THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,679	17	19,625
2	19,814	18	19,953
3	19,760	19	19,967
4	19,728	20	19,961
5	19,710	21	20,091
6	19,793	22	20,211
7	20,101	23	20,269
8	22,920	24	20,520
9	23,590	25	20,516
10	19,810	26	20,391
11	19,873	27	20,659
12	19,908	28	20,704
13	19,882	29	20,840
14	20,029	30	20,716
15	20,029	31	20,596
16	20,186		
Total			619,753
Less deductions for returned and unsold copies			9,247
Net total sales			617,106
Net daily average			19,907

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1897.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees 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.

Now you will have no difficulty in finding the man who told you so.

Now for a united effort to take every possible advantage of advancing prosperity.

Should the sale of the Union Pacific be promptly recorded here, this week may be put down as high water mark for Omaha's real estate transfers.

We violate no confidence in announcing, without waiting for the returns, the election of William P. Snowden as constable for the city of Omaha. Mr. Snowden is on all tickets.

Another controversy over those Union Pacific bridge contracts is in order. The Chicago roads may be depended on to hang on to a good thing just as long as they possibly can.

Colorado election returns are not so unanimous this year. It is impossible for any state to go long without at least two contesting political parties no matter how they may agree on one single issue.

The easy berths occupied by a long succession of government directors of the Union Pacific have disappeared along with the government mortgage on the roadbed, equipment and franchise of the road.

Senator Wolcott is on his way home, and while the price of wheat is way up alongside of what it was selling for when he went abroad, the quotations on silver are, if anything, lower than at that time.

President McKinley is one of those who believes that his duty as a citizen to exercise the suffrage in the interest of good government is not absolved by his elevation to the highest public office in the land.

The season for out-of-door paving work may be drawing to a close, but there is no time like the present for getting petitions ready for starting new contracts just as soon as the advent of spring is in sight.

The firemen get their pay and so long as they continue to render good service and adequate protection to property the taxpayers will not complain of the roundabout way in which they draw on the city treasury.

The most likely material for the next big bargain counter sale consists of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad property, which is in the hands of receivers awaiting developments that will insure reorganization on a basis of financial solvency.

The passing of another election will have nothing to do with the continuance of Mr. Bryan as candidate-in-waiting for the democratic nomination for the presidency. One year of waiting has served only to accustom the waiter to the practice.

The threatened Indian troubles in Colorado and Wyoming are said to have been entirely allayed. The annual bill for suppressing an Indian uprising may be expected, however, to be presented promptly to congress for appropriation for its payment.

If any one really wants to take the Union Pacific off the hands of the reorganization committee they can doubtless arrange the matter by putting up a price that will insure a neat little profit on the turn for the present owners of the bonds and stocks.

For the sake of humanity something should be done to have the city jail heated in one way or another. To expose helpless prisoners to the dampness and cold of the jail quarters without protection is positive cruelty for which there can be little excuse. Even offenders against the laws and ordinances have claims to humane treatment at the hands of the public officers enjoined with the duty of enforcing upon them the penalties of the law.

BRYAN'S WARFARE ON HANNA.

Bryan's virulent warfare upon Senator Hanna has been the most contemptible part of the campaign of 1897. As chairman of the republican national committee Mr. Hanna was guilty of no offense that could not be laid at the door of Mr. Bryan's chairmen, Senators Jones and Butler. Raising campaign funds is one of the regular duties of campaign managers. If certain corporations and bankers responded to Mr. Hanna's call, other bankers and silver bullionaires interested in booming silver contributed liberally to Bryan's campaign expenses.

To make Mark Hanna appear as a monster of iniquity and an example of plutocratic greed has been Bryan's aim ever since he was turned down by the American people. Mr. Hanna may be a very rich man, but he is a self-made man who began his career as a wage worker and has done more to create opportunities for labor to earn living wages than Bryan and all his mining speculators have ever done.

As a candidate for United States senator Mr. Hanna was a legitimate target in Ohio for Bryan's demagogic ire, but there is no valid reason why Mr. Hanna should be vilified and held up to popular scorn and hatred in the campaign in Nebraska. Such tactics may for the time being serve a purpose by feeding the prejudice of the ignorant, but they cannot raise Mr. Bryan in the esteem of intelligent and thinking men. A cause that can be sustained only by personal abuse and appeals to passion must be weak indeed.

A SERVICE TO BE SCRUTINIZED.

