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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Trachuck, 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 Hee printed during the month of December, 1996, was as follows:

621,000 Total deductions for unsold and returned

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to be-fore me this 24 day of January, 1897. N. P. FEIL. Seal. Notary Public.

9,513

Senator Dubois now doubtless wishes he did not.

The railroads seem to be after the scalps of the scalpers.

Is it not pretty near time for the free but a secretary of the treasury in whose silver republican members of the state judgment congress can have faith will senate to convene in a caucus of their own?

Chairman Jones' advice to the democrats in the Idaho legislature seems to have had about as much effect as a dipperful of water on a duck's back.

Strange, is it not, that the name of no Roman Catholic priest is appended to that clerical endorsement of the efficiency of our inefficient police department?

A body of thirty-three Omaha preachers giving a clean bill of health to the master of ceremonies at the famous Blair can-can is a spectacle fit for the gods.

One by one the transmississippi states and those nearest to the eastward are falling into line with either actual appropriations or promises of financial support for the exposition.

The legislative sphinx will have to break its silence before it can be determined whether the foot of the ladder reaching to the next populist gubernatorial nomination rests on the terra firma of the house or the senate.

Now that the presence of Lyman J. Gage in McKinley's cabinet is assured the World-Herald will doubtless learn that the Chicago financier had beer heard of even before the publication of "Coin's Financial School."

Representatives of the peoples-inde pendent party renouncing all independ ence in order to become abject subjects of King Caucus must present an edifying object lesson of the principles of the great reform party in practice.

Comptroller Eckels says that it is not so much lack of financial legislation that troubles us as lack of good public and private credit. Comptroller Eckels' ob servations on the state of business are generally suggestive and to the point.

The legislature has concluded to let the railroads use their own discretion, as heretofore, in the matter of free transportation and the heart of many a patriot with a fondness for the delights of travel will beat with a more joyous

It is plain that the west is not to be a stepchild in President McKinley's official household. The president-elect realizes that he has been elected to direct the affairs of the whole country and not of any one section, and he is going to consider the needs and wishes of every state in the union.

The people of Michigan who insist that Governor-Mayor Pingree has forfeited one of his offices might make more headway in their efforts to oust him if they could only agree among themselves whether the governor has forfeited the moyoralty or the mayor forfeited the gubernatorial office.

In the interval there is supposed to be a half million dollars of uninvested money lying idle in the permanent school fund on which the school children of Nebraska are entitled to returns of interest. Is the legislature going to do anything to have the profit from the use of this pub-He money accrue to the public?

The directors of the Transmississippi Exposition were chosen by the stockholders on account of their fitness to administer the affairs of the great undertaking. The choice of a site is one of the most important matters which they will have to consider. It was not intended that questions like this should be delegated to imported experts for final of the convention who favored high settlement.

It should not be forgotten that the attorney general has given an opinion to | will give reasonable protection to industhe effect that the law authorizing the tries and labor, the manufacturers have substitution of guaranty company bonds | disarmed criticism and put themselves for personal bonds is unconstitutional in a position to exert an influence upon and void. If the attorney general is congress and the country. Their mod correct then a great many public officers | erate demand will have the effect to simare serving without having given the plify the task of framing a new tariff security contemplated by the law. This is a matter far too serious to be ignored | radical and uncompromising opponents by the authorities whose duty it is to see of protection that the men who are at the that the laws are enforced.

of the country are seeking only the in- back to 7, or a trifle over. If the roads SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. It will hardly be questioned that the stitution of a policy that will secure the go to foreclosure the stock is of course most important of the cabinet positions prosperity of all the people.

tion assumed by the United States re-

garding its rights and responsibilities in

tural and Judicial departments, they all

have highly important work to do, re-

quiring for its proper and efficient per-

formance men at the heads of these sev-

But the matters which most directly

and closely relate to the interests and

welfare of the American people are

financial and economic. There must be

instituted a policy to increase the reve-

the industries and business of the people.

