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	19,865
2	19,844	18	19,953
3	19,700	19	19,907
4	19,728	20	19,961
5	19,716	21	20,091
6	19,793	22	20,211
7	20,101	23	20,369
8	22,920	24	20,020
9	20,369	25	20,516
10	19,810	26	20,721
11	19,873	27	20,659
12	19,908	28	20,764
13	19,923	29	20,880
14	20,079	30	21,716
15	20,029	31	20,309
16	20,085		

Total	626,151
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.

The Nicaraguan government is also going out of the railroad business with a few lines for sale on the bargain counter.

Prosperity is a foundation upon which the business structure can be erected without danger of uneven settlement or cracking.

If there should be a European war, count on Nebraska to furnish its full quota of supplies for the nourishment of man and beast.

If Bryan insists on traveling so much the free pass supply may not be sufficient to go around to all the stockholders of the Bryanite organ.

Reorganized with a new head, tail and fins, the Nebraska State Fish commission may be counted on to make the best fish display at the exposition ever exhibited by the state authorities.

When you want to run for office without putting up for campaign expenses, just apply to the chief of police for a detail of patrolmen to report to you and take orders for your political work.

The Bartley bond suit will come up shortly for a new hearing and Governor Holcomb will have another opportunity to try his luck at explaining away on the witness stand something that cannot be explained.

Enterprising merchants can no more do without newspaper advertising than they can do without delivery wagons. Advertising brings purchasers for the goods, while delivery wagons bring the goods to the purchasers.

With a gold reserve of more than $156,000,000 the officers in charge of the United States treasury are not laying awake nights wondering how much it will cost the government the next time a load of gold is purchased.

Ex-Senator Peffer may have sold his paper, but he has not given up his right to make himself heard through other people's papers. The public may rest assured that it will be regaled periodically with Peffer's views as heretofore.

A South Dakota court upheld the legality of a new peddler license law in that state and a few weeks later an Iowa court declared unconstitutional a similar Iowa statute. In the meantime the peddlers continue to do business.

Ex-Secretary Whitney expresses the opinion that if the democracy is true to itself it may live in hopes of 1900. It is to be observed that Mr. Whitney makes a condition on which he can hedge, no matter what happens in the next three years.

Up to last accounts, Bryan and his popocratic echoes were still insisting that the improvement in business and advance of prosperity are not real, but simply deceptive makeshifts. But they can't make the level-headed workingman believe it.

It is too bad that Attorney General Smyth cannot shift the blame for his latest delay in the Bartley embezzlement case upon the shoulders of the republican county attorney, the printer, the proofreader or at furthest the printer's devil.

The superintendent of schools still insists that the kindergartens are no additional cost to the taxpayers. If so the taxpayers would much prefer to pay for the kindergartens and have the graded schools thrown in for nothing. It would come cheaper.

Does the chief of police have to have an order from the police board to stop highway robbery? Why, then, should he want an order from the police board to stop gambling, automatic or otherwise? If he knows that the slot machines are being run in violation of law, why doesn't he stop them?

AS TO STATE BANK NOTES.

So far as we are aware there has been but one suggestion made to the monetary commission in favor of allowing state banks to issue notes and this came from so conservative a financial authority as Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts. Referring to the demand in the west for currency, Mr. Coolidge says the farmers seem to think that they would be better off if they could have bills from banks in their neighborhood and while he regards this demand as based on false political economy he thinks it would be advisable to yield to it. He therefore suggests that the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed and the banks allowed to issue currency, provided that it was of an entirely different color and form from the national bank notes. "This currency would not pass," he says, "except in the immediate neighborhood of the banks and if those banks failed the trouble would be entirely local and it would not affect in the least the value and standing of the national bank notes." In order to leave the field open to small state banks he would not issue charters for national banks of less than $100,000 capital.

It is to be remarked in the first place in reference to this, that there is no such general demand in the west for more currency as is implied. There are portions of the west where such a demand exists, but that section as a whole has found the supply of currency ample for moving its products at the enhanced prices they have recently brought and this is the test of the sufficiency of money, so far as the west is concerned. In the second place, while it is doubtless true that there are western farmers who are in favor of allowing state banks to issue notes, we do not believe that they are generally so and we have no doubt that could the suggestion of Mr. Coolidge be submitted to them it would be overwhelmingly rejected. The sentiment favorable to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues is chiefly in the south and it is to a large extent political. The tax is regarded in that section as contravening the rights of the state and as being unconstitutional, despite the fact that its constitutionality has been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States.