President McKinley has a high estimate of the importance of a good consular service to the commercial interests of the country. He said in a recent speech that "the consular service of the government should be closely scrutinized and carefully officered and we should have at every commercial port of the world a sensible and practical American, who, while discharging all his other duties with honor to the government, will not omit in every proper way to promote American exchanges and encourage reciprocal trade." This view has unquestionably governed the president in making appointments to the consular service, for while a few of these appointments have been criticised, as a whole they are creditable. It must happen so long as existing conditions continue that the appointing power will sometimes be deceived as to the character and qualifications of applicants for consulships. Such a case, it appears, is the recent appointment of a man from Pennsylvania to an important consular position. He had the endorsement of the senators from that state and the president quite naturally accepted this as sufficient. According to newspaper statements he was deceived. Perhaps there are other instances of the kind. It may be said that the president is not bound to accept the endorsements of senators, but on the other hand he cannot reasonably be expected to disregard them.

Close scrutiny of the consular service is to be desired and undoubtedly it will be maintained during the present administration with beneficial results, but in order to place the service on a proper basis and promote its efficiency and usefulness it must be absolutely divorced from politics. This has been done to a limited extent, but the reform must be extended so as to embrace the entire service. Whenever this shall be done our consular service will contain only sensible and practical men, because none other will seek to get into it. Then there will be a service that can be depended upon to promote American exchanges and encourage reciprocal trade.

THE SEAL CONVENTION.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached between this government and the governments of Russia and Japan looking to the suspension of pelagic or open-sea sealing, but what this will amount to in the event of the British government refusing to join in it is a question. The expectation evidently is that such an agreement will exert an influence upon the British government, but this is not to be counted on too confidently, because there is arrayed against it the influence of Canadian interest in the matter, which as already shown is very strong. A few days ago the conservative leader in the Canadian Parliament said in a public address that Canada was working urgently to prevent the United States from stopping pelagic sealing, "which would give Americans a monopoly of the seal business," and he declared that the liberal government would have the support of the opposition as long as it maintained a firm stand in this matter. It thus appears that all parties in Canada are firmly united upon the proposition that pelagic sealing shall continue and it would seem to be a very safe prediction that the British government will take no step antagonistic to the wishes of all parties in Canada.

So far as Russia and Japan are concerned they are really interested only in the seal fisheries of the western coast of the North Pacific, the American fisheries which it is the desire of our government to protect being on the eastern coast. For this reason and also because Russia and Japan were not parties to the Paris arbitration, the British government declined to enter a conference participated in by those countries. Of course Russia and Japan have an equal right with any other country to carry on pelagic sealing in Bering sea, but they have not done so and are not likely to, because of the risk and expense involved. Therefore the attitude of those governments can hardly be expected to have much weight with the British government. They have no direct interest in the matter in controversy, as Canada has. It is a friendly act on the part of Russia and Japan to enter into an agreement with the United States with a view to putting a stop to open-sea sealing and it is an acknowledgment on the part of those governments that this course is necessary to prevent the extermination of the seals, which is of some importance, but the absence of a direct interest in the issue between the United States and Great Britain renders this action less valuable than it otherwise would be.

The conference between the United States, Great Britain and Canada will undoubtedly show that the British government entirely ignores the position of Russia and Japan. It is possible that some agreement will be effected in regard to pelagic sealing, but the chances are very strongly against any change in the position of the British government. Canadian interest will dominate and the only thing likely to weigh in the least against that influence is fear that in the event of failure to agree upon a policy of seal protection the United States will proceed to exterminate the herds, which Mr. Lieber of the North American Commercial company says could be accomplished in less than a week.

A FAKIR'S FORECAST.

It is understood that The Bee this morning will publish a number of "startling discoveries" about different candidates on the fusion ticket. The discoveries have been very carefully prepared during the last two weeks and could have been published some time ago, but being of the class the absolute falseness of which could be shown in twenty-four hours, it was preferred to hold them back until it is too late to contradict them. It is stated that the "startling discoveries" to be published by The Bee today are made up of some of the most artistically constructed campaign lies ever published by it. —Tuesday Morning's World-Herald.

It is a common custom with impostors and professional confidence sharps to accuse other people of the crooked practices of which they know themselves to be guilty. This is why the Bryanite Fakery tries to distract attention from its own disreputable campaigning methods by crying "stop thief." There was not a scintilla of truth in the assertion that The Bee has for two weeks been withholding startling discoveries about the candidates on the mongrel ticket, and the fact that no eleventh-hour charges whatever have been made by The Bee conclusively disproves the Fakir's forecast.

In these parts concocting campaign fakes is the exclusive field of the World-Herald. Brazen imposture has been the stock-in-trade of that sheet, not only in politics, but in all its business. Its claims of circulation and of advertising patronage have been as spurious as have been its political fabrications. For that reason few people believe anything it says either concerning its own affairs or those of any one else.