There is a demand for some change in

the currency system which will remove

or modify the inequalities in its opera-

tion now complained of. There is re-

quired a treasury policy which will con-

tribute to the upbuilding of financial

gress, of course, to provide for all this,

exert a great deal of influence in shaping

the economic and financial policy of the

government. Such a man will not

merely pursue a routine course in carry-

ing out the laws; he will be an active

execute, so long as there shall be a con-

There is reason to believe that Mr.

of the office long experience as a prac

extent which will assure thorough con-

sideration of his views and recommenda-

tions. That he will have no radical cur-

rency reforms to urge may be safely as-

sumed, for otherwise he probably would

not have been selected. It has been

suggested that Mr. Gage is favorable to

the policy of retiring the United States

legal tender notes, but this is improbable

in view of the fact that Major McKinley

is not in favor of that plan. It is also

said that he is not for bimetallism, na-

tional or international. Major McKin-

imetallism and it is not likely that he

would select for secretary of the treas

ury a man who is. What can positively

be said of Mr. Gage is that he firmly

believes in the existing monetary stand

ard and there is his own assurance that

the administration of the Treasury de

partment will be strictly on business

principles. There is reason to think that

the president-elect has selected the right

man for the head of the financial de-

THE ANTI-TRUST CRUSADE.

ine in the crusade against the trusts.

The successful operation of the Georgia

law against the combinations seems to

have inspired a quite general inclina-

ion to follow the example and it appears

ertain that the present year will witness

he passage of stringent anti-trust laws

The Massachusetts legislature has be

fore it an anti-trust law of a decidedly

drastic character. It makes any com-

bination or any person or corporation

to fix or regulate the price of any article

spiracy to defraud, which shall be pun-

shed by a fine of from \$500 to \$2,000 for

the first offense and so on up to a fine

of \$15,000. Another bill makes it a

criminal offense for any person or cor-

poration to try to influence the prices of

articles of merchandise, imposing pen-

alties as high as a fine of \$5,000 and two

years' imprisonment. It also provides

that any corporation which enters into

a trust forfeits its charter if under

Massachusetts law and if a foreign cor-

poration it can no longer do business in

General state legislation of this kind

ould not fail to be effective against the

nonopolistic combinations if rigidly en-

forced and undoubtedly it is the only

sure way of dealing a deathblow to the

trusts. There is favorable promise that

such legislation will become general in a

A MODERATE DEMAND.

The manufacturers of the country are

generally in favor of moderate tariff

duties. This is shown by the action of

the representatives of the National As-

sociation of Manufacturers, who adopted

a resolution declaring that duties should

be made consistent with adequate pro-

tection of our manufacturing and agri-

cultural industries and the labor they

employ. It is true there were members

duties, but they constituted a small mi-

nority. In thus putting themselves on

record as favoring only such duties as

bill, while it must convince all but the

head of the great industrial enterprises

few years.

of merchandise or commodity a con-

partment of the government.

n many states.

gress in political accord with the ad-

ministration.

eral departments of first rate ability.

under the incoming administration is that of secretary of the treasury. It duties are consistent with adequate pro- at all can be ascribed only to pure is no disparagement of any other ex- tection to industries and labor, but every- speculation on a contingency so remote ecutive department to say this. Every- body can understand that they are not body understands that the State depart- such duties as are provided in the existment, at the head of which will be the ing tariff law. These, a few schedules veteran statesman, John Sherman, will excepted, have not given adequate prohave much important work to do. In- tection, while as a revenue measure the ternational questions of a more or less law has been an utter failure. Still it delicate and difficult nature will require has defenders, who insist that it ought consideration and action and upon their to be given a further trial, that notwithwise and prudent treatment may depend standing steadily accumulating treasury the maintenance of peaceful relations deficits more than two years of exwith the world. No one who has an in- periment with this law has not been a telligent appreciation of the scope of sufficient time in which to demonstrate International affairs and who correctly whether or not it is what the country apprehends the significance of the posi- wants.

The new tariff bill, which it is said upon the authority of the chairman of the western hemisphere, can underest he ways and means committee will be timate the importance of the office of ready for submission when the next consecretary of state. Recognition of this gress meets in special session in March, importance by President-elect McKinley | will undoubtedly be constructed upon was attested by his selection for that moderate lines, but it will give needed office of the most distinguished of repub- protection and if it shall become law lican statesmen. So with respect to the | will revive industries and invite capital War, Navy, Interior, Postoffice, Agricul- to embark in productive enterprises.

THE PREACHERS AND THE POLICE. The thirty-three preachers who by petition to the legislature have ventured

to assure the members of that honorable body that the police department of Omaha, as now administered and after eighteen months' test under severest conditions, was never "so free from nue of the government and to revive scandal and reproach of every description, so well disciplined, harmonious and of peace. efficient," may imagine they can fool the legislators into that belief and may even have been fooled into that belief themselves, but they cannot hope to fool anybody who lives in Omaha and only from those who fail to do so. The idea confidence and strengthen the credit of is at all conversant with the condition the government. It is the duty of con- of the city and the work of the police since the present police commission law which the preachers want left unchanged went into effect.

