

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newboys are supplied with enough Bee to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE. It will soon be time to hear once more from that famous democrat, ex-Senator David B. Hill.

Bryant organs are finding the president's address a disappointment. This is praise, indeed.

The man who has to be urged to accept office would be in it when the federal pic is being cut.

After the new elder law goes into effect all elder that is not made out of apples will be barred.

As a matter of fact, President McKinley fooled them all in the make-up of his cabinet as a whole.

We do not know whether Jones pays the freight, but Jones he lifts the bills in the house end of the state capitol.

A few more national conventions and other large gatherings for Omaha during the exposition year would not come amiss.

Spirits may now be bottled in bond. And a bond may be needed to get out after the bottled spirits have been stowed in.

With the powers of Europe in their present amicable mood the sultan would not relinquish suzerainty over Crete if he could, and he could not if he would.

The responsibility for expediting the exposition bill in the senate will rest upon Senator Howell, to whose committee the bill will doubtless be referred.

Passing laws designed to create offices for particular people to fill is as risky as buying tickets in a lottery. Some other man is just as likely to take the prize as not.

Vice President Hobart may not profess to be a great parliamentarian, but he will know enough to call time at the proper place when the senators begin to spar with one another for wind.

It now appears that the chief object of the so-called silver republicans in adhering to the name is to participate in republican primaries and make candidates they do not intend to support.

The Northwestern and the Burlington have each subscribed \$30,000 to the exposition. What are the other great railroads that compete for the patronage of Omaha and Nebraska going to do about it?

Police Commissioner Birkhuser's railway pass is doing good service these days. Were it not for that pass his expense account for lobbying against the police bill at Lincoln would be something appalling.

The question is, How did Queen Lili and her secretary manage to smuggle themselves into the senate gallery reserved for diplomats and representatives of foreign countries at the seat of American government at Washington?

That civil service law extension applies only to the office deputy and clerk of the United States marshal. There will therefore be several deputy marshalships available in Nebraska for which the hungry faithful will be truly thankful.

The judge of the criminal branch of the district court should not be too severe on those who keep or fail to keep the police court records. He should bear in mind that the time of the clerk of the police court has been monopolized by medicine-making.

The Transmississippi Exposition business must be gone all over again a little with congress, but it is a new congress and a new president that will deal with it, and local supporters of the enterprise may not so serious cause for alarm. Dave Mercer's flag is still nailed to the mast.

REPRESS JINGUISM.

The time has come when there should be a vigorous expression of public sentiment against that spirit which is described by the word "jingoism." The declaration made by President McKinley in his inaugural address regarding the foreign policy of the United States is a distinct rebuke of this spirit, which for nearly two years past has been recklessly exploited in congress, to the discredit and damage of the country. Senators from whom the people had a right to expect calm and dispassionate consideration of questions relating to international affairs, have sought to turn the government away from the time-honored course of cultivating peace and amity with all other nations and to create a popular sentiment favorable to an aggressive foreign policy which could not fall to sooner or later involve the nation in war. Some of these men, apparently forgetful of their great responsibility, have not hesitated to proclaim that they desired war, while others have shown utter indifference to the danger involved in their course and to the ill effects upon the material interests of the country which their inflammatory utterances were having.

It is the clearly defined purpose of the new administration to adhere to the traditional policy of the nation in respect of its foreign relations. The president is willing to be guided in this by the example of Washington—an example which too few of our statesmen of today are disposed to regard. In this purpose the new president should have the hearty and general support of the people. It is in no wise inconsistent with the firm maintenance of our national dignity and interests and the protection of the rights of American citizens everywhere. On the contrary it is the policy by which we shall best and most surely conserve all these. Let the world understand that we intend to ask no more than our due and accept nothing less, keeping absolutely free from all foreign entanglements, and there need be no apprehension that we shall not have our rights respected, or that any just demand we may make upon any foreign nation will be disregarded. It is a great mistake to assume, as many seem to do, that brag and bluster—shaking our fist in the face of the world and boasting of what we are able to do—are necessary to command respect. Other nations are as familiar with the ability of the American people to defend their rights as we ourselves are, nor is the courage of this people anywhere doubted. We shall not make this better understood or appreciated by uttering bravado, but we shall by such a course compromise our claim to be the leading nation of the world in cultivating peace and promoting civilization.