NOT PRACTICABLE.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, conspicuously identified with the currency reform movement, has written a letter in which he expresses the belief that immediate retirement of the greenbacks is not practicable or possible. It appears that Secretary Gage holds the same view, though he favors gradual redemption but not cancellation, his proposition being that such notes going into the treasury shall be reissued only in exchange for gold. Mr. Hanna thinks that the monetary commission will not recommend anything other than a gradual retirement of the greenbacks after a substitute of something else in the way of currency. The only conceivable substitute would be bank paper and the plan said to have been formulated by the secretary of the treasury contemplates giving the banks more extended opportunity for issuing notes.

These financiers, who have hitherto been among the most radical advocates of eliminating the greenbacks from the currency, have been enlightened by their inquiries in regard to public sentiment on this question. They have learned that a very great many financiers and business men of all classes are not favorable to the proposal to retire the greenbacks, while the masses of the people are practically unanimous against it. Under such circumstances no party will assume the responsibility of seriously proposing to get rid of the government paper currency and therefore the agitation of the matter may as well be dropped. As to encouraging the increase of banknote circulation there can be no sound objection to doing this under conditions which would not give any undue advantage to the banks. The plan of some of the currency reformers, however, of giving the banks a monopoly of the paper money, will not be accepted by the country.

The action of the Illinois State Miners' association in disciplining the officers found guilty upon investigation of having accepted money for the purpose of settling a strike ought to strengthen that organization immeasurably in the public estimation. When a trades union evinces a disposition to deal severely with its own members who prove themselves recreant to their trust and to insist on the most rigid honesty and fidelity in men chosen to represent its interests in important matters of this kind, it does much to convince the public that it is true to its professed principles and not a mere club to plunder employers for the benefit of its so-called leaders. If trades unions everywhere were equally energetic in rooting out corruption organized labor would gain much in standing and influence and unscrupulous employers, instead of trying to buy up their committees, would be forced to meet the question in controversy in a spirit of justice and fairness.

The street railway company must be given credit for doing its best to comply with the new law requiring the equipment of its cars with vestibules for the protection of its motormen. In contrast with the course of other corporations on similar occasions it has not gone into the courts denying the constitutionality of the act and asking that the law be hung up indefinitely while its legality is being argued before the judges. While it made its fight against the enactment of the vestibule law admittedly from selfish motives, it has accepted the situation as gracefully as possible and set an example for other corporations which, alas, we fear they will be slow to follow.

Now that the Union Pacific has about passed out of the control of the courts and into the hands of men who are able to resume the progressive policy that once characterized the road, a little vigorous work for that long-talked-of union depot might give promise of early results.

The sultan's cordiality for President Angell, the new American minister to Turkey, must be due to the fact that the United States does not belong to the European concert. The sultan has had so much concert music this year that a change must be an agreeable relief.

Any Old Bill Will Do.

New York Journal.

A new greenback party has been formed. They will accept bills of all denominations.

Lay On!

St. Louis Republic.

A sewer-pipe trust is the latest monopoly organization to be proposed. It would be a good thing if the whole trust system could be driven underground.

An Embarrassing Condition.

Washington Star.

It is very embarrassing to a railway to have an accident the responsibility for which cannot by any possibility be shifted to a switch-tender or gateman.

An Easy Thing.

Cleveland Leader.

One of the London papers says that if the United States government is going to stick to the Monroe doctrine it will have to double its standing army. That can be done in a day.

A Business Straw.

Globe-Democrat.

A favorable business pointer is the $5,000,000 gain in the loans of the New York City banks, which was made in the week just ended. In several recent preceding weeks there was a decline in the loan item, which was due to the large and steady increase for several months previously. The resumption of the gain is an encouraging indication. It shows that there is no interruption in the business improvement. Reactions occur from time to time on the stock exchange, but there is a constant growth in general trade.

American Coal for Mexico.

New York Mail and Express.

The sale of 100,000 tons of Alabama coal for use in the locomotives of the railways in Mexico is remarkable chiefly because it discloses the fact that the Mexican railway companies have hitherto been receiving their fuel supplies from England. It is almost incredible that this should have been so, but now that the rich coal deposits of Alabama have been opened, it will be a reproach to American enterprise if any more English coal is permitted to enter the Mexican market. Alabama coal mines are so extensive and so easily worked that they should be able to supplant European competition not merely in Mexico, but in all the Central and South American countries. It probably needs only a fair amount of effort on the part of the Alabama mine owners to give them complete control of that large and growing trade.

Annexation Inconsistencies.

Philadelphia Record.