Nineteen of the preachers who have volunteered this testimonial have no been in charge of Omaha pulpits for the eighteen months past of which they force in shaping the laws which he is to speak and of the others it is plain that many were induced to subscribe to the statements in the petition on representations of others and without any personal knowledge of the facts.

Lyman J. Gage will be a secretary of The Bee does not hesitate to assert this kind, that bringing to the duties without fear of successful contradiction tical financier, together with the wisdom that none of the reforms which were obtained from a careful study of finanpromised in support of the new police cial and economic questions, he will commission law two years ago have have the confidence of congress to an materialized. Instead of reform the police department has gone steadily

Instead of being free from scandal and reproach it has been and is the center of lawlessness and a disgrace to the city of Omaha.

Instead of being well disciplined it is utterly without discipline, incompetently tries without incurring obligations to either officered and constantly attempting to evade the responsibility for its own fall- have a refuge in their adopted country when ures by laying the blame upon others.

ley is not unfriendly to international If the police force is harmonious it is the harmony only of incompetents con soling one another in their helplessness. Instead of being efficient the police more inefficient, never more oblivious to the carnival of unpunished crime being held under its very nose, never so blind to the defiance of law and morality by protected favorites.

These are strong charges, but they are proved by the record of bogus police reform. The misrepresentation prac-One by one the states are falling into ticed on the preachers makes it incumbent on The Bee to uncover that record in all its hideousness.

NEBRASKA MUST LEAD.

The Lemars Sentinel says that the people of Iowa should be interested in the Trans mississippi Exposition. This may be true but there is time enough to get excited after the people of Nebraska have shown that they want it .- Sloux City Tribune.

There is no question that the people of Nebraska want the Transmississippl Exposition in 1898, and if the matter of a liberal appropriation for a state exhibit were left to the people it would be voted almost unanimously and without delay.

The legislature, by whom the appropriation will be made, will doubtless voice the sentiment of the people in this matter when it is brought up for formal action. At the same time the fact is not to be concealed that the leisurely procedure of the Nebraska legislature with respect to the exposition bill is not calculated to encourage the other transmississippi states to come to the front with a generous provision for representation at Omaha. These states are waiting for Nebraska to announce officially what it intends to do, and they may be relied upon to follow in a manner creditable to themselves and the great west.

The signature of Governor Holcomb on an exposition bill passed by the Nebraska legislature would be worth more just now as an irresistible inducement to its neighbors to participate in this great enterprise than all other argu-

ments combined. The Bee has always contended that the mayor ought to have a place exofficio on the police board. It has taken this position not because of the personality of the occupant for the time being of the mayor's office, but because It believes that the mayor, upon whom devolves the responsibility for maintaining law and order, and who is practically dictator in time of rlot or unusual disturbance, should have power over the police corresponding to the responsibillity. The fact that the mayor happens to be an elective officer does not

invalidate these sound arguments. It is remarkable how Union Pacific stock maintains a place on the Stock Exchange, even at nominal quotations. Just before the funding bill came up for action of the house, it jumped from between 6 and 7 to 9, but has since fallen

It may not be easy to define what less, and the fact that it is now quoted Morgan's Nicaraguan ditch. Nicaraguan is wiped out and rendered absolutely valuethat even the most reckless stock gam-

bler would not want to risk much on it. It is amusing to have a batch of new ministerial importations give expert testimony to the success of the present police department, "as now administered the fullest guarantee of the fessibility and and after electron months' test under exact cost of the project. severest conditions," when a majority of them have not been in charge of Omaha congregations for eighteen months and a goodly proportion have been in Nebraska barely long enough to have ac-

quired citizenship. Congress seems very reluctant to lose its grip on the Pacific railroads debt settlement job after having become accustomed to its company by over ten years of intimate acquaintance.

> Harmon's Credit Mark. Chicago Inter Ocea

It will be a great honor to Attorney Gen-eral Harmon if he is able to make a final wind-up of the annoying business relating to the Union Pacific railroad. A fair com promise and the question removed from the ourts is better for all the parties in interest, and for the public at large.

The Arbitration Fever.