The paramount duty before the American people is that of putting the business of the country in a condition that will give prosperity to all interests and classes. There is needed that complete restoration of confidence which will permit idle capital to seek investment in productive enterprises and invite outside capital to come into the country. In order to attain this we must not only have legislation friendly to material development, but complete exemption from all danger to the country's peace. Without this home capital will not shake off entirely its distrust and timidity and foreign capital will stay away from us. Our monetary standard is secure for at least four years. There is reason to hope for judicious tariff legislation that will infuse new life into our industries. Let us stop all talk of a disturbing nature in connection with foreign affairs and settle down to business.

CHARTER BILL DEFECTS.

The amendments made in the senate to the new Omaha charter are in the main satisfactory, but there are still defects and omissions that should by all means be corrected before the bill goes to the governor. The charter bill abolishes the entire council as now constituted and substitutes therefor a council of nine members, elected at large, but chosen from the different wards. This reduction in the number of councilmen is presumed to be in the interest of economy. In reality it will prove a most expensive as well as dangerous experiment. The election of the entire council at large may work an improvement, but cutting down the number of councilmen to nine presupposes that Omaha is to have only nine wards, even if South Omaha were annexed, and there is no possibility under its provisions of giving South Omaha representation before 1900. With a council composed of nine members, five will constitute a quorum and six may pass any measure over the mayor's veto, while it now takes twelve for such a combine. It goes without saying that it is easier and cheaper for jobbers and corporations to manipulate a council of nine than one of twelve that number. The saving in salaries is a mere bagatelle compared with the increased danger of government by a boodle ring. It is moreover poor policy to have the entire council made up of new men every three years, as it is also to remove the barrier against re-election after two successive terms. Would it not be more rational to create a council of fifteen members, all to be elected at large, nine from the different wards for three years and six from the whole city for six years and no re-election? Provision should also be made for representation of annexed territory in proportion to its population. Another weak spot in the charter bill is the discrimination between the fire and police departments, both as to pay and eligibility. Any resident of Omaha may become a fireman, but to secure a position on the police force he must be an elector. On the face of it this discrimination indicates a disposition to drag the police into politics, when the law should be framed with a view to keeping them out of politics.

The pay of the fire chief is not fixed at all, while the pay of the chief of police is fixed at \$2,000. Both should be left to the discretion of the police board, with an upper limit of \$2,500. The maximum pay of policemen and firemen is fixed at \$75 per month, but the board must pay no less than \$65 per month to every fireman or patrolman. This

leaves a margin of only \$10 a month between the veteran and the rawest of raw recruits. The efficiency of the police and fire departments depends largely upon recognition of merit and increase of pay graduated to length of service. The charter should not hamper the police board in offering an incentive for men to strive for increased pay and promotion.

A serious defect in the charter is the restriction it contains in the issue of renewal bonds. The limitation of the amount of such bonds to \$500,000 is liable to embarrass the city in maintaining its credit and reducing its interest charges. More than \$1,000,000 of city bonds will mature within the next two years, which must be either paid or re-issued in the form of renewal bonds. The \$500,000 limitation should be made to apply only to the funding of floating debt, so as to restrain the creation of overlaps and overissue of warrants.

The chief drawback of the new charter is its utter lack of elasticity. It is a strait jacket, leaving no room for expansion and forcing upon the next legislature another radical revision, when it should be framed on a broad-gauged plan having in view the many demands that will come upon the city by reason of the exposition and the certain resumption of business activity.

A REASSURING STATEMENT.