Those jingoes who advocate the annexation of Hawaii and yet oppose Senator Morgan's proposition that Hawaii be immediately endowed with statehood are rather inconsistent. In one breath they assert that Hawaii is a republic, clothed with all the attributes of a sovereign state; in the next breath they tell us that this sovereign republic should, upon its annexation, be reduced to a territorial condition and required to remain for an indefinite period in such condition before admission as a state into the union. But how long is Hawaii to wait? Until the native lepers shall be cleansed and the Asiatic inhabitants shall become fitted for American citizenship? Senator Morgan, though wrong, has at least the merit of consistency; the jingoes who demand the annexation of the "Republic of Hawaii" and yet oppose immediate admission of the republic as a state are both wrong and inconsistent.

NEW LYMPH CURE.

Interest in the Experimental Tests of a Cure for Consumption.

St. Louis Republic.

Millions of people throughout the civilized world will watch with eager interest the California experiments with lymph for the cure of consumption. Dr. Hirschfelder, the discoverer, has increased the respect in which the world holds the medical profession by giving to the public freely and ungrudgingly the formula of the lymph and the process of its manufacture. Oxytuberculine is the name given to the alleged specific. The name suggests the source and the properties of the lymph. In its essential qualities it is the formula of Koch, which a few years ago caused hope to blaze in the minds of thousands of unfortunates stricken with the most dreaded and destructive of maladies.

But the afflicted must not too readily conclude that at last relief is to be brought to all of them because of the testimony of one consumptive that he has been perfectly cured by the Hirschfelder treatment after competent physicians had told him that his case was hopeless and that he would not live six months. Similar testimony reached the United States from Europe after Koch announced his discovery. The Koch method of baffling the frightful disease has not fulfilled its promises. Nor have scores of other treatments based upon scientific discoveries.

However, the Hirschfelder method is set forth with an elaboration of detail that appeals strongly to the unscientific mind. It will unquestionably kindle fresh hope in the breasts of those pitiable humans whose lives have been eaten away by a disease whose nature is perfectly known to scientists, but which for years has defied scientific skill. If it serves no other purpose than this it is to be welcomed as a means of driving for a season from the minds of the victims of consumption a dread that robs them of the joys of hope and that causes them to suffer a thousand deaths before the peace of the grave is reached.

THE TWO ENEMIES.

Thieves and Fire Ravaging the Public Forests.

Philadelphia Times.

The necessity for the passage of a law providing for some efficient supervision of the public forest domain is made very plain in the report of the commissioner of the general land office at Washington. He says: "At the present lumber dealers yearly sweep vast quantities of lumber from the public lands in the interest of speculators without paying a dollar to the government, and conflagrations continually rage through the public forests without government effort to check destruction. The timber losses from these sources yearly conservatively run up into the millions of dollars. It is impracticable to protect and administer the forests upon the public domain without provision for the maintenance of a full local force to supervise the timbered lands and execute the laws."

In other words, thieves steal the government timber and fires destroy it without let or hindrance for the good and sufficient reason that the federal laws provide nobody to protect the forests against either thieves or fire. The thieves are fully aware of this defenseless condition of the public forests, and steal openly and brazenly, and worse than all seem to be able to influence senators and representatives in congress to oppose the passage of any sensible legislation upon this subject. With nobody to protect the forests against the timber thieves fires are allowed to destroy without limit as a matter of course, and between the timber thieves and the fires there will soon be very little timber left upon the public lands worth preserving.

The report of Commissioner Hermann should rouse congress to some sensible action in this important matter before it is too late. Presidents Harrison and Cleveland tried to preserve a portion of the public forest domain by withdrawing it from settlement under the reservation laws, a sensible proceeding that met with virulent denunciation in both branches of congress, and in consequence the stealing and burning go on unchecked. At the present rate there will soon be very little timber left to be either burned or stolen, with consequences to the country that are not pleasant to contemplate. It is time that congress called a halt on the depredations of both thieves and fire, and the coming session should not be allowed to pass without some sensible legislation upon this important subject.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Philadelphia Times: Secretary Gage's plan of currency reform is very careful, very conservative and entirely sound. The only drawback to its adoption is the criminal indifference of congress. All that he says of the inconvenience, expense and danger of our existing system, or lack of system, has been urged repeatedly by his predecessors, but congress has been content to let things drift, when it has abstained from making them worse, and there is very little probability that the coming session will be any more fruitful in wise legislation than those that have preceded it.

