoner, and his arrest and detention for four nonths was an outrage against liberty and

NOVEL PLAN OF SUFFRAGE. Eastern Views of Governor Holcomb's Poll Tax Plan.

Governor Holcomb of Nebraska recom-mends to the legislature of his state some-thing decidedly novel in the way of taxathing decidedly novel in the way of taxa-tion. It is to impose a poll tax on all citi-zens who are entitled to the ballot, and to remit the tax to all who vote. He says the object of this proposition is to make suffrage free and to impose the head tax on those only who neglect to perform their duties only who neglect to perform their duties as citizens. But, if the state has no poll tax, suffrage is already free, and no legisla-tion is required for that purpose. To assess the tax on all qualified voters and remit it to all except those who neglect to perform their duties as citizens would be found a very vexatious plan. Doubtless it would bring some money into the treasury, but

involved public and private interests of wrought nowadays. Men who have been the cost of carrying out the provisions of

Then there is the question of what con-stitutes neglect. We suppose the governor pressed opinions regarding the outlook. went through the form of ratifying signs of improvement are here, and the would not approve of fining or taxing a man for abstention from voting if he happened to be sick on election day. Must be get a doctor's certificate in order to get off? Sickness or death in a voter's family might fond, the other Antirew Carrier works the creation of a board of five fore is not worked by their grumbling that be deemed a reasonable excuse. Imperative field of the largest iron and steel works the creation of a board of five their assessments are too low.—Lincoln necessity, growing out of business or friendship, might call a citizen far from his home What new set of officials would be needed to hear and determine all the limitless vausual misinfermed. Nebraska has sev- riety of cases that would arise under such eral millionaires who draw the bulk of a law? It would require a board of experis

The Philadelphia Press, whose editor has the expenses of the free silver cause in the late campaign to increase the comb's proposition that it is "more rational than taxing those who yote, but citizens to comb's proposition that it is "more rational than taxing those who yote, but citizens to comb's proposition that it is "more rational than taxing those who you." should neither pay nor be paid a price for fied port, but can find plenty of unfortified exercising their right and duty on election points where an army can be landed. To deday." That is the view of nearly all of the reputable citizens of the cities of Pennaylvania. The pell tax in that state is a dision of suffrage. Tax receipts are bought by campaign committees in immense numbers prove to be true. Mr. Gage has been a and elections are carried by the votes of the creatures who would not pay 50 cents for he privilege of voting. ian is to make suffrage free, and stop at The man who would be induced by a paltry penalty to perform his duty as an the kind of man whose vote can well be spared.

SIGNS OF GOOD TIMES.

Philadelphia Record: The skies are clearing. There is nothing quite so hopeful in the politics of the United States at the present time as the attitude of what are termed the business interests on questions of taxa-

Denver Republican: Everybody recognizes that in the midst of winter comparatively few people lay in new supplies or begin imbegun. As a rule it is impracticable to do nuch building in the winter, and so it is ot begun in the autumn. In city, town and country it is the same thing. The winter's supply of goods is consumed and here must be additional expenditures. This causes every year a spring trade and consequently a movement in business. New York Times: We have economized

sharply and produced in abundance.

world still calls for our provision supplies. Where she was but lately throwing back which are attracted by the rise in quota-tions here. She has begun to buy our stocks. The treasury has \$141,000,000 of free gold There can be no exports for months. will not be allowed to disturb us, either by this administration or the next. There is a great fund of nonproductive capital in the ountry which gives unmistakeable indicato seek employment. The signs that have heralded the daybreak after our former long nights of depression are visible in the sky. commercial conditions predict that the ndustrial recovery this year will be similar to the trade revival which followed the reexpansion of credit and wild speculation. The the resumption of specie payments January i, 1879, was assured. When it was assured there was a gradual picking up of business. but it was so slow that the impatient could not see it and the croakers shouted, "Where is the business prosperity?" Important improvement did not appear until March. onditions were much the same-a large favorable balance in foreign trade, a larg