But there are more or less influential advocates of state bank currency elsewhere than in the west and south. One of the ablest financial papers in the country, the New York Journal of Commerce, can see no good reason why state banks should not be permitted to issue notes and regards this as essential to an adequate supply of currency in the event of the retirement of the government's paper obligations. It deprecates the attitude of discrimination against the state banks, urging that the national system and competition with it have educated them to sounder methods of banking "and they have risen with the great elevation that has occurred in every department of practical finance throughout the country." That paper declares that "it is purely a blind and unqualified injustice to judge the state banks of today from their records of 1860." It points to the fact of the great increase in the deposits of those institutions since 1873 as demonstrating that they have made an immense gain in public confidence, which can only have come from a corresponding improvement in the safety and utility of their methods. In view of this the Journal of Commerce says: "Why then persist in feeding the bitter sectional hostility against the national banks and the states in which their interests preponderate, through depriving a competing class of banks of the power to use their credit and circulation resources in the sections most in need of those facilities? It is politically unwise to the last degree, not only because it intensifies sectional hatreds, but because it keeps alive the silver agitation just at the point when its quietus could be most effectually given."

It must be admitted that there is force and plausibility in this argument, but it does not conclusively show that it would be a wise policy to restore to state banks the privilege of issuing currency. Of course the dangers involved might be minimized under strict governmental supervision, but the tax restriction upon the state banks having been removed it would probably be only a question of time when there would be a return to the conditions that prevailed before that tax was imposed.

A GROWING DEPARTMENT.

The present administration of the Agricultural department is commending itself to the country and particularly to the farmers for the very practical work that is being done. There has in the past been a quite general tendency to ridicule or rather belittle the department, but it must be admitted that under Secretary Wilson it has accomplished much in behalf of the interest which it is designed to promote. In his address to the National Grange the secretary of agriculture referred to the work and aims of the department, but these are more fully set forth in his annual report.

From this it appears that during the last fiscal year the department issued 424 different publications, aggregating over 6,500,000 copies, and this fell short of the demand, a fact which illustrates the greater interest which the agricultural producers of the country are taking in the work of the department. Experimental work was conducted with more than ordinary vigor and the efforts to extend the sale of agricultural products in foreign countries, by making the people of those countries familiar with the superior quality of American butter and other articles, has met with a fair degree of success. In all other directions within the functions of the department valuable service has been done and the way opened for the attainment of still better results in the future.

It appears that President McKinley is in full accord with the purposes and aims of Secretary Wilson, desiring, as the secretary said in his grange address, "to make the department useful to every locality in our broad land, sympathizing as he does with the toilers in the field and the forest, factory and mine, and with small homemakers, where woman reigns as mother, daughter and wife." It is no reflection upon any of his predecessors to say that none of them showed greater zeal or more practical judgment in the administration of the Agricultural department than has Secretary Wilson.

HAVE THEY BEEN SWALLOWED?

One of the principal candidates before the recent fusion state conventions for the nomination for supreme judge on the combination ticket is quoted as saying: "The populist and silver republican parties have been swallowed up by the democratic party. There are but two parties in the state of Nebraska today, the republican party and the democratic party. The idea that there is a populist party and a silver republican party is a delusion. They have been swallowed up by the republican party."

Referring to the same question in its broader scope of national politics, Tom Patterson, editor of the Denver News and one of the leading populists of Colorado, recently expressed himself in a public interview as follows:

Candidly speaking, there is no hope that the populists will win a national victory by nominating a separate and distinct ticket. That fact is patent. At the same time the Chicago platform of the democratic party is in exact accordance with the views of the populists on the money question, and for that reason there is a general tendency among populists, especially the latter-day populists who came over to us since 1892, to drift toward the democratic party. This drift of sentiment is perfectly natural, and it is so strong that it cannot be stopped. Therefore, I am convinced that this drift toward the democratic party will have become so strong by 1900 that the national populist convention of that year will be controlled absolutely by the middle-of-the-road populists, or anti-fusionists. But by that time the middle-of-the-road element will have become quite weak numerically. As the democratic party will certainly reaffirm the Chicago platform, it will, no doubt, rally to its support the vast majority of the populists of the country.

It is plain to all careful observers that the fusion program has been played by the democrats with the sole object of rehabilitating their disintegrated party organization by riding on populist strength over places too dangerous for it to walk alone. So long as the populists are willing to bear the burden the democrats have no incentive to dissolve so profitable a partnership which by combining with the handful of so-called free silver republicans they can direct and control without regard to the wish of the third partner, who is carrying the concern. So far as the national ticket is involved, it was proved conclusively in the last campaign that the democrats cannot be brought to vote for populist candidates, so that the only hope of maintaining the consolidation effected on the presidential nominee rests on the complete swallowing of the populists by the democratic organization.