New York Sun: Secretary Gage can hardly expect that the president will undertake to press his scheme upon congress at the coming session. This proposition to issue new bonds expressly payable in gold could not get through the senate, as that body is now constituted, and the power of representatives will not consent to increasing the interest-bearing national debt by $200,000,000 for the sake of turning over the issue of that amount of the national currency to the banks. Nor will any senate or any house ever vote to make the nation responsible for obligations issued by the banks upon no other security than their own assets. The provision for redeeming the notes at the sub-treasuries will also be opposed by the advocates of local bank currency, because this provision, coupled with that for the guarantee of the notes by the government, would make them virtually government notes, and they would accordingly gravitate to the financial centers, as the present currency does. Meanwhile, the country is going on very well with the currency as it is, and the only question of importance is that of revenue sufficient for the government's expenditures.

Philadelphia Record: The plan of currency reform which Secretary Gage has formulated for the consideration of the president and cabinet is frank in its showing of the responsibility assumed by the government in keeping all the currency at par, and it is far-sighted in its recognition of the fact that the present easy condition of the treasury cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. As to the demand obligations of the government, there are, of course, the two alternatives of increasing the gold reserve or diminishing the obligations, and the secretary favors the latter course. At the same time he wisely opposes a contraction of the circulation, and proposes to fill the void with the national bank note as "the readiest and most practical agent to accomplish that object." But while the secretary's detailed ideas are only submitted tentatively, there are two subjects on which he speaks with the voice of conviction—he is uncompromisingly in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and he is clear that the need of legislation to reform the currency system is imperative. These are salient features of his paper, and may be expected to command the united support of the president and cabinet, however they may regard the details which he submits.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Notable Administration Triumph in Dealing with the Union Pacific.

Indianapolis Journal.

The outcome of the Union Pacific affair illustrated the difference between the methods of two administrations. The sale of the government's claim to a syndicate of which Mr. Morgan was the head was the proposition of the Cleveland administration. If it had been conclued the United States would have lost at least $20,000,000. It is safe to say that if Mr. Cleveland had continued as president the sale would have been made. He recommended it, and his attorney general and other advisers deemed the offer of the syndicate a fortunate one. Who would have got the $20,000,00 is not known, but the reorganization committee representing the stockholders came to the conclusion that it could not afford to let the Morgan syndicate take the place of the United States at any such figure, and finally began to make bids for the government's claim. Its last bid was equal to the government's investment in the Union Pacific. It was made because the parties in interest knew that the administration was determined to get the full value of the investment. Long since the Cleveland administration would have sold the property to the Morgan syndicate. It looked for no other offer. It was persuaded that the government's claim was of little value, and it was bound to regard the offer of the Morgan syndicate as a bit of rare fortune. No fair-minded man will accuse President Cleveland and his cabinet of any unworthy motive in the proposed transaction; it was simply a case of what may be called business incapacity. The McKinley administration was persuaded that more money might be got for the government's claim upon the Union Pacific, set about getting it and succeeded. The McKinley method has saved the government $20,000,000.

It may be said that the improved times enabled the McKinley administration to make the better sale. Suppose the better times did cause higher bids to be made—whence came the better times? The evil times came with the election of Mr. Cleveland. When he came to the White house in 1893, 873,602 employes were paid by the railroad corporations; a year later the railroad employes numbered 784,034—a falling off of 89,550. Railroad earnings shrank fearfully and values in railroad properties shriveled. When the country was satisfied that the republicans would carry out their pledges in regard to the tariff, business began to revive and values in all railroad properties to improve. If, therefore, the better bargain of the McKinley administration is due to the improved times, the republican party can claim a double triumph in the better times and the more advantageous sale of its railroad property.

CULTURE IN RURAL HOMES.

Proportionately Greater in Country Districts Than in Large Cities.

Chicago Chronicle.

An eastern magazine recently published statistics to prove that the proportion of illiteracy was greater in large cities than in smaller towns and villages or in rural districts. This was an easy task, and if the writer had gone on to prove that the sum of general culture in rural American homes is proportionately greater than in a like number of homes in any of the large cities he might at least have found theoretical arguments to bear out the assertion.

It has been often claimed that the cities are the centers of culture, and in a general sense this is true. They ought to be such centers, for in the cities are the great schools and universities, the public libraries, the lecture courses and the printing presses that pour out their daily and weekly flood of information and comment. And yet on analysis it has been found that the cities run toward extremes as to culture and that while a proportion of the citizens may be classed as readers and thinkers there is also a vast proportion that can lay claim to neither title.