Detroit Journal: Our friends who suffer an attack of dismal melancholy whenever a m/smanaged business enterprise goes to the rocks of disaster love to dwell on the anthropic dreams driven away, but inasprosperity they ought in all decency to give it a glad hand. True the wheels did not start on the morning after election; true manufacturers did not drum the byways to secure workmen so soon as the retime to undo their damaging work and also take down their distress signals we will roll the chariot of active industry along with greater speed and certainty.

lation of funds in the banks, awaiting in

Chicago Record: One year ago gold was lowing in a steady stream to Europe, and the secretary of the treasury was preparing or a \$100,000,000 bond issue to meet the drain on the national treasury. but 60 cents a bushel. The uncertainties of a presidential campaign were perplexing the ousiness world. Over all brooded the ominous shadow of the Venezuelan question Money was scarce, and "call" times commanded 25 per cent in New York Now money is easy, wheat is rising, the reserve in the treasury is over \$140,000,000 peace is assured, a new administration committed to the existing monetary standard and a revenue sufficient for the national expenses is soon to be inaugurated. banks of the country, and especially of Chicago, were never stronger and safer than they are today, according to Comptroller Eckels. By the time apring fairly opens, from present indications there will be abundant tokens of prosperity and returning good times.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The populists in the Utah legislature call themselves democrats. There are sixty of them to three republicans. In the Vermont legislature there are seventeen democrati and 258 republicans.

There will be ten times as many demcrats as populists in the next house of representatives, the numbers being 120 and twelve. There are, moreover, twenty members of the house described as fusionists and two silver republicans.

There is only one republican in the South Carolina legislature and there are 159 dem-ocrats. The republican member holds his own cancus, which is always unanimous; a quorum is always present, and it is of a portable character. The caucus is held wherever the republican member happens to be at the time of holding it. Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, who

is mentioned for attorney general under McKinley, is one of the lucky men in American politics. He was born in Clarksburg pefore the separation of West Virginia from the Old Dominion, and two years after his admission to the bar was elected to the West Virginia legislature. The very next year he was made United States district attorney for the district of West Virginia and he held the place thirteen years, leaving it to become secretary of the navy in 1881 to succeed "Uncle Dick" Thompson General Garfield reappointed him diana. the next year to his old place as United States district attorney, and the next year he was elected a member of congress. serving in congress he was appointed circuit judge of the United States in the Fourth district at a salary of \$6,000, a place which he still holds. Judge Goff has been continuously in office for thirty He was several times an unsuccessful candidate on the republican ticket for congress and in 1876 he was the republican candidate for governor in the Little Mountain state.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Recently the Duke of Devonshire ancounced on behalf of the colonial defense ommittee the scheme of imperial defense the present British government has adopted. This scheme, which is remarkable only as a clear and precise statement of the means by which England has always for several centuries defended herself in war, is this "The maintenance of a sea supremacy is commend as the basis of the system of imperial defense against attack by sea, admiralty accepts the responsibility of teeting all British territory against organ ized invasion from the sea." In words, there is to be no reliance on defenses or forts—except as against roving cruisers. The first reliance is to be on the fleet. It is to be strong enough to render The Philadelphia Press, whose editor has faille any effort to invade England or any had ample opportunities to observe the work- British possession where the sea forms parting of a pell tax, says of Governor Holout the invader's route. Forts can protect only a limited area. An enemy who commands the sea need not try to enter a forti points where an army can be landed. To defend a country's entire coast against such an enemy requires a vast number of and an almost infinite army. The policy is not to attempt defense by means of an army and forts, but to put to sea and of an army and forts, but to put to sea and bottle up the would-be invader in his own ports. To do so the British fleet must be able to beat any fleet that can go out against it. That is what it undertakes to do.