To this fact the honest populists who went into the populist party because of the principles it was supposed to represent are gradually having their eyes opened. There may be some question as to whether the populists have yet been swallowed by the democrats, but there is no doubt that the swallowing process has been begun.

SEES DANGER AHEAD.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana is said to take a gloomy view of the immediate future in connection with the Cuban question. He is apprehensive that the spirit of jingoism will force the country into war. He has no sympathy with that spirit, but on the contrary is earnestly on the other side, yet he thinks it is so strong that it will have its way. "War will come," said the Louisiana senator, "if it comes at all, through the vacillating policy of the administration. The president will try to please everybody, but he will find that the jingo pressure is the strongest and he will be swept away by it. If he undertakes to throw the responsibility upon congress there is no question as to the result."

We cannot see that there is any good reason for this pessimistic view. What ground is there for thinking that the president will pursue a vacillating policy and will try to please everybody? That is not characteristic of him. The expectation is that Mr. McKinley will take a pacific attitude on the Cuban question in his message to congress, but that he will have well-defined views of the duty of this government which Spain and our own people can easily understand. Nor is there any reason to believe that he will undertake to throw any responsibility upon congress that does not belong there. We think it is safe to say that instead of yielding to the spirit of jingoism the influence of the president will be exerted to restrain and repress that spirit. Unless all signs are at fault the administration desires to maintain peace so long as Spain respects American rights.

The representative of a colonization scheme is looking over western states for a location for a colony of 4,000 Croatians from Austria. It is represented that these people have become dissatisfied with political affairs at home and desire to come to the United States and that the state in which they locate will be increased in population not less than 50,000 within a year after they have commenced settlement. Investigation is being made of Colorado resources in their behalf. There is room on the transmississippi region for many colonies like the one proposed. The only requirement demanded should be industry, honesty and thrift.

The official organ of the state house machine prints a lengthy editorial defense of the $6,000-a-year do-nothing state railway commissioners under the caption "Diligent, but Not Effective." Not effective sure. Diligent in behalf of the railroads and other corporations, too. But where have they fulfilled one of the pledges made by the self-styled reformers in the platform declarations? What have they accomplished beyond drawing their salaries and performing campaign work at the expense of the taxpayers?

In San Francisco the district attorney has given an official opinion to the effect that the nickel-in-the-slot machines are lotteries within the meaning of the penal code of the state of California. The San Francisco Call declares that this paves the way for a reform in that city that promises to be as sweeping as a revolution. "There is reason to believe," adds the Call, "that the slot machine is not only a lottery, but, like all other lotteries, is a swindle and a fraud. The public does not see the inside of the game. It is an insidious temptation to gambling. It leads the way to worse and more dangerous forms of risking money on the chance of getting something for nothing. There are many novelties of civilization which humanity could well spare and count the loss a good riddance, but among all these there is none we will surrender more readily than the nickel-in-the-slot machine."

Wyoming newspapers declare that the reports sent out in regard to the value of the ore found in the Grand Encampment district have been greatly overestimated, but the fact remains that paying ore has been found in a district entirely new and that the surface indications are for other valuable strikes. The year has been a good one for the prospectors in the western states, as well as for those who were first on the ground in far away Alaska.

The telegraph poles should come down before the exposition visitors arrive. Freed from these unsightly obstructions, Omaha's wide thoroughfares will make an impression on strangers that will go far to dispose them favorably to the city. The network of poles and wires on the other hand disfigure both buildings and streets and detract from the metropolitan appearance of the city.

By passing a bill of impeachment against Chief Isparhecher of the Creek nation the house of warriors furnishes convincing proof of the substantial progress made by the Indians of the civilized tribes. A first-class impeachment trial without whitewashing features would be an object lesson in government of value to the whites as well as to Creeks.

The battleship Iowa, having had its several trial trips and inspections, and having received its silver punch bowl and accessories from the state of Iowa at a cost of $6,000, is now ready to receive its big guns and the men to handle them. The completion of battleships like the Iowa, Indiana, New York and others ought to clinch the peace argument.

Douglas county voted the exposition bonds for the purpose of contributing in the most effective way toward making the exposition an unqualified success. The expenditure of the proceeds in a manner that will most directly effect this object will be approved by ninety-nine out of every hundred who voted yes on the bond proposition.