The good effect of the arbitration treaty seen in the revival of the negotiations with France for a treaty on similar lines, out going further in its safeguards against war. The pigned and sealed compact between England and the United States will be to all the world a lamp lighting the way

Holcomb's Poll Tax Plan. Governor Holcomb of Nebraska has urged the legislature to impose a poll tax upon voters, with a provision that it shall be re is original and appears to be founded upon justice. Instead of making the franchise expensive to those who exercise it, the real interest of the commonwealth might be imposing a penalty upon citizens

The Tariff Bill and the Senate.

who neglect their duty on election day.

There is a fair prospect now that the re publicans will be able to get their tariff bill through the senate. Pritchard, who has been re-elected in North Carolina, leans toward free silver, but he is a straight-out republican on the tariff question. Some of the senators from the Rocky mountain re-gion are also expected to vote for the tariff bill without asking for any favors for silver in return. The Teller malcontents and irreconcilables will hardly number more than four or five at the utmost. Thus they will not be very powerful for obstructive pur-

Americans Expelled from Germany Probably there is no occasion to get ex ted over the reported expulsion of Americans from Germany. The action seems to directed against German-Americans only and to be taken in pursuance of German laws which forbid a subject of the emperor to acquire American citizenship in order to enjoy a residence in his native land without being subject to its laws. There has been a great deal of this sort of thing, not only in Germany, but in other countries, and our own government uniformly refuses to be a party to it. Genuine Americans will be protected in foreign countries to the full extent of its power; but these pseudo-Americans who wish to enjoy the benefits of both counard very properly left to take care of them

> The Power of the Press. Review of Reviews.

selves.

expelled from their own.

It is guite enough for them that the

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate of the circulation of the paper of the world is estimated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp the idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewe han 10,450 square miles of surface; that is printed on 781,250 tons of paper, and, fur ther, that if the number (12,000,000,000) rep mented, instead of copies, seconda it would ake over 333 years for them to clapse. In ieu of this arrangement we might press and oile them vertically upward to gradually each our highest mountains. Topping al these, and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnitude of 490, or, in ound numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

Wheat and Corn States.

Iowa still leads as a corn-producer, rop of 1896 being estimated at 321,719,54 Nebraska is second, with 298,599,638 The next in order of production are: Illinois, 284,572,764 bushels: Kansas 47,784,004 bushels; Mirsouri, 176,768,64; ushels; Indiana, 133,468,265 bushels; Ohio 247.784.004 123,691,957 bushels; Kentucky, 80.932.34 Thus Indiana stands sixth Minnesota leads in wheat, with 46,499. 061 bushels, but California is a close nd, with 45,097,195 bushels; Kansas is third ith 30,794,452 bushels; North Dakota next with 29,848,501 bushels, closely followed lillinois, with 26,688,146 bushels. South D ota is among the larger producers, wit 7,582,450 bushels. Indiana reports 20,647,-40. Indiana has not had so small a wheat since 1876. In 1891 the Indiana cro was 52.807,000 bushels, which is 6,200,000 in excess of the crop of the leading state this year. One-sixth of the total crop of 1890, which was 127,684.347 bushels, was raised by territories which were not states ten years

A NEW CURRENCY PLAN. Ex-Gavernor Boies of Iowa Projects t Financial Cure-All.

Chicago Chronicle inancial plan. It is his notion that the country is perishing for want of a good nonetary system which will give us twice as much money of "final redemption" and hat it is his mission to meet the want. The notion is a mistaken one. This country would soon have an abundant supply money of final redemption if only whole lot of the stuff which ought to be finally redcemed were taken in and extin-

shed. The mode of getting enough money "final redemption" is exceedingly simple. Mr. Boles and others who are racking their brains to find ways of providing loads of money by act of congress would save their brains and their reputations if they would dismiss once for all the delusion omic ignorance that a country can by hocus-pocus get and keep more than its distributive share of the world's supply of mey of "final redemption."

This thing cannot be done in any other way than by cleaning all the outlets, and he outlets cannot be closed. If they co be the consequence; would be extremely in jurious commercially and industrially. Spair ried the experiment with some success she was receiving large quantities of th precious metals from the new world. The result was that she retrograded rapidly as a nanufacturing and commercial country. she had not been bedeviled by the Boles no-tion about money she might have stood about where Great Britain stands with respect to the world's where she stands in fact!