At the banquet given in honor of Ambassador Bayard by the lord mayor of London on Tuesday last, the marquis of Salisbury made a significant address, one statement of which is especially reassuring. Mr. Bayard had said that he could not see a question of international danger or difficulty so long as the natural impulses of the two nations were not soured and perverted. Referring to this the prime minister said that the danger did not lay in official circles; that if the unofficial people kept in order the official people would never make a mistake. "At the present time," said Salisbury, "organized government had distinctly lost force and public opinion had gained power; therefore it was increasingly important that public opinion should be rightly guided." The assurance from so authoritative a source of the peaceful purpose of the "official people" of England with respect to this country is altogether gratifying, and England's prime minister will find a reciprocal sentiment in the inaugural address of President McKinley. The "official people" of the United States do not want war and in perfect accord with them are a very large majority of the unofficial people of this country. Salisbury has had a wholesome realization of the force of public opinion and what he said of it is quite right. That opinion in this country is for the maintenance of peace, particularly between the English-speaking nations, and undoubtedly it is the same in England.

A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Fifty-fourth congress did not regard with favor the suggestion of a commission to consider and report on the question of revising the currency system. The republican members of the house committee on banking and currency were understood to be opposed to a commission, presumably for the reason that they believed themselves quite as competent as any commission would be to devise a plan of currency revision and reform. Probably there will be few if any changes in this committee to the next congress, so that it would seem safe to assume that this opposition to a commission will remain. But in view of the fact that the president is favorable to that plan, believing that the experiment is worth a trial and would prove beneficial to the country, it is quite possible that the Fifty-fifth congress will authorize a currency commission. One very strong argument in support of the plan is in the fact that the banking and currency committee of the last congress was unable to agree upon any measure, although it had abundant advice and suggestion. Nearly every member had a plan of his own for curing financial ills and as a consequence no two of them were able to agree upon a measure. Nothing better is to be expected in the next congress if the same gentlemen are to constitute the committee which has charge of currency bills and whose duty it is to formulate this legislation. It is to be expected that they will simply go over the same ground that has already been traversed, consuming time to no practical purpose. A commission composed of the right sort of men would undoubtedly be able to agree upon some plan and this might somewhat simplify the situation, but we are by no means confident that this plan would be found so beneficial as some appear to think. The conference that was held in Indianapolis was largely composed of the class of men who would be appointed on a currency commission, yet the plan of currency revision they presented was not acceptable to the country and congress paid no attention to it. However, the experiment of a commission may, as the president has said, be worth a trial.

THE FAILURE OF THE EXPOSITION APPROPRIATION.

The failure of the exposition appropriation in congress is disappointing, but may in the end prove to be a blessing in disguise. The inaction of the Nebraska legislature furnished the excuse for striking off the \$75,000 which has been added in the senate. It is more than probable that the appropriation of \$275,000 will not only be restored, but increased, when the bill comes up again in the extra session.

THE SLOTTING OF THE WEST.

President McKinley renews his pledge to use every resource at his command to keep all of our different kinds of currency readily interchangeable the one for the other. We will have no discounts on this kind of money or premiums on the other kind of money. Every dollar must be worth one hundred cents and that one hundred cents in gold.

FOR A COUNTY LIKE DOUGLAS.

For a county like Douglas, with a population over 150,000, a board of five commissioners is not too large to manage the county business. The proposed reduction of the number of commis-

sioners from five to three is not in the interest of the economy. With five commissioners there can be fair division of the territory into districts. With three commissioners, South Omaha and the country precincts would be relegated to only one representative on the board, or else Omaha, which pays four-fifths of the county taxes, would be given only one member.

The failed appropriation bills will have to share with the tariff the attention of the leaders of congress whether the leaders wish it or not. This means that the suggestion that congress pass a tariff bill and go straightway home will be abandoned if it was ever seriously entertained in any quarter. The speaker will have to appoint all the principal committees without delay to care for the appropriation bills, and when it gets that far it will be next to impossible to keep other measures back.

The Montana legislature has appropriated \$15,000 for a state exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition, which will be swelled by another \$15,000 pledged by Marcus Daly as a private donation, and which will no doubt be further increased by contributions from other public-spirited citizens of the Bonanza state. In taking the lead among the mountain states in providing for participation in the exposition Montana has exhibited its proverbial enterprise and sagacity.