The committee on organization of the Citizens' union in New York City has decided upon continuing the organization as a political force. It is true that the Citizens' union fared badly in the recent election, but no worse than Tammany fared a few years ago.

If Canada should undertake to settle all sealing, fisheries and trade questions with the United States through one treaty what would the Newfoundland government do about it? Newfoundland is not a part of Canada, but is vitally interested in all fisheries questions.

A Family Arrangement.
Detroit News.

Saturday is doubtless chosen for the foot ball games so that the whole family can lay off the next day and rub the participant.

A Bright Light Waning.
New York Journal.

Gladstone is failing, and lovers of liberty the world over will lament the dimming of the beacon light that burned for all humanity.

Where the Kick Comes In.
St. Louis Republic.

Talking about the brutality of foot ball, the players of that game are not kicking half as hard as the people who are trying to kill it.

An Ambiguous Compliment.
New York Tribune.

That was rather an ambiguous compliment which an admirer paid to Mr. William Jennings Bryan the other day in sending him a cabbage stalk with sixteen heads on it. The "sixteen to one" point is plain enough. There are the sixteen cabbages, but how about the one? That question must have made Mr. Bryan scratch his head.

The President Knows Better.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Those congressmen who are returning to Washington with stories that the republican losses in the recent election were caused by President McKinley's adherence to civil service reform know better and they know that the president must know better if he is not regarded by them as a fool. They know and the president knows that what offices he has already filled have disappointed twenty men where one was satisfied; and that if the number of offices filled had been doubled or quadrupled the number of dissatisfied voters would have been increased proportionately. It is a rule which every administration learns to its cost that in the distribution of the spoils the disgruntled within the party are multiplied in geometrical ratio, while the satisfied increase only in an arithmetical ratio.

An Efficient Paymaster General.
Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

Paymaster General Stanton is one of the very ablest and most efficient officers who has ever held the position of paymaster general. He was selected by President Cleveland for the position on account of his distinguished services in the field, as well as his well known efficiency in the pay corps. Since the war most of his life has been spent on the frontier, and he has paid the troops in the field in nearly every great Indian campaign since 1868. Although within two years of the age of retirement, General Stanton is in vigorous health, and is known as one of the keenest intellects in the War department and one of the most widely read men in the military establishment. His extended and varied experience with the army in camp and in garrison has made him familiar with the needs of the service, and especially qualifies him for efficient and intelligent service at the head of the pay corps.

Some Bubbles in the Glass.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The editor of the Courier-Journal returns his thanks along with his most respectful homage, to those of his esteemed contemporaries who have done him the honor to consider him in connection with the result of the recent election. Whether their comments were of compliment or of compassion, he is alike beholden to them. He frankly confesses that, being too badly hurt to laugh, yet too brave to cry, he was in some perplexity what was best to do; whether to take to the woods or jump into the river and holler fire, or to crawl into some hole and draw the hole in after him, or to go a-fishing, or what not. But their words of sympathy, penetrating the dark recesses of the cloisters whither he has betaken himself, and where in the future he will make his abode, come like the song of birds to souls in purgatory. They confirm his philosophy. They cheer his exile. They indicate to him that there may be yet a drop or two in the bottom of the glass, perhaps a grain of sugar. Human nature is not so bad after all!

INTEREST IN THE EXPOSITION.

Iowa.
Davenport Republican.

The state of Illinois has through its legislature made a generous appropriation for an exhibit at the Omaha exposition. The appropriation amounts to nearly $100,000. Plans have been accepted for the Illinois building to be erected at Omaha for the Transmississippi Exposition which proclaim a finer building than any of the state buildings at the World's fair, with the exception of those of Illinois and California. The state of Illinois is most far-sighted in its policy. Great benefit will be derived both directly and indirectly from the Omaha exposition, and Iowa, which is more nearly interested than Illinois because the exposition will be almost on Iowa soil, certainly cannot afford to be far behind. The next legislature will determine what the state of Iowa will do.

Wisconsin.
La Crosse Republican and Leader.

A picture and description of the proposed Wisconsin building at Omaha for next year's exposition will be found in this issue of the Republican and Leader. It is a pretty structure and well fitted for its purpose. It is to be erected, something like $20,000 must be raised by contributions from citizens. This is not a large sum and could be had if somebody of influence in every community had interest enough to personally present the project.

Omaha is one of the points of supply for a vast and fertile agricultural region, where Wisconsin as a manufacturing state filled with minerals and timber, should have a good market. Its exposition has substantial state and national aid and will be the most important one to western interests since 1893. It may be that more actual business returns can be obtained from representation there than at Chicago. The Republican and Leader is of opinion that Wisconsin could well afford to make a showing at Omaha.

