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	19,825
2	19,844	18	19,953
3	19,700	19	19,997
4	19,738	20	19,961
5	19,719	21	20,001
6	19,793	22	20,211
7	20,101	23	20,369
8	22,929	24	20,021
9	20,559	25	20,116
10	19,819	26	20,191
11	19,872	27	20,620
12	19,908	28	20,764
13	19,932	29	20,900
14	20,029	30	20,716
15	20,029	31	20,308
16	20,086		

Total	616,353
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 mistake the Austrian Reichsrath made was in not importing a disciple of Tom Reed for speaker.

South Dakota sugar beets make a good showing in the reports from the chemical laboratory at the State Agricultural college. Doubtless they would do quite as well in a beet sugar factory.

War is always costly. Even the little war Great Britain is waging with the hill tribes of the Himalaya mountains in northwestern India is costing $125,000 a day. But the Indian government foots the bill.

Oh for the privileges of being a state government. The advertisement for proposals for the new issue of Douglas county bonds says that a certified check for $500 must be deposited "by all bidders except state governments."

The educational value of the effort of many critics of the new Iowa code to find errors therein cannot be estimated. A great many persons who never before looked into a code have engaged in the pastime of hunting for mistakes.

Omaha business men have learned that they can fetch almost anything they go after if they stick to it unitedly and persistently. The raising of the bridge arbitrary is one thing they go after with the determination of fetching it.

Good municipal bonds command better bids and more active bidders at present than for years, if ever they had the same market before. The dearth of money of the calamity shriekers must be something like the phantom ship.

Omaha keeps its pace in the bank clearings record. An increase of 56.5 per cent for the past week over the corresponding week of a year ago, the highest rate of increase for any of the larger cities, is something to be proud of.

Men who come to Omaha from other cities to live or to look over property for investment all express great faith in the future of the city. But for that matter so do the people who have lived here right along during good times and hard times.

California fruit growers are organizing farmers' clubs all over the fruit growing sections of the state. The fruit business has ceased being an incident of farming and fruit growers are not now dependent on grain crops for their main support.

There are no immigration restriction laws to bar out any eligible subjects from the realm of the great Ak-Sar-Ben. Every loyal Omaha man should signify his intention to take out his naturalization papers under the festive potentate without needless delay.

The suggestion of President Jillson of the Nebraska State Library association for a convention of librarians and library workers of the Tansmississippi states at Omaha during the exposition is a good one. It should be taken up at once and pushed along.

One of the encouraging signs of returning prosperity is shown by the improved patronage given professional entertainments by the local public. When a good lecture draws a larger audience than a bad play, we may flatter ourselves that the public taste has at least an element of culture.

The usual election contests as an aftermath of the election are making their appearance in the several Nebraska counties. With the example before them of the flagrant disregard of the popular will by the legislature that ousted all the regularly chosen members from Douglas because they happened to be elected on the republican ticket, the wonder is only that there are not more contests without regard to the foundation on which they should stand.

BRYAN'S ARRANT DEMAGOGY.

William Jennings Bryan has often been characterized a born demagogue. As an adept in the art of masquerading before the public he is admitted to have few if any equals and he seems to have been supplementing his natural demagogic genius with additional ability acquired by practice and experience. As examples of arrant demagogy a few gems from his latest speech at St. Louis when contrasted with his public career stand out in striking relief. Among other things Mr. Bryan said:

In our platform last year we demanded arbitration of questions between labor and capital. Why? Because the laborer is the equal of the capitalist and the government was to decide between them—not force. Will anybody dispute the justice of arbitration?

William J. Bryan was a member of congress from Nebraska for two terms. Where does his congressional record disclose one act as the champion of arbitration? Did he introduce a single bill to provide for the arbitration of differences between labor and capital? Did he make a single speech in support of any one else's bill providing for arbitration? On the contrary, did he not sit silent in his seat while labor controversies were raging all around him? And is it not true that he had to wait until he became a candidate for the presidency before he discovered how ardently he believed in arbitrating the laborer's grievances? Bryan tries to make out that arbitration is a democratic watchword. But where, when the democrats were in control of the national government, did they promote the cause of arbitration between labor and capital? Is it not a fact that almost all the arbitration laws on the statute books of our various states in the union were placed there by republicans and that the republican party has done more on behalf of labor in the shape of labor legislation than the democratic party ever dreamed of doing?

Again:

We denounced government by injunction last year and in so doing we stood upon the principle which I have stated. If all men are created equal, then it is wrong that one corporation shall conspire with another corporation to defeat the laboring man and then get a court to enjoin the laboring man. When we denounce government by injunction we are standing on democratic grounds and I warn the republicans that opposition to government by injunction is stronger now than it was a year ago.

The warning given by Mr. Bryan must have reference to himself. His opposition to government by injunction doubtless grows stronger as he feels the growing strength of the popular opposition. But when did William J. Bryan do anything to check interference of the courts by injunction? When did Bryan make a move to limit the powers of the courts to punish for contempt? Was he not in congress during the great Chicago strike when Debs and his associates were entwined in the judicial toils? Where is the word of protest which he uttered? Did he offer a resolution denouncing the injunctions or censuring the president for sending federal troops to Chicago? The journal of congress shows that Mr. Bryan was present in the house, but not a word indicating his opposition to government by injunction or his devotion to the cause of labor.

More of Bryan's St. Louis demagogy:

We are opposed to trusts. Why? Because we believe in equality before the law. We believe so much in that doctrine that we insist that no combination of capital shall attempt to trespass upon the rights of the weaker members of the industrial community. When we are opposed to the trusts we are applying that fundamental principle to this question and I warn the republicans that opposition is stronger now than when the trusts elected the republican party last year.