the permission granted by the czar for the opening of a public subscription for the benefit of the Armenian refugees in the Trans-Caucasus. Hitherto the constant denunciations of the Russian press of all kinds of Armenian committees have made any move ment of the kind hopeless. Opposition to everything designed for the good of the Armenians was considered to be in harmony with Prince Lobanoff's policy against suspected Arglo-Armenian intrigues. The ewspapers were even warned by the cenors not to sympathize with the Armenian aly one newspaper in St. Petersburg, th provements upon their property. This is especially true of farmers. It is in the spring that improvements of all kinds are personal acquaintance of the emperor, ventured to lament the fate of the Armenian nd propose that half the collection for Indian famine fund should be given to them When, however, money was offered for the purpose, it was refused. The imperial sane ion of the minister of the interior's posal to open a public subscription is fort regarded as an encouraging fort regarded as an encouraging sign, although the conditions imposed seem to in-dicate that the fear of Armenian plots has not altogether disappeared. Any collect and forward money for the Hindus but for the Armenians all conations mus factures are gaining in our exports, and the Where she was but lately throwing back be remitted exclusively to officials specially upon us all classes of our securities, Lon-don is now selling only our high-class bonds. through provincial governors to the governor general of the Caucasus.

A good deal of significance is attached to

The general result of the recent senatoria elections in France is that the moderates have eighty-six of the contested seats, just as they had before; that the radicals have sixteen instead of ten, the socialists three tions of weariness of waiting and a desire instead of one and the conservatives twelve instead of twenty. The moderates lost six eats to the radicals, but made up for the loss at the expense of the conservatives, the Indianapolis Journal: The close observers latter losing two seats also the radicals and socialists. The result has comparatively small significance, because neither of the two parties competing for office has decisive sumption of specie payments in 1879. There success or defeat. The eight seats gained had been a protracted season of depression by the socialist-radicals or extreme left do following the panic of 1873, due to an over- not count for much, seeing that with two exceptions the successful candidates do no topression which followed continued until approve a revision of the constitution, an income tax, or the abolition of the senate the three main points of the socialist-radi cal program. The extreme left suffers a moral defeat, for they expected to sweep the country, which they have utterly failed to do. England has been pretty successful for

long period in preventing Russia from enjoying the unrestricted use and possession increase of the gold reserve and an accumuof ports open all the year around, both in Eastern Asia and in Europe, but the steady efforts of the St. Petersburg government to reach the sea where no ice blocks navigation in the coldest winters are bound to prevall in the end. In Corea the aim of the rocks of disaster love to dwell on the dark aspects of the times, but they ought to absorb a little of the elixir of hope to to absorb a little of the elixir of hope to the return of better times. It hurts due time the Muscovites are pretty sure to due time the Muscovites are pr no restrictions such as are no the use of the Besphorus and the Darda-If England can prevent the creation nelles. of another ocean outlet for the trade of the Russian empire, on the Persian gulf or the Arabian sea, she will do very well. The sult was announced, but presperity is com-ing just the same. If the snarlers and the cut excitement, but in the end his purposes ing just the same. If the snarlers and the cut excitement, but in the end his purposes growlers and the bellowers will give us are nearly all accomplished.

A few years ago the government of Switzerland was asked to enact laws that would do away with involuntary idleness, the argument being that every man had a right to employment, and that if he could not se cure work he ought to be saved from los The scheme was submitted to a popular vote but it was rejected, and then two o the cantons tried the plan of insurance temporary pensions for idle workmen. Pe sons at work contributed a small su weekly, and the city paid a lump sum, the fund thus accumulated being distributed in small sums among men out of work for a certain number of days. The results have not, however, been satisfactory, and the sys tem is to be abolished in one of the can tors in question in June next. It was the workmen themselves who brought abou this action, it having been found that the system promoted laziness and voluntary idle ness, and that the unemployed from othe arts of the country came to the canton t btain support. Alluding to the recent report of the pro

posed establishment of a supreme council to relieve the czar of a part of the executive burden, a St. Petersburg correspondent of a London newspaper points out that there are already nine different councils and similar natutions of the higher administration have ng direct dealings with the sovereign, who has to confirm the multifarious acts and decisions of at least seven of them, so it is difficult to see what relief another institution of the kind could afford him, so long as centralization remains the order of th fay. The present delicate czar has more councils and committees to attend to than his herculear father, an important addition having been made by the continuaton under his presidency of the committee of the Si-berian railway. Some idea may be formed of what he has to go through by the fact that the ceremonies connected with his coronation eight months ago have not ye to an end. Only the other day he had an other reception in the Winter palace to re eive the congratulations of representative of his more distant subjects. Several hundred persons were presented, comprising to different deputations, each one with bread and salt on costly gold and silver plates or other works of art. Long tables in the palace were again loaded with these gifts as at Moscow in May last, and the ceremony observed was exactly the same. No wonder the control of pervents collaborations of pervents collaborations. he exhibits symptoms of nervous collapse