Colorado.
Denver Republican.

Colorado should be well represented at the Omaha exposition. But in order that this may be accomplished it will be necessary for the county commissioners of the different counties to appropriate the money. The state has no funds available for this purpose.

There should not be the slightest hesitation about making these appropriations. The several counties could send forward their own exhibits. One county would not incur the risk that its money would be expended on some other county. Each could determine for itself what to exhibit. This would not make a state exhibit. It would be an exhibit by the different counties. But it would answer every purpose, and it would not be necessary to duplicate the exhibits to any very great extent.

It would be exceedingly unfortunate if the greatest of the transmississippi states should not be represented at the Omaha exposition, which is especially intended for the exhibition of tranmississippi products. Such an exposition with Colorado left out would be exceedingly incomplete. It would be far from representative of the transmississippi country.

It lies with the people of the several counties to determine whether the state shall be represented or not, and in what way. It is hoped that a spirit of enterprise will actuate the different communities most deeply concerned, and that the county commissioners will make liberal appropriations for an adequate representation of Colorado's great resources.

New Jersey.
Jersey City Journal.

The New Jersey commissioners who are preparing for the part which this state is to take in the Transmississippi and International Exposition, which is to be held in Omaha, Neb., from June until November, 1898, are making encouraging progress, and the showing of New Jersey promises already to be most interesting and valuable.

All the support which it is possible to give to this patriotic enterprise is due it, and the efforts of the commissioners should meet with earnest response in many sections of this state. The gentlemen who are giving their time and services gratuitously to the people in this matter are Robert Mitchell Floyd, president, of Jersey City; E. C. Hazard, secretary, of Shrewsbury; Hon. Elisha B. Gaddis, treasurer, of Newark; Hon. Jonathan H. Blackwell of Trenton, Walter S. Lenox of Trenton and John Edwards Barbour of Paterson.

Governor Griggs has done well in selecting such a board to represent New Jersey. These men are the moving spirits in many of the greatest enterprises which are the source of the state's wealth, and which afford employment to thousands of men and women and which distribute hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the wage earners. What they are striving to accomplish in this instance cannot be defined as less than the introduction of this state's resources and marketable materials to the entire purchasing population of the west, and therefore the success of their plans will be beneficial to every farmer and manufacturer in every one of the counties from Hudson to Cape May.

This state should make a creditable showing in Omaha, because there will be hundreds of thousands of visitors at the exhibition and trade will be benefited by an attractive display. A state building would probably cost $25,000, and that sum could easily be appropriated by the state without impeding any work now under way.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Eating wax candles has killed a Worcester (England) young woman. She ate them in order to improve her complexion.

Agents of the Italian government are reported to be buying large quantities of tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee.

An Indiana man jailed on a charge of horse stealing declares he was driven to crime because the cheap labor of women deprived him of a profitable job as a nurse.

Thanksgiving day will, doubtless, be observed with unusual fervor in New Orleans this year, for there is reason to expect that the yellow fever will have disappeared by that time.

Frank Mark of St. Louis is the only pensioner in Missouri who is awarded $100 a month, yet he was in the army only sixteen days and did not fight a battle. He lost both arms in cannon practice.

After a round of Washington dinners, it is probable that Premier Laurier will go back to Canada with new views as to the desirability of annexation—especially if the Gridiron club should take him in hand.

"I have been around this department a good many years," said an old State department employe, "and I never saw a secretary of state who did his work so easily or who quit so promptly as does Mr. Sherman."

The Austrian emperor is getting pretty old, and it is understood that he is not at all satisfied with his heir apparent. The German emperor is young and ambitious, and he can hardly be censured for thinking what a fine territory the combination of the two empires would make.

An attempt will be made to reduce the adipose of the New York policemen. It is found that after getting on the force many of them grow too fat. This surplus interferes with sprinting and other athletic exercises, and so it is proposed to pull off the unnecessary pounds by judicious training.

Governor Lon V. Stephens of Missouri took strong ground in favor of good roads in his last message to the state legislature and promises to renew his recommendations in his next one. The promise is made in a letter to the good roads organization which is shortly to hold a convention in St. Louis.

Thomas L. Henry of Pine Station, Pa., was supposed to have died the other day. The relatives and friends gathered and prepared to give him a grand funeral when the interesting event was indefinitely postponed by the old man sitting up, winking at the prettiest girl in the room and asking what time it was.