In the rural districts the conditions are wholly dissimilar. In the first place there are not the facilities for general culture that exists in the cities, except through the medium of books and newspapers, but it is doubtless true that this deprivation acts as a tonic and stimulant to those in rural households who are studiously inclined. The absence of an excess of facilities only makes those that are to hand more appreciated and the result is seen in a breadth and depth of general culture which is the more creditable because obtained with difficulty. There is the additional fact that farmers and the members of their households are usually the best readers of general literature because they have more time and less distraction than average city residents. Farmers are immensely busy during certain periods of the year, but during the late fall and winter season they have better opportunities for mind culture than falls to the lot of the average city worker. In urban communities there are a hundred distractions to interfere with systematic reading, while the winter evening lamp in rural households may burn as steadily as the tastes or wishes of individuals dictate.

It does not follow that all members of rural families make full use of their magnificent opportunities, but there is hope for the nation in the mere fact that general culture in country districts is far in advance of any previous period in the nation's life. It will doubtless continue to grow and expand as the wealth and material prosperity of rural communities supplants pioneer struggling conditions. In the permeation of rural life with the best thoughts of the age, as well as modern culture in its multifarious forms, there is sterling promise of that stability in true democratic faith that the sophistries of mere politicians cannot undermine.

G. C., JR.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: The latest issue in New Jersey is a boy.

Boston Herald: Married life in the Cleveland family continues to be one sweet song—with minor accompaniments.

Baltimore Herald: Let us hope that this proud event will not be made the basis of a claim to a third term in the White House.

Kansas City Journal: Mr. Cleveland is a man of great perseverance. He owes many of his successes in life to this commendable trait.

Detroit News: Even if Mr. Cleveland should prove to be mortal, an object of worship for the future mugwumps is now provided.

Washington Star: The Cleveland family is now equipped to give the Princeton students some suggestions for variations on their college cry.

Chicago Tribune: And Grover knows now what the waves, the wild waves at Buzzard's Bay, that ceaselessly broke on the beach, were always trying to say.

Chicago Record: Probably Grover would enjoy being president just now long enough to throw his whole soul into a Thanksgiving proclamation.

New York Herald: Here's to the worthy Princeton pair—The father and the mother—For Grover's got a son and heir. The girls a little brother!

St. Paul Dispatch: Grover the First is a little ponderous, a little self-opinionated, and a little—no, not a little—tiresome, but Grover the Second, we may feel assured, will carefully avoid the fearful example that has been set him, and grow up to be a great and good man. The youngster has a mother who is loved by a whole nation as few other women have been loved, who is respected as few other women are respected, and it is she who, of the Cleveland family, stands closest to the hearts of the people.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Charles A. Dana's death makes Dr. Henry W. Field of the Evangelist the oldest New York editor.

The London Chronicle says that the baked banana is the ideal food for nervous and anaemic brain workers.

M. Cassimir-Perier, it is said, has had enough of retirement. He is preparing to contest again his old seat for the division of Nogent-sur-Seine, which became vacant on his election to the presidency of the French republic.

Edward Randall Knowles of Worcester, Mass., recently received from President Crespo of Venezuela the brevet of commander of the Order of the Bust of the Liberator, which was founded in memory of General Bolivar in 1825.

Bismarck's name has been the subject of an elaborate investigation by a Dr. Lange, who concludes that it is a contraction of Bischofsmark, and rejects the derivation from Biese, the little river that flows near the Brandenburg town, Bismark.

It is said in Virginia that the people of Kansas believe that the confederate notes ought still to be good money and are willing to make them good by accepting them, and it is told that at least one Kansan has written the Richmond chief of police asking for all of them that he can get.

For his new book, entitled, "Following the Equator," it is said that Mark Twain will receive $40,000, the whole of which he will turn over to his creditors, to whom he owes about $20,000 more. He has been invited by an English publishing house to write his autobiography, and is said to be considering the offer.

Prince Krapotkine, known all over the world as an advanced anarchist, has proved a surprise to New Yorkers, who had expected to find him of the loud-mouthed Johann Most brand. Instead they see a small, benevolent looking old man of retiring manner and kindly eye, preaching brotherly love and deprecating violence.

Thomas L. Henry of Pine Station, Pa., died the other day, and his friends made preparations to give him a fine funeral. But the sad event has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the fact that when they were about to put the old gentleman on ice he raised himself up, winked at the prettiest girl in the room and asked what time it was.

A man in Paris finds a profitable business in collecting bad debts by stopping at the debtor's with a wagon, around the top of which are these words: "This buggy only stops in front of the houses of people who will not pay their debts." Everybody, and particularly business people, dread this man's buggy so much that they pay promptly.

Gentle shepherds of the olden sort are not likely to inspire future poets of Montana. At White Sulphur Springs a big ranchman has been experimenting with a bicycle for use in sheep herding and he pronounces it such a success that he believes the wheel will soon be in demand for that kind of work.