The new Boles plan is not worth discussing. It is so complicated and foggy that no body can understand it and no two person even in this country, can be induced to support it, himself included. The whole thin s based on the delusion above mentione and the grotesque notion that the best mone ever heard of would be paper, that the paper would be good because redeemable on de-mand in coin, but that it would be so much better than the coin in which it was redeemable that it would never be presented for

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Minneapolis Journal: The new

now only a state in the republic. A new power has arisen that knows not Moses. Detroit Free Press; It is no doubt of tromendous commercial importance to this country that the Nicaragua ship canal be come an accomplished fact; but surely the government has had sufficient experience with transportation schemes aided with pub-lic funds, and a plentitude of recent revelations concerning the funding of railroads not to vote away \$170,000,000 until there is

Philadelphia Inquirer: The canal would be of incalculable value. From a government standpoint we should be able to protect our lines from invasion, and const strongthen our navy materially. The long trip around Cape Horn would be avoided. We should have a short cut to Chica, which would develop trade from that quarter. The western coast of South America would be opened to us. The canal would be used opened to us. largely by vessels flying foreign flags, and it would be placed upon a paying basis before many years, but even if it did cost the government a few millions, that is neither here nor there. It is the high privilege of the government to develop great enterprises for the general good, and there is no greater duty before congress today in a commercial vay than the passage of this Nicaragua canal

THAT EXPANSIVE SMILE.

Buffalo Express: The chapter by Mrs Bryan on her husband's mouth and how she net him, and the pome by Mrs. Wilcox usure at least a part of the book against this deadly lack of consequence and in-

Minneapolis Tribune: Mrs. Bryan testifies first attracted her attention to him was his expansive smile. This, however, has been greatly modified of late years, and especially ince the last election. Brooklyn Eagle: Probably the most inter-

that people said he was whispering in his own ear, but he had less cheek then than he has now, so that the division between mouth and ear was less firmly indicated. Chicago Post: Mrs. Bryan says that "no

one has seen the real breadth of that smile who did not see it in the early days," ere Mr. Bryan's cheeks checked "its onward march." With wifely loyalty Mrs. Bryan stamps as a campaign lie the story of a heartless observer that Mr. Bryan "could whisper in his own ear." She pronounces "cruel exaggeration" with an emphasis that should warn the "heartless observer" to preserve his distance from the wife whose "expansive and expressive smile" has been so "cruelly slandered." We wait impatiently for more fly-leaves from the moirs of our own Marie Bashkirtseff and er little Willie.

Milwaukee Sentinel: "I noted particuarly," says Mrs. Bryan with pleasing candor, 'his hair and his smile. The former black n color, fine in quality and parted distressngly straight, the latter expansive and exressive. In later years this smile has been he subject of considerable comment, but he well-rounded checks of Mr. Bryan now check its onward march, and no one has seen the real breadth of the smile who did not see it in the early days." O easily discouraged smile! Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou stop? Thou hast now a broader field to roam in than in those early days when Mrs. Bryan first beheld thee start earwards, and when the crescent cheek had not yet checked thy onward march, and yet thou "Upon one occasion," says Mrs. Bryan "a heartless observer was heard to emark, 'That man can whisper in his own ear.' but this was a cruel exaggeration. A brave, persevering smile, undismayed by such an obstacle as Mr. Bryan's cheeks, would strive to realize this high ideal.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The St Louis Board of Health has followed the example of New York and placed consumption in the list of contagious dis-

It is now seriously proposed to annex all of Cook county to Chicago and thereby add about 300,000 to the population of the city. Having a large surplus of trouble with the present population appears to what the city's appetite for more. Daniel O'Callahan of Exeter, N. H., a man

hid a wad of \$500 in greenbacks in his hog The porkers scented the greenbacks coted them up and devoured them. Dan has applied for a guardian. It sounded rather odd when Henry M. Tel er was being re-elected United States senator by the Colorado legislature to hear the pre iding officer in joint session address the

nembers as "ladies and gentlemen of the eleventh general assembly. Eight women of Spokane have incorporate a mining company and are actively printing Daniel W. Voorhees. In Pennsylvania Boics abundance of stock, gold-fringed and Penrose, an organization republican, living typographically embroidered, as evidence of

noters of the opposite sex. Otto Von Gumbert, a noted musical di rector, who died in Milwaukee a few days ago, arranged for a first class funeral seven

years ago by agreeing to pay an undertaker 25 cents a week for life. Both parties to the intract fulfilled it to the letter. The new mayor of Atlanta is imbued with he strange notion that political promises should be strictly observed. Retrenchment s his watchword, and he has already abolshed offices and cut salaries sufficiently to effect an annual saving of \$60,000. Whereat

the taxpayers rejoice exceedingly and chuckle over the groans of spoilsmen. An old rall fence that Lincoln is said to have built is pointed out to credulous strangers on the premises of a Marion county (Ky.) distillery. Lincoln's father and the ather of Jefferson Davis were neighbors n that region, and are said to have fought ide by side in a little brush with Indiana near where the town of Springfield, Ky.