Casimir Perier, late president of the French republic, arrived at a village inn near Sens recently with his son, both on bicycles. They wanted meat for their lunch, but the landlady had none. She suggested, however, that if they would go to the butcher's in town for it themselves she could cook it, so the ex-president mounted his wheel and fetched his own steak.

The Waterbury, Conn., Burns club has been presented with a copy of "Scots Wha Hae," in Robert Burns' (the author's) own handwriting, by Robert G. Spiers. This valuable manuscript has been an heirloom in the Spiers family for over 100 years. It was presented to his forefathers by the author, on his farm in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he wrote "Tam o' Shanter" and many other poems.

NEBRASKA'S GREAT HARVEST.

The Bee's Crop Reports Have Become the Standard Figures.
The Corn Belt.

Latest estimates tend to establish the substantial accuracy of the Corn Belt's conservative crop reports made early in the season. In the September number the yield of wheat for the state was estimated at 31,088,560 bushels, and in the October number the yield of corn, based on early reports, was estimated to be 247,718,255 bushels. It would appear from a later revision, made by The Omaha Bee, that the wheat crop is a little in excess and the corn crop a little below the figures quoted. The Bee reports summarized make the following showing:

NEBRASKA'S CROP FOR 1897.

Wheat, bushels	33,844,657
Corn, bushels	229,907,353
Oats, bushels	69,359,944
Rye, bushels	3,372,507
Potatoes, bushels	8,045,102
Barley, bushels	2,589,574
Flaxseed, bushels	230,616
Hay, tons	4,659,143
Sugar beets, tons	164,000
Chicory, tons	3,500

VALUE AT LOCAL MARKET PRICES.

Farm products	$ 99,370,965 21
Dairy products	9,478,000 00
Eggs	2,750,000 00
*Poultry	5,500,000 00
**Live stock	44,865,489 35
Total	$161,523,454 56

*Estimated. **Sixty counties only.

Wherever the actual facts were obtainable they were given. In the case of only a few counties was it necessary to make estimates and these were carefully and conservatively computed. This is probably as accurate a summary of the crop production of Nebraska for 1897 as can be given until the official reports of the State Board of Agriculture are published. Even these will be but little, if any, more accurate, for the reason that the system for collecting facts is imperfect, in that it does not provide a penalty for neglect on the part of assessors to furnish a portion of the information desired.

DISCREDITED PROPHECIES.

Free Trade Predictions Refuted by the Results of Protection.
Washington Star (ind. rep.)

At the time the Dingley bill was passing through congress, the opponents of that measure and of the protective system in general were vocal with solemn warning as to what the effect on other countries would be. A tariff warfare of wide extent would be opened on the United States. Our products would soon be shut out of all the foreign markets. It was vigorously asserted that we were walling ourselves in, and would shortly be reduced to the necessity of trading only among ourselves. That was what high protection meant, and the re-enactment of the policy would inevitably bring about that result.

Have those prophecies been fulfilled? The Dingley law is only about four months old. It has not had time to justify itself as a revenue producer, owing to the heavy anticipatory imports during the time that congress was giving it final shape, but its provisions have been clear from the day it was signed by the president, and foreign countries are fully advised as to its bearing and significance. Is there a single sign of a tariff war against the United States on the horizon? Is there not, on the contrary, a sign of commercial good-will in every direction? Foreign governments are putting the same high value on our markets that we ourselves in the Dingley law have put upon them. Instead of making war on us, they are making overtures to trade with us on terms of mutual benefit. The reciprocity clause of the new law promises to be one of its most useful features. Great Britain invokes it in the interests of her possessions in the West Indies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in Washington willing to discuss terms for increased trade between Canada and the United States. France desires to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, and Peru does also. It is not too much to say, indeed, that the United States has only to show a willingness on the subject to extend her trade by means of reciprocity on advantageous terms in nearly any direction.

This, it ought to be plain enough, is the real American economic policy. Protection, as explained by the great men who have advocated it, has never meant prohibition—has never been intended to do more than help develop American industry and protect American labor. Trading with other countries has always been desired, and is desired now. Absolute free trade is out of the question. But freer trade, under the restrictions of wise and business-like reciprocity, meets every end to which liberal statesmanship need address itself.

CUPID IN POLITICAL DEALS.

Alarming Possibilities of the Tekamah Precedent.
Baltimore Sun.

A piece of news that comes all the way from Nebraska is well calculated to furnish argumentative ammunition to those unprogressive persons to whom the political equality of woman is a proposition fraught with various kinds of mischief.