The rising in Bechuanaland, South Africa was predicted some time ago, when it was seen that the rinderpest was going to destro; the cattle of the natives. The fear was the expressed that not only the Bechuanas, wh ecupy the country west of the Transvaal but the more formidable Zulus, Swazis and other tribesmen east and south of the Transvaal would rise when the full effect of the pest had been felt. Cattle in that part of Africa supply not only the chief food supply of the people, but over wide areas hey are the only means of transportation Starvation naturally incites savages to for age on their neighbors, and this has alread; begun in Bechuanaland. The nows received

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at Cape Town from that country is described as "serious." The white settlers near Kurn-man have gone into camp, in view of the fact that 700 patives of that region are now raiding farms and lifting cattle. It is to be boped that the other tribes will remain and that the Matchele further north

will not now renew their rebellion. Oscar II, king of Sweden and Norway, whom the Angle-American treaty of appi-tration appoints final arbitrator in cases of disagreement, is a grandson of Bernadotte. marshal of France, and one of the most prominent figures in the fiercrat of the Napoleonic campaigns. He began his military career as a private of marines, and lived to be a proof of the truth of the French adage that every private carries a mar-shal's baton in his knapsack. In 1810 the swedish diet elected him crown prince, the reigning king having no direct heir. He afterwards joined the conlision that conded in overthrowing Napoleon, and be-came king of Sweden and Norway in 1818, reigning for twenty-six years. It looks as if the Bernadottes were likely to continue to be prominent in the annals of history

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Detroit Journal. His life was not an open book, Not bad as some supposed; Its beauties were all in the binding, And it looked much better clc-ed.

Chicago Record. She cannot skate at all, but then 'Tis this fills victory's cup; For she is pretty, so five men It takes to hold her up. Up to frate.

The songs which people cherish most
Are the ones which are never suns;
The church chimes loved by the sleeping Are those which are never rung.

Washington Star. They played him classics, sweet and grand,
His face was sad to see.
He faintly should "Bravo" and
He longed for "Sweet Marie."

Cincinnati Tribune "The only kind of a nail that a girl Can drive and hit it plumb—" The cynic began, when the chorus howleds "Is the one that grows on her thumb."

New York Town Talk. O for a thousand tongues to sing If doing this would craze The girl upstairs with the mandolin Who plays, and plays, and plays,

Chicago Record, Said a flame-red boy to a sky-blue girl;
"I'm very glad I've found you;
But say, will the paint on your gown rub off
If I put my arm around you?"

"Oh, what can mend a broken heart That's crushed by maiden gulle?" He cried; and straight another maid Restored it with a smile.

ANTONIO MACEO.

His lot was east, there, in the fairest land suns, where summer everlasting, Of beheld the Spaniard's recking And

pollution on that queen of He saw with burning heart his country thronged With shameless tyrants, base in lust and greed.
He saw those dear as heaven so foully wronged

That even flends might blush to name the deed. Then. with his brothers and his aged He swore the Roman oath of endless fighting with a patriot's soul of

He won, at last, the ancient hero's Deathless he sleeps beneath his native A sacrifice for freedom, unto God. -LYNN SPRAGUE. Jan. 3, 1897.

> THE UNSUCCESSFUL POET. Somerville Journal

The poet took a quire or more Of paper, fresh and white, And sat down at his costly desk, Where he was wont to write. He chose with care a golden pen Quite suited to his hand, And picked him out a choice cig One of the finest brand. a choice cigar.

His inkstand had been freshly filled, And blotters lay around,
To dry his ink, when with success
His labors had been crowned.
He had a license, too, and yet,
In spite of all his pains.
He failed. He had been fitted out

## "lt's all Foolishness"



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