now stands. IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sloux City Journal: Under the Iowa cor stitution a legislature has its full powers when convened in extra session. When it gets together it is all there. It has all its gets together it is all there. powers. It is not confined to any par-ticular subject, except as it confines itself. Dubuque Telegraph: Inasmuch as the Iowa legislature has decided against the introduction of any new business not ger-mans to the revision of the code unless with the consent of three-fourths of the members of either house, the prospects for the pas-sage of a manufacturing bill at the present session are not promising.

Carroll Herald: Governor Drake in his sage to the legislature in special session uches the matter of insuring state property it a most practical way. He says that the state should buy insurance for its property, or set aside a certain sum for the purpose so that when an institution was damaged by fire or elemental casualties there could be some fund on which to draw. At present the state carries its own insurance, but when property is destroyed, as was the case with the feeble-minded institution at Glenwood, there is no way to meet the contingency. The state has been fortunate in this particular, still no one knows when an institution nay be wiped out. The governor's sugges

Des Moines Staats Anzelger: It will be grievous disappointment to the people lowa if the general assembly now in session at this city does not give them a man-ufacturing law. There is too much at stake to put it off to another session. In these stinging times it behooves us to save every-legislature is January 3, 1898.

where possible. Ten millions of dollars, at the least calculation, are sent out of lows every year for beer and liquors. One-half of this Central uld certainly be retained here were the right that, too, in the face that it is not only consumed but permitted to be sold here by law. We talk of the hog cholera and the loss to the farmers of Iowa of \$5,000,000 thereby. Here is a chance to make up that loss by opening up a home market for corn and bar-ley at an increased price of from 5 to 10 cents

TRAVELING MEN'S DEMANDS.

The lown Movement for Interchangeable Mileage Books.

The traveling men of Iowa are making a determined fight to compel railroads to sell mileage boks for 1,000 miles or more at a rate of fare not to exceed 2 cents a mile, the books to be interchangeable on all the the books to be interchangeable on all the roads in the state. Under the present system the roads sell the mileage books for 2½ cents a mile, the ½ cent per mile being returned as a rebate to the purchaser when the book has been used up. Although the fare ultimately is thus only 2 cents a mile, the railroads constantly enjoy the use of this processing to one secondaries which recording to one secondaries of the secondaries of the secondaries to one secondaries of the secondaries of t excess charge, which, according to one estimate amounts to about \$500,000. forced loan from the traveling men, for which no interest is paid, would cost the roads about \$30,000 a year if they should be compelled to make it up from some other source, so that their bitter hostility to the project is more easily understood. The demand for interchangeable mileage

books is objected to chiefly because the reads fear they would more easily fall into the hands of scalpers, as it would be more difficult under this system to keep track of he identity of the original purchasers. The roads, moreover, in considering the subject, have found a change of this character would be awkward and troublecome, and be a source of annoyance to the managements, even if there were no other serious objecn her biography of her husband, that what tions to it. But these considerations are instattracted her attention to him was his trivial and ought not to weigh with the Iowa legislature, which is to decide the fate of the proposal in that state. The bill now before that body containing the two changes lesired by the traveling men should become ing with the boy orator and criticises his too much mouth—his physical mouth—not his habit of using it. His mouth was read to the middle west—Hilmois, Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas—should also habit of using it. materially enhanced if the Iowa solons do

their duty. All practical obstacles to the proposition are outweighed by the success it has achieved with the railroads running east from Chicago. They yielded to the de-mands of the traveling men a few months ago in both these particulars, and are reaping a natural return from the greater con-venience and encouragement thus extended to their largest patrons.