Not even Andrew Jackson could have pronounced more in the way of protection to American citizens abroad than did President McKinley in his inaugural address. And not even Old Hickory himself could have carried out those promises with greater firmness than McKinley will show in the administration of his foreign policy. He wants no fights, but those who contemplate provoking him will do well to consider well in advance. "At the present time," said Salisbury, "organized government had distinctly lost force and public opinion had gained power; therefore it was increasingly important that public opinion should be rightly guided." The assurance from so authoritative a source of the peaceful purpose of the "official people" of England with respect to this country is altogether gratifying, and England's prime minister will find a reciprocal sentiment in the inaugural address of President McKinley. The "official people" of the United States do not want war and in perfect accord with them are a very large majority of the unofficial people of this country. Salisbury has had a wholesome realization of the force of public opinion and what he said of it is quite right. That opinion in this country is for the maintenance of peace, particularly between the English-speaking nations, and undoubtedly it is the same in England.

NEGATIVE SUCCESS.

The legislature which looks upon three-fourths of its bill as lost has the greatest reason to congratulate itself.

AN INTERNATIONAL DOUBT.

There seems to be some doubt whether it is the king of Greece or the emperor of Germany who is to be placated.

PROVINCIALISM REPUTED.

Governor Hastings has properly vetoed a bill to grant the title of knight to the new capitol since of Pennsylvania production. It would ill become the great Key-stone state to set up such an example of petty provincialism to the younger states.

FOR FOREIGN CONSUMPTION.

Iowa is a prohibition state. Notwithstanding the fact that all the breweries in Iowa have a silver service that includes a five-gallon punch bowl. The contents of that bowl, however, never get drunk in the Hawkeye state unless the shipments constructed between the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

IGNORING PARTY IN LOCAL ELECTIONS.

At the municipal election in Iowa on Monday many cities and towns which went republican in the national election last fall were carried by the democrats or by citizens' movements. The fact seems to indicate a growing tendency on the part of the people to eliminate national politics from municipal elections.

A COMMENDABLE LAW.

One of the just acts of the expiring congress was the passage of the bill providing for limited compensation for the loss of a registered letter. The new law does not go far enough, but it is entirely right in principle. When the government makes an extra charge for service it should make the service charged for.

JAPAN ON THE GOLD BASIS.

The Japanese government has decided to adopt the gold standard. The yen is to be of silver, and no gold piece will be worth less than five yen. The currency consists chiefly of silver at present, but the silver will gradually be replaced with gold till gold predominates. There is a hint for our bimetallic friends that the yen is not a really wish for silver to become again a money metal. In good standing, let them cease to talk about the absolute ratio of 16 to 1, and let them give up their idea of the debasement of the currency—and propose, as the Japs do, to put 100 cents' worth of silver in the market before several of the people would look with favor upon that honest sort of bimetallicism, though they recognize the fact that bimetallicism is mere theory and no law can tie the two metals together at any rate.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

St. Louis Journal: A New York newspaper denies that James Wilson is a practical farmer, and as proof points to the fact that he is a college professor. But in his position at the head of the state experimental station Prof. Wilson has been a practical farmer, one of the most practical and valuable in the state. In these times a practical farmer is more than a professor. The Burlington Hawkeye: Last week the first blue bird was noticed in this neighborhood and this week despite the cold, a pair of robins made their appearance. Song sparrows have been heard singing and wild geese and ducks are flying north. Altogether it is quite evident that spring is not far distant. The sap is rising in the trees and the maple syrup harvest will be earlier than usual this year.

Davenport Democrat: It is asserted by the people who know that the late flood in West Virginia was caused by the cutting off of the mountain ranges. The water was not retained in its trickles to the main streams, as it had been, but had free way, and came all at once, with disastrous results. And the same thing is the case in the west, where President Cleveland has been trying to protect the general interests of the country by protecting the timber. Unless the destruction of the western forests is discontinued, in some way or other, there will be floods there, with less snowfall, and more aridity than they now have, and conditions are bad enough now.

Exposition Endorsements BY THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI PRESS.