Hard by Oom Paul's presidential mansion at Pretoria, South Africa, is the church where Mr. Kruger is wont to pray on Sundays. No member of the congregation is more regular than he, and at times he leads the service himself, and will even preach when in the mood. He himself draws large audiences, but when not actively engaged in the conduct of the services he usually sits beneath the pulpit, being, it is said, somewhat deaf at times.

The Chantilly estate bequeathed to France by the late Duc d'Aumale is to be put in charge of the French institute, which is to keep the buildings, parks and gardens in good repair; to increase the art and book collections when advisable, to provide pensions or annuities for indigent literary and scientific men and artists, and to found prizes for the encouragement of persons devoting themselves to letters and kindred subjects. The parks and gardens are to be open to the public twice a week. Among special objects left by the testator to the institute or academy in trust are a diamond ornament worn by the great Conde; the jewelled dagger given to Abd-el-Kader by the Duc d'Orleans in 1838, with the sword sent to the same chief by King Louis Philippe; the dirk with diamond hilt presented to the Duc d'Aumale by the bey of Tunis in 1846; fifteen animal figures in silver by Barye, and the sword used by the testator during his campaigns.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

England has 50,000 cotton operatives.

Electricity employs 2,500,000 Americans.

City of Mexico is to have a tinplate mill.

The Atherton Cotton mills, Charlotte, N. C., will resume night work on November 8.

It is anticipated that the New London (Conn.) Steam Woolen mill will resume operations by November 15.

The new mill to be built at Elizabethton, Tenn., to make cotton yarns, is expected to be in operation in about two months.

At Pittsfield, Mass., the silk mills of A. H. Rice & Co. are being run nights in some departments and all departments are running on full time.

It is reported that the Elmwood Manufacturing company, Columbia, S. C., has placed orders for machinery to equip a new mill of 10,000 spindles. Negroes will be employed.

The cotton seed industry of the south amounts to 4,000,000 tons annually, valued at $113,000,000. In 1867 there were only four mills in operation; in 1897 there are over 300, with more than $50,000,000 invested.

Mending as an occupation is looking up. The latest repair shop in Boston, which promises to emancipate women from the thraldom of putting braids on gown skirts, etc., also announces in connection: "Butons sewed on properly, 1 cent each."

Graphic illustration of the power of an ocean flyer is given by a Massachusetts manufacturer, who says that the horse power of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 30,000, is double the total horse power employed in the busy manufacturing city of Holyoke, which ranges generally from 12,000 to 15,000.

From one dirt bank at an abandoned Schuylkill colliery 50,000 tons of good coal were reclaimed during the past season and the value of the wasted coal alone is estimated at $50,000. These dirt banks of enormous extent will evidently defer the exhaustion of the anthracite region for some time beyond the remote date set for the occurrence.

Another proof of the return of prosperity is furnished by the American Window Glass company of Muncie, Ind. The company has submitted to the workmen a scale of wages higher than that paid under the McKinley law. It provides for an increase of 12 per cent over the previous scale. The men are said to regard this offer as an advantageous one to them and they will probably accept it and permit resumption of work in the factories throughout the country.

DRAMATIC DEATHS IN POLITICS.

Tragic Incidents in the History of Exciting Campaigns.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Henry George's sudden taking off in the closing days of an exciting canvass in which he was the most striking and picturesque figure will serve to recall some of the other dramatic deaths of publicists and statesmen. In George's own state Alexander Smith, a prominent carpet manufacturer, who was a candidate for congress on the republican ticket in a New York district in 1878, died on the election night, five minutes after receiving the announcement of his victory, and in the special election the democrats recovered the district. But on critical occasions death has often in this country struck a far more shining mark than it did here. William Henry Harrison's demise in 1841, a month after his inauguration, right at the outset of the whig party's career of power, sent Tyler to the presidency, precipitated the conflict between him and congress on the bank question, split his party, and was one of the causes of its defeat in 1844. Death's second invasion of the white house took off Taylor in 1850, who was an opponent of Clay's compromise measure of that year, and put Fillmore, who favored this legislation, and who signed the compromise bills without hesitation, at the head of the government. Lincoln's death at the crowning moment of his career gave, under Johnson, a more virulent character to the conflict between president and congress than it would otherwise have assumed, and delayed the work of reconstruction. Garfield's assassination marked the climax of the factional feud in the republican party, defeated Blaine and the republicans in 1884, and started Cleveland on his long career of success.