It is a short-sighted policy for the western roads to resist requests that are reasonable The traveling men are the greatest customers of the roads; their wholesale customers, in fact. They not only supply a large passenger traffic, but all their business activity is directly in the interest of the roads, for nearly every order obtained by the traveling man means just so much more freight to be handled by the railroad. The railroads should keep in mind that every concession within reason made to these pa-trons, either in cheapening the fare or making travel more convenient, will result in keeping men on the road longer and in bringing more men as customers of the railroads The manufacturers will increase the num-ber of their traveling employes or the length of their trips as fast as the expense comes down, and that is the obvious fact that the railroads appear to be overlooking. The traveling men appear to be concentrating their efforts in Iowa at the present time. Their cause is eminently just and should

THE NEW SENATORS.

Members-Elect of the Next Senate-Vacancies and Complications. New York Sun.

The exact political status of the senate will not be known until the final adjustment of the difficulties which exist in Kentucky and Delaware, and until all the vacancies are filled. There are deadlocks in several of the states. From present appearances, in stead of two, or at most three, groups of members, the next senate will have five, namely, the republicans, the free silver democrats, the populists, the honest money demo-crats and the silver republicans. In twelve states senators were chosen on Tuesday In six of these th bents were re-elected, as follows: Orville

H. Platt, republican, in Connecticut; G. Vest, democrat, in Missouri; J. H. Galinger, republican in New Hampshir K. Jones, democrat, in Arkansas; Henry M. Teller, silver populist, in Colorado, and Henry C. Hansbrough, republican, in North of four score years and little worldly wisdom, Dakota In New York David B. Hill, the democratic eader until the wave of populism struck and engulfed the democracy, has been suc-

ceeded by Thomas C. Platt, the recognized nd undisputed leader of the In Indianapolis Charles W. Fairbanks, who as the temporary chairman of the repub ican national convention which met in St Louis on June 16 and nominated McKinley and Hobart, has been elected to succeed in the city of Philadelphia, which has no their ability to keep pace with mine pro- had a representative in the United States senate for many years, was chosen by the epublicans, by an overwhelming majority at Barrisburg, to succeed Don Cameron. Illinois William E. Mason, a native New Yorker, born in the southern tier, from which likewise Senator-elect Platt and Senator Teller hall, was chosen with unexpected una-nimity to succeed John M. Palmer, the candidate of the national democracy for the presidency. Mr. Mason lives in the city of Chi cago; thus in Illinois, as also in Indiana and Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the disposition of the dominant party to look to the large cities for senator candidates, instead of to he minor towns, is noticeable. Palmer is a resident of Springfield, Senato Cameron of Harrisburg, and Senator Voor bees of Terre Haute. In North Carolin leter Pritchard, a silver republican, has been -elected, and in Kansas the remarkable Villiam Alfred Peffer, who had no previou experience in congress when elected to the enate by the populists in 1891, has bee 'turned town" in favor of another rom the Sunflower state, namely, A. Harris, who was elected congressman in 1892 by the democrats and populists in opp sition to the republican candidate. the present senator, and Harris, who su ceeds him, have each a war record. was on the union side in the Eighty-third Illinois infantry; Harris was on the confederate side in the Army of North Virginia. Peffer is a lawyer by profession; Har ris, who succeeds him, is a civil engineer Peffer has had nothing to do with the Union Pacific railroad except to denounce that cor-poration; Harris aided in the construction of the Kaneas division as an engineer. Pef fer is ten years older than his successor and is said to know very much less. Bot

> altered in any respect by the substitution o one for the other From Delaware there are three claimants for the seat of senator, Colonel Du Pont, a republican, and Richard R. Kenney, a demo cratic silverite whose election is declared in regular by a part of the republicans at Dover while other republican members declare that there is no vacancy in the delegation from Delaware, Colonel Du Pont, heretofore ected, being entitled to the seat. Kentuck; has but one senator, William Lindsay, and the post of his former colleague, Senato Blackburn, remains vacant, the division of the two political parties in this former demcratic stronghold being now very change in maker the blennial system, there being no legislature in session in Frankfort this winter, unless convoked by the republican government of the strong transfer in the strong property of t

are ardent and unconditional silverites, an

the political divisions in the senate are

Highest of all in Leavening Strength .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

King Obdah, the West African potentate

who has beer indulging in the pastime of butchering several Englishmen and some 200 native carriers, is in a fair way to rue the day his savage sense of humor took that particular form. Great Britain may have her faults, but permitting English citizens, and especially English citizens who are English soldiers and English officials, to be slaughtered in cold blood without rate-Ing an averging hand does not constitute one of them. She will sacrifice a hundred English lives in vindicating the rights of a single one of her subjects who has been unjustly wronged. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that a British "punitive" expedition is already on its way to the capital of King Obdah. London dispatches state that the outcome of the expedition will probably be the annexation of the whole of Obhah's be the annexation of the whole of Oblah's dominions to the British possessions in West Africa. This is the sort of 'land grabbing' that the entire civilized world will applaud. Oblah has no rights which any humane or on the second se even with those who minister to his bestial pleasures. Such a flend should be wiped off the earth. Benin, the country over which he rules, is rich in natural resources. It should be rescued from savagery and brought within the pale of civilizing influences. The expedition against Obdah does honor to Great Britain.