Tacoma (Wash.) Union: The Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held in Omaha, Neb., from June to November, 1898, bids fair to be the biggest show of its kind ever held on this continent, with the exception of the World's fair. Congress appropriated \$200,000 last June as a preliminary fund for a national exhibit, and the present session has increased the amount to \$400,000. The people of Omaha have incorporated a company with \$1,000,000 of stock, one-half of which has already been taken and the remaining half will be subscribed before the gates are opened.

The state of Nebraska has a bill before its legislature for a \$250,000 appropriation, and also a bill to allow Douglas county and Omaha to vote an appropriation of \$200,000. A bill before the Illinois legislature provides for \$100,000, and an equal amount is being acted upon by Missouri; California proposes to appropriate \$70,000, and other states are moving in the same line.

The state of Washington should be awake to the importance of making a creditable display, as her resources are superior to those of any state of the union, considering their abundance and variety. The exposition will be participated in by all the states of the union and by foreign countries, but will be distinctively a transmississippi affair. Its great success will depend upon the support rendered by the transmississippi territory, which embraces nearly three-fourths of the area of the United States.

It is the duty of the transmississippi territory to show in the administration of his foreign policy. He wants no fights, but those who contemplate provoking him will do well to consider well in advance. "At the present time," said Salisbury, "organized government had distinctly lost force and public opinion had gained power; therefore it was increasingly important that public opinion should be rightly guided." The assurance from so authoritative a source of the peaceful purpose of the "official people" of England with respect to this country is altogether gratifying, and England's prime minister will find a reciprocal sentiment in the inaugural address of President McKinley. The "official people" of the United States do not want war and in perfect accord with them are a very large majority of the unofficial people of this country. Salisbury has had a wholesome realization of the force of public opinion and what he said of it is quite right. That opinion in this country is for the maintenance of peace, particularly between the English-speaking nations, and undoubtedly it is the same in England.

Mr. Bryan, so the report goes, has agreed to try to help Millionaire McLean to the Ohio senatorial seat. Mr. McLean wasn't good enough to run for second place on the Bryan presidential ticket, but he is good enough to fill a seat in the United States senate.

When the Board of Lady Managers for the exposition comes to organize and choose a president it should confer that honor on a woman who is thoroughly representative of the women of the west. It should be a question, not of personal aggrandizement, but solely of promoting the success of the exposition.

DeWitt (Pa.) Times: The big western show is to be called the Transmississippi Exposition. Iowa ought to be represented at Omaha, and in a creditable manner. The interests of Iowa and Nebraska are almost identical, each is an agricultural state, and they have many interests in common. The major portion of the people from the east who attend the exposition will pass through Iowa to get there. The advertising this state will get from the show will equal if it does not exceed the benefit Nebraska derives from the exposition. Nebraska should not let its jealousy and selfishness should cut no figure in the matter.

Denton (Tex.) Chronicle: The Transmississippi Exposition will undoubtedly be a grand success. The Glen Rose (Tex.) Herald says: "The Transmississippi Exposition is to be held at Omaha, Neb., during the summer of 1898 and Texas should be fittingly represented. This exposition is primarily for states west of the Mississippi and none of them have more to offer the home-seeker or capitalist than Texas, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Let all our other states in visitors to this exhibition and it is from these states that Texas is at present receiving the most settlers. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Rock Island and Santa Fe give three direct through routes between Texas and Omaha for the completion of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf will offer a fourth. With a proper representation of her field crops, live stock, industry, garden and fruit products, lumber interests, mineral wealth and the low-priced land from which they all come, Texas will receive thousands of new home-seekers from the numerous states whose coming will be the direct result of our exhibit. Let the legislature set at once and make valuable features of the coming season's crops. On with a Texas exhibit at Omaha!"

Elizabeth (Colo.) Banner: Colorado should set forth special efforts to make a winning display at the Transmississippi Exposition to be held in Omaha next year. The Department of Publicity is already hard at work informing the people in regard to this exposition and what may be expected of it.

Mound City (Mo.) News: The Transmississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha from June to November, 1898, will be second to the Columbian exposition in size. As the people of the transmississippi territory, Missouri should have a good exhibit at the great show.