It appears that there were two candidates for the office of superintendent of public instruction in the county of Burt, Nebraska. One was a man and a republican, Prof. C. S. Laughlin. The other was a woman and a populist, Miss Alice Thomason. The republican and male candidate was principal of the Tekamah High school. The populist and female candidate was assistant principal of the same school.

The contest between the two candidates was carried on in apparent good faith and with the normal display of mutual hostility. The populist woman took the stump against the republican gentleman and scored him in the finest sixteen-to-one oratory of which the female tongue of Nebraska is capable. The republican gentleman mounted the stump with equal earnestness and appeared to be maintaining himself at a platform parity with his populist rival for the superintendency of public instruction. Enthusiasm in both the opposing parties was aroused to a great pitch. It looked like a fierce, but fair fight on principle, to see whether a masculine champion of the gold bugs or a feminine defender of the Bryanese faith should preside over the educational activities of Burt county.

But at the last moment, too late for the poor populists to nominate another candidate, Miss Thomason withdrew her name, allowing her republican opponent to have a walkover. And the very next day the cards went out announcing that the hard-money professor and his free silver adversary were to be married. The marriage was duly performed last Thursday night, and the office of superintendent of public instruction in Burt county has been thus taken, as it were, out of the rut of party politics and made the basis of a beautiful domestic idyll.

Nevertheless this episode shows that the political equality of the sexes will bring in a new order of political deals and introduce us to new and subtler forms of bribery. In the campaign of the future, when fair women are everywhere running for offices against brave men, the closing twenty-four hours of the contest will be full of strange and disquieting rumors. The republican camp will hear with dismay that the charming Miss A. has withdrawn from the contest for mayor on the understanding that her democratic rival, Mr. B., will make her happy about the same time that he is installed in the office.

The "marriage intentions" column will have to be closely scanned all through the campaign wherever women are on a ticket against gentlemen to guard against a sell-out on either side for a coujugal consideration. The imagination staggers at the possibility of a democratic governor-elect, chosen after a hot canvass, announcing shortly after inauguration he will marry the republican woman who, if she had not magnanimously given the hint to her friends to vote for him, might have been governess-elect herself. That such things may some day come to pass, however, is evident from the Nebraska example of Prof. Laughlin and Miss Thomason.

The Anthracite Pinch.
Buffalo Express.

The presidents of the anthracite coal railroads are taking steps to curtail production, with the purpose of maintaining circular prices, which have been cut in instances. The roads are under constant temptation to mine a greater quantity than is needed and plans for curtailment are usually disregarded. Since the victory of the coalers through the overthrow of the action brought by the attorney general of New York they have less hesitation in making the announcement that united action in the direction of controlling prices has been taken.

CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Sir Wilfrid Laurier wants reciprocity between Canada and the United States. But the reciprocity that he advocates fails to reciprocate. It is all "heads I win, tails you lose."

Buffalo Express: One of the many difficulties in the way of making a reciprocity treaty with Canada is found in the provision of section 4 of the Dingley law, by which it must not only be ratified by the senate, but "approved by congress," which means that the house must give its consent. It may prove a hard matter to pass a measure which is satisfactory to the Dominion government.

Indianapolis Journal: It does not savor strongly of wise diplomacy to lay down an ultimatum at the beginning of a conference, as a sine qua non to further negotiations, as the United States is said to have done with the visiting statesmen from Canada. It is true the conduct of the Canadians on the sealing question has been stubborn to an exasperating degree, but to demand a complete change of policy on their part as a condition precedent to negotiating in regard to other matters seems like a very blunt proceeding. An ultimatum would seem to come more fitly near the close of a negotiation, after both parties had shown their hands, than before the beginning.

Chicago Tribune: The Washington dispatches indicate that the result of the so-called sealing conference between representatives of the Canadian and British governments with our own has been already pretty accurately forecast in the Tribune's editorial columns. The Canadians have taken virtual control of negotiations so far as England and Canada are concerned, and seem more anxious to make an advantageous commercial treaty than to settle the sealing question, which the conference was called to consider. So many outside questions have thus been brought into the discussion that nothing is likely to be determined on. Evidently Canada has no idea of the kind of reciprocity that reciprocates.

Chicago Record: That the relations between the United States and Canada should be friendly is the wish of all the people with the exception only of the few whose private interests are served by the policy of exclusion and extreme isolation. It is unnatural and unwise to erect special and offensive barriers against friendly intercourse with our immediate neighbor. The people of Canada want more freedom of intercourse with us, and to that end placed in power a ministry especially committed to a liberal policy. The Canadian premier is at the present time in Washington seeking to establish more satisfactory relations with our government. Apparently his mission is to be a failure, the responsibility for which must rest upon the administration at Washington.