In order to understand the Ministerial crisis that has taken place at Belgrade it must be explained that the Novakovitch Administration no longer commanded a majority in the legislature, and in its blind and abject devotion to Russia had imperiled the relations of Servia with Austria. The result of its policy had been to close Austria's markets to the agricultural produce and live stock trade of Servia, which constitutes the staple and, in fact, well night the sole produce of the kingdom. Both King Alexander and his people have recently been led by considerations of an economic character to throw in their lot with Austria. The national sentiment is now distinctly philo-Austrian, and, this being the case, the continuance in power of the Novakovitch cabinet was an impossibility. The new ministry, presided over by M. Simitch, is nominally a coalition administration, but has been summoned by the king to assume office with the avowed object of ameliorating the relations between Belgrade and Vienna, at the expense of Russlan interests in Servia. The new elections for the legislature are about to begin, and the king, ever since his recent visit to Vienna and Rome, has been determined that they should be directed by a pro-Austrian rather than a pro-Russian cabinet, Meanwhile, Austrian markets have been more been opened up to Servist produce, and prosperity is beginning to revive in the dominions of the young king.

The general election which is to be presently held in Austria will be regarded with unusual interest, not only in both parts of the Dual Realm, but throughout the whole world, as possibly marking a crisis in the affairs of the empire. It will be the first held in Austria by universal suffrage. That fact alone invests it with unique importance. But that is not all. present constitution and alignment of parties make it not improbable that it will cause some revolutionary changes in governmental policy, in both domestic and foreign affairs. Indeed, the attitude of the government it-self is one of expectancy of such a result. For the prime minister, Count Badeni, is now playing the part of an extreme opportunist. He proclaims no policy on which to "go to the country." He will let the election go as it may, and shape his fu-ture course according to the result, and be governed by the will of whatever party or coalition may control the new Reichsrath. That is a novel attitude for a prime minster to assume. It would be impossible, or ister to assume. It would be impossible, or suicidal, in a country like Great Britain, where there is government by party, and the ministry is responsible to and indeed the creature of Parliament. But under the Austrian system it is by no means illogical and at the present juncture, in view of Count Badeni's course during the last year by no means surprising.

There seems to be a general impression Russian minister of foreign affairs will not be regarded with much favor in Berlin, in consequence of his supposed anti-German prejudices, but it is pointed out that, as a



WHO HAS BEEN SPENDING MONEY ON MERCHANT TAILORS UNDER THE IM-PRESSION THAT HE COULDN'T BE WELL DRESSED OTHERWISE-OUGHT TO MAKE UP HIS MIND NOW TO DISCOVER HIS MISTAKE. WE THINK THE CLOTHING WE OFFER IS JUST ABOUT AS WELL MADE AND AS STYLISH AS ANY TAILOR CAN OFFER, AND OUR PRICES ARE ABOUT ONE HALF LESS, AND WE GUARANTEE FIT AS WELL AS QUALITY. JUST AT PRESENT WE WANT TO IN-VITE ATTENTION TO OUR EXTRA PANTS DEPARTMENT. THERE WE HAVE MANY PAIRS THAT ARE LEFT FROM WINTER SUITS-ONE OR TWO OF A KIND-BE-SIDES MANY CHOICE PATTERNS OF CHECK AND STRIPED WORSTEDS AND CASSIMERES THAT GO WELL WITH ANY STYLE COAT AND WILL HELP TO PATCH OUT THE WINTER SUIT UNTIL SPRING. THEY DON'T COST MUCH, EITHER .- \$2.00. \$2.50, \$3, \$3.75, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00-ALL EX-CEPTIONAL VALUES AS EVERY PAIR HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE.

OUR OBJECT IN DOING THIS IS TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE IMMENSE SPRING ASSORTMENT THAT WILL SOON AR-

SPECIAL-A SWEEPING SALE OF STAR SHIRT WAISTS MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR PARTIC.