"I live in an inverted order," said Burke on the death of his son, who had just been elected to Parliament. "They who ought to have succeeded me have gone before me. They who should have been to me in the place of posterity are in the place of ancestors." This death led Burke to refuse the title of Lord Beaconsfield, which George III had offered him, indirectly caused savage attacks on Burke by his political enemies, caused a crisis in Parliament and called out from him one of the profoundest of his constitutional expositions, his "Letter to a Noble Lord." The earl of Chatham was seized with an apoplectic fit and died in 1778 when rising to speak in the House of Lords against the motion for the recognition of the independence of England's American colonies. He had been an able and consistent friend of the Americans, but he opposed peace with them at that time because this would be a triumph for England's "natural enemy," France. Premier Spencer Perceval was shot dead in the lobby of the Parliament house in 1812, but his taking off produced no important political consequences. The death of Castlereagh, the British foreign minister, by suicide, in 1822, startled Europe, put Canning in the foreign office, turned England's lukewarm friendship toward the holy alliance into open hostility, and, through Canning's friendship for the United States at the time Monroe issued his historic declaration of 1823, "called the new world into existence to redress the balance of the old." The fall from a horse which killed Peel in 1850 came at a time when the troubles of the Russell ministry promised to open up to the veteran opportunist chieftain a new career of glory.

The theological student, Sand, who assassinated Kotzebue in Manheim in 1819 for his powerful opposition to German freedom, alarmed Stein and Hardenberg, who were older and wiser friends of liberty than Sand, and they saw that the assassin's work had destroyed their hopes. "Now the constitution is impossible," said William Von Humboldt, in words that were prophetic. Time and circumstance made Kotzebue's death a triumph for absolutism instead of democracy.

Marshal Prim's assassination in 1870 startled the world even at a time when the Franco-German war was furnishing a new sensation almost every week, deprived Spain of an alert and resourceful mind at a decidedly critical period of her history, and took from King Amadeus, whom he had just elevated to the Spanish throne, an adviser whose guidance might have changed the current of future events. The assassination of Alexander II in 1881 came at an inopportune time for the assassins, for it checked the reforms then in progress in Russia, removed the liberator of 24,000,000 serfs, and put upon the throne the most reactionary of the Russian monarchs of the century except Nicholas I. Canovas' recent death took place at the most critical stage in Spain's career since the revolutionary days of 1868-75, put a new party in power, made a swift and sweeping change in the management of affairs in Cuba, and may be the precursor of further and still more startling consequences.

SALVE FOR A FROST.

Chicago Record: "Jackson is in love with the landlady."

"Has he admitted it?"

"No; but he eats the cold buckwheat cakes."

Indianapolis Journal: "How did your bowling tournament come out?"

"Well, the pins got bowled over, the losers got bowled down and everybody got bowled up."

Washington Star: "You are the head of the office force, are you not?"

"No," said the third assistant bookkeeper; "I am only the brains."

Now there is another indispensable man out of a job.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A wealthy woman at Newport owns a herd of well groomed Jersey cows and has them milked by maids in Watteau costumes."

"Watteau big silly!"

Brooklyn Life: Penelope—Their engagement created quite a sensation, but I believe that some cruel misunderstanding parted them.

Marie—Yes; he understood that her father was wealthy.

Detroit Free Press: "Aren't you afraid," asked the caller of the fond mother, "that your son will permanently impair his health studying so diligently as he does?"

"I was inclined to be uneasy, but his papa says the dear boy will have nothing to do after he is admitted to the bar and will have ample time to recuperate."

Puck: "Dobson (entering the Hobsons' flat unannounced)—Ah!—er—heavens! What is the matter?

Hobson—Oh, come right in, Dobson—it is all right. I am just giving my wife a little practice at catch-as-catch wrestling. It's bargain day tomorrow, you know!

AN UNWELCOME GAG.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He poised his bivalve on his fork,
And then explained the reason:
"This is," he said, with airy grace,
"My first un of the season."
He smiled and gulped the bivalve down—
Oh, wasn't he a mad un?
He pranced, he choked, he kicked, he swore—
His fust un was a bad un!

INDIAN SUMMER.

Alice K. Fellows in the Independent.

After the springtime sowing,
The restlessness of growing,
The garnering and the reaping,
Time pauses—and a hush
Stilleth the surge and rush
Of fevered life, for then
Dear Summer cometh creeping
Over her earth again.

On clover meadows stark and brown,
On fields to stubble leveled down,
Her waving breath is sweeter
Than the fragrance after rain.
Her touch, like mother fingers
After ecstasy of pain,
But her passing—ah! 'tis fleeter
Than a smile in Sorrow's eyes,
One mellow hour she lingers,
One tender June note tries,
Then leaves a d