Meyer Drugist, St. Louis: The Transmississippi and International Exposition is a project originated by the editor of the Omaha Daily Bee. The plan is to hold in Omaha, beginning in June and ending in November. It is an exposition devoted to the interests of the great transmississippi territory. The stock company has already been formed, congress has made liberal appropriations and the indications point toward a successful completion of this project. We trust that pharmaceutical interests of the central and western section of the United States will be properly represented.

Cripple Creek (Colo.) Times: The legislature of Colorado should make some provision for a display at the Omaha exposition. This exposition is to be held next year. The capital already in part provided for the exposition amounts to \$2,250,000. The intention is to make such an exposition as will directly draw the attention of the country and the world to the western states of this republic.

Congress last year made an appropriation of \$200,000 to cover both buildings and exhibits. Another bill is now pending before congress to increase that amount. The Nebraska legislature is now considering the matter, and will probably appropriate \$350,000 and there are bills before several of the other states and territories where legislatures are now in session.

Every industry in the west will be fully represented, and an extraordinary effort is to be made to make the mines and mining of the west one of the great features. It will not do for the greatest producer of the precious metal to be without representation on the floor of this exposition. It is going to be an affair of great magnitude, and one of special bearing upon the industries of the western country.

Los Angeles Herald: Two of the four exposition bills to which reference was made a short time ago in these columns are now out of the account. The Guatemala bill was dropped and the exhibit is now almost ready for shipment. The Nashville appropriation, after passing the two houses, was vetoed by the governor. Two other measures remain, the Transmississippi Exposition bill for \$50,000, and the Paris exposition for \$200,000.

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Manchester (N. H.) Union: The decade from 1890 to 1900 will have witnessed more great exhibitions in the United States than any other in the history of the country. The World's Columbian exposition was followed by that of the Cotton States at Atlanta. This year the Tennessee exposition will command the attention of the nation, and in 1898 that of the western states, the Transmississippi and International Exposition, will make Omaha a point of attraction. Its purpose is to display particularly the products, resources and industries of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, embracing two-thirds of the area and one-third of the population of the United States, and, incidentally, the products, resources and industries of the states and territories east of the Mississippi river and the concrete success of the affair is almost assured.

The articles of incorporation for the exposition association provide for a vice president for each of the two western transmississippi states and territories to be appointed by their governors.

Providence (R. I.) Journal: Omaha and all other citizens of Nebraska are devoutly working for their proposed Transmississippi Exposition, which plans to be held in Omaha next year. The Transmississippi Exposition is generally approved by the states north, west and south of them, next year. But the other communities which have aimed to give great fair of this kind, Nebraska has to determine its course and plans by the nature of the sympathy which the neighboring towns, cities and commonwealths extend to it. Here the object is to induce the western states to offer cordial and practical support which shall assist in securing both the features of a large general exhibit and the desirable number of visitors. So far the outsiders appear to be encouraging in their attitude. They are willing to assist Omaha and Nebraska in their schemes, for the sake of the assistance which the exposition will afford to their own plans of growth and development. Unlike the western states as against eastern commonwealths, or the larger eastern cities as against the smaller, the transmississippi states and states are not divided against one another when affairs like this are proposed.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

In connection with the defiant attitude of Greece it is interesting to remember that only last December King George was so impressed by the weakness of the Greek army that he sent a special message to the prime minister urging the necessity of its reorganization. It is difficult to reconcile this fact with his apparent readiness to engage in war with Turkey, unless he is confident of external support. The nominal peace strength of the Greek army is set down at 30,000 men and it is believed that these totals give an exaggerated view of Greece's military strength. The permanent force is divided into twenty-seven infantry and nine Jager battalions, three cavalry regiments of four squadrons each, eight field, eight mountain and four garrison batteries, and three engineer battalions. As the troops are only armed with Gras and Chassepot rifles—of which there is a great total of less than 100,000 in store and in the hands of the troops—they would be at a disadvantage when pitted against troops armed with magazine rifles; but the artillery consists of Krupp breechloaders, and there is a very large supply of cartridges in the arsenal. It is believed that it has standing troops, the greater part of which is practically untrained, for the period of forty days' training every two years is purely nominal and has never been strictly enforced. It is believed that two-thirds of the reserve have never been trained at all.