Chicago Times-Herald: These are the reasons that have impelled the representatives of our government to offer Mr. Laurier what practically amounts to an ultimatum. This government will not consider any other question until an agreement has been reached on Bering sea, and will insist upon the absolute stoppage of pelagic sealing for at least one year. If Canada will agree to this the United States will then be ready to consider the other questions in dispute. The American ultimatum will not be acceptable to Mr. Laurier. He will not yield on the sealing question until he knows what he can get for it. But it is the only course which this government can pursue with dignity and with honor. If Mr. Laurier cannot accede to it his mission will be a failure.

BRIGHT AND CRISP.

Detroit Journal: Pessimist Son (just from college)—And the world grows no better.
Farmer Father—Wal, I dun know! An' after all th' fert'lizer that's bein' throwed int' it, tew!

Harper's Bazar: "Phidias," asked Sir Christopher Wren, "do you consider architecture frozen music?"
"Yes—of course I do," replied Phidias. "What was the time of your Parthenon frieze?" queried Artemus Ward.

Washington Star: "Parents takes a heap o' pleasure," said Uncle Eben, "in payin' 'tention an' gibbin' dah chillun a heap o' credit foh smahtness. But it doan' allus happen dat de chillun grows up an' returns de compliment."

Puck: Jasper—There's a funny thing about law making in this country.
Jumpupp—What's that?
Jasper—Congress first makes the laws, and then has to get the supreme court to tell what they mean.

Chicago News: Raggs—Say, do you believe the story of the goose laying the golden egg?
Jaggs—Well, it would be just like a goose to do such a foolish thing.

Philadelphia North American: A German acquaintance of ours thus discoursed learnedly upon the business situation yesterday: "If business is no better next week dan it was yesterday two weeks ago, den I'm a son of a gun, dat's vat I hopes."

Detroit Free Press: "There are things in this world more valuable than money, my son."
"I know it. That's the reason I want money to buy them with."

Indianapolis Journal: "Say," said the customer with the fine red nose, the white moustache and goatee, "this must be pretty old whisky."
"My grandfather," said the saloon keeper, "bought that whisky the same year the Kentucky colonel joke was invented."

Detroit Journal: "Doesn't it make you nervous to live out in the suburbs, so far away from anybody else?"
"Oh, no. We've had our house thoroughly fitted with assessor alarms, don't you know."

Washington Star: "I hear that your friend has had some trouble playing foot ball."
"No," was the reply; "so long as he stuck to foot ball everything was all right. It was not until a few players tried to branch out into a riot that the trouble began."

HE WONDERS WHY.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I love to read of murder trials—
I never miss a word;
I'd walk, I'm sure, for twenty miles,
To hear what can be heard.
And yet it's strange—I think it o'er,
And often wonder why—
That I should revel deep in gore,
Yet cannot kill a fly!

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Dear Poet! Least pretentious of them all,
Holding the hearts of children in thy thrall,
Yet with such placid tenderness the while
As makes the aged both to weep and smile,
What mystic muse hast thou been wooing?
Nay,
What rosy cherub led thy feet astray?
And gave thine ear the secrets of our pain,
With talisman to wake and lull again?

For, understanding every human mood,
Thou stealest on the charms of solitude,
Breathing thy thoughts when no one else
would dare,
Our solemn hour of loneliness to share.
Thou knowest of that smile belying tears,
And crude, fantastic forms of childhood
fears.
A Poet, through whose shadow slants the
sun,
And this poor earth had need of such a one.
Oh, name phenomenal on time's dull list,
Thy synonym is Poet Optimist!
No mother but hast lingered o'er some line
That brought her inner leaning love to thine,
No father who hath known a "Tiny Tim,"
But feels his heart pulse gratefully in him.
A sight of thee. A hero worship? Yes
But sentiment is sacred, none the less.
It were a rarer thing to bend and bless
And with a soothing word a wound redress
Than gain with sweep of wild promethean
fire
The solitary heights the gods inspire.
It were a rarer thing, and it is thine—
To thee the gift of genius doth consign
To touch the cords love-hidden, low and
fond
Till all our sweetest memories respond.

CATHERINE RUSH.

Omaha, Neb.

HARD LINES.

That we can't have our little habits of tobacco, coffee, tea, whiskey, etc., and follow them as we please. We can do pretty well with them if we happen to have an iron constitution, but if we find coffee, for instance, "don't agree" we can really have a lot better time in letting it out and using Postum Cereal Food Coffee that will help build up inst