The republics of Bolivia and Peru are preparing for a fight. The Bolivian government has ordered its generals to put the army on a war footing, and the government of Peru awaits the foe. The quarrel is over a question of boundaries. Bolivia demanding back the territory which Peru seized during the civil war. Bolivia sent an ultimatum to Peru twenty months ago; Peru disregarded it; the dispute was referred to arbitration; the arbitrator's decision was in favor of Bolivia. Bolivia strikes a belligerent attitude; Peru doesn't want to fight, but is determined to retain the territory. Bolivia is the most pugna republic in South America. It is on bad terms with every country upon which it borders, and it has standing troops with Chile and one with Brazil, besides the one with Peru, and another with Argentina. It has never liked any of its neighbors, but is always ready to try again, serves to be thrashed into a peaceful state of mind. Perhaps a reason for Bolivia's pugna may be found in the circumstance that it has more generals and colonels for its little army than any other country of its size. Then, again, every private in the army is anxious to become a general or a colonel, so as to get big pay and have a chance at the spoils of war.

The census which has just been taken in Russia has been under consideration for a number of years. At the head of it is a special commission, established in St. Petersburg, and amply provided with the newest inventions in mechanical calculators, as well as a staff of 3,000 lady clerks. The entire country has been divided into twenty-seven census districts, with a census commissioner in each, who is assisted by five or seven census clerks. These census districts are again divided into sections of not more than 30,000 inhabitants, and finally these sections are split up into the units, for which each enumerator is responsible in person. The limit of extent for the last sub-sections is in the towns 150 houses or 750 persons, and in the country 400 dwellings (over or 2,000 persons). The enumerators exceed 135,000, and are found among volunteers of suitable standing in the towns, and outside them among the priests and church servants, retired army officers, with a few rustics, schoolmasters and landowners. The country enumerators have had personally to do all the necessary writing, and, as a matter of fact, the peasants' census forms were filled in weeks ago. On the appointed day the enumerators, with the local officials, round the villages, called the village parliaments together, and by word of mouth endeavored to ascertain whether any changes had taken place since the returns were actually filled in. When it is added that the census papers have been issued, where necessary with interlinear translations into no less than forty-two different tongues, and that it is intended to include a census of the nomad tribes of the

GOOD WORDS FROM THE EAST.

Manchester (N. H.) Union: The decade from 1890 to 1900 will have witnessed more great exhibitions in the United States than any other in the history of the country. The World's Columbian exposition was followed by that of the Cotton States at Atlanta. This year the Tennessee exposition will command the attention of the nation, and in 1898 that of the western states, the Transmississippi and International Exposition, will make Omaha a point of attraction. Its purpose is to display particularly the products, resources and industries of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, embracing two-thirds of the area and one-third of the population of the United States, and, incidentally, the products, resources and industries of the states and territories east of the Mississippi river and the concrete success of the affair is almost assured.

The articles of incorporation for the exposition association provide for a vice president for each of the two western transmississippi states and territories to be appointed by their governors.

Providence (R. I.) Journal: Omaha and all other citizens of Nebraska are devoutly working for their proposed Transmississippi Exposition, which plans to be held in Omaha next year. The Transmississippi Exposition is generally approved by the states north, west and south of them, next year. But the other communities which have aimed to give great fair of this kind, Nebraska has to determine its course and plans by the nature of the sympathy which the neighboring towns, cities and commonwealths extend to it. Here the object is to induce the western states to offer cordial and practical support which shall assist in securing both the features of a large general exhibit and the desirable number of visitors. So far the outsiders appear to be encouraging in their attitude. They are willing to assist Omaha and Nebraska in their schemes, for the sake of the assistance which the exposition will afford to their own plans of growth and development. Unlike the western states as against eastern commonwealths, or the larger eastern cities as against the smaller, the transmississippi states and states are not divided against one another when affairs like this are proposed.

Los Angeles Herald: Two of the four exposition bills to which reference was made a short time ago in these columns are now out of the account. The Guatemala bill was dropped and the exhibit is now almost ready