The champion of the great silver trust knows he is falsifying when he asserts that the trusts elected the republican party last year. He knows that the only national anti-trust legislation we have ever had was enacted by the republican party and that the republican party was never committed to the support or the defense of the trusts. The question naturally presents, What did Bryan ever do to antagonize the trusts? How did he propose as member of congress to confine their growing influence? What anti-trust legislation did he inaugurate? Where is he on record as an unwavering opponent of the trusts when he was in position to accomplish something? Did not Mr. Bryan, as the Germans would say, "roll his fist in his pocket" while he was within striking distance of the trusts and burst into noisy bravado only after he had retired beyond their range? How, also, does it befit Bryan to rant about the trusts when he is notoriously enrolled in the support of the syndicate of silver bullionaires who constitute the most audacious trust that has ever lifted its head anywhere?

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

Whether there will be negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Canada probably depends upon the action of our government in regard to the proposed international commission to consider the various questions which await settlement between the United States and the Dominion. A formal proposal from the Canadian government in regard to a commission is expected at any time and it seems that the Canadian officials think it will be accepted. There has been no authoritative information from Washington, however, as to what course our government may pursue in the matter, though it is perhaps to be inferred from the disposition manifested by the administration to promote better relations with Canada that the proposal of a joint commission will be accepted.

Premier Laurier is reported to have said that "there is no intention whatever of negotiating any reciprocity treaty that would interfere with or affect Canada's existing British preferential tariff." If this is so it would seem to present a difficulty which may be found insurmountable. But it is not the only difficulty. A reciprocity arrangement would have to be framed on some other lines than those defined in the tariffs of the two countries. Last April the Canadian general tariff was considerably reduced, especially in many of the most important articles imported from this country. A further cut of 25 per cent as a reciprocal concession, as provided for in the Canadian tariff, would put the United States in a position to oust all competitors for the Canadian trade. On the other hand the reciprocal clause of the American tariff provides for a reduction of only 20 per cent in certain designated articles and no article the natural product of another country can be placed on the free list under a reciprocity arrangement if such article is produced in the United States. As there is no important class of commodities produced in Canada not also produced in the United States, under a reciprocal arrangement no Canadian article would be transferred from the dutiable to the free list of the Dingley act. A cut of 20 per cent being all that Canada could get, our tariff would still be protective on Canada's chief products. A Montreal correspondent of an eastern paper points out that 20 per cent off the high tariff of the United States and 25 per cent off the lower tariff of Canada would leave very unequal remainders. "The first would still shut out a large part of Canadian produce; the second would enable the United States to make an easy conquest of the Canadian market."

The more carefully the question of reciprocity with Canada is studied the stronger must become the belief that it is not practicable under present conditions.

AS TO BELLIGERENCY.

Several senators have been reported as being of the opinion that there will be some affirmative action by congress in regard to Cuba. They think that a strong effort will be made to get an expression favorable to the intervention of the United States and that while this is likely to fail there is great probability of the passage of a resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and for granting belligerent rights. It is admitted that much will depend upon the attitude of the president in his annual message, but Senator Chandler and some others think that Mr. McKinley will leave the question largely to the judgment of congress.

It is difficult to understand why there should be any considerable sentiment in congress favorable to according belligerent rights, since to do so could be of no material advantage or benefit to the Cuban insurgents and would operate to the injury of American interests. Should our government accord belligerent rights it would still have to observe the obligations of neutrality. Whatever obligations are now imposed upon us as a neutral would be no less binding after the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. Our people could trade with them, even selling them munitions of war, but the shipment of war material would be made at the risk of seizure by the Spanish. As belligerents the insurgents would enjoy equal rights with Spain in their relations to this government. On the other hand, the Spanish government would be relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory, its blockade of its own ports would have to be respected and it would acquire a right to exert against neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war. It is easy to see that Spain, by the blockade of Cuban ports, could entirely destroy our trade with that island and it is not to be doubted that this would be done. It is true that this trade is not now very extensive, but it still has some value and it would manifestly be foolish to adopt a course which would insure its destruction, especially when the Cubans would not be materially helped thereby. About all the benefit they would get from it would be in giving them a status requiring them to be treated according to the laws of war recognized among civilized nations and it appears to be the policy of the new administration in Cuba to do this.

There is another consideration, which is whether the situation in Cuba is such as to warrant the granting of belligerent rights. Our government has very clearly defined its views in this respect. During the preceding insurrection President Grant, in a special message to congress, said: "The question of belligerency is one of fact not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent state and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting does not alone constitute war; there must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be above all a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a state among nations capable of discharging the duties of a state and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties." Perhaps the Cubans come nearer now to meeting these requirements than in 1870, when President Grant wrote his message, but it will hardly be claimed that the situation there fully answers the conditions set forth by the government twenty-seven years ago as necessary to warrant the granting of belligerent rights.

The interests of the United States are the only interests which should have any consideration from congress and these would not be subserved by according the Cubans belligerency.

DUTY OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

It is difficult to comprehend how there can be any room for misunderstanding or controversy over the powers and duty of the county board to use the proceeds of the recently voted exposition bonds in the manner which, in their judgment, will contribute most to a creditable representation of Douglas county. The law enacted by the legislature to enable counties to vote bonds for exposition purposes appears to be as plain as day. The vital section reads as follows:

Whenever one thousand voters of any county in the state of Nebraska having over 100,000 population shall petition the Board of County Commissioners or the Board of Supervisors to that end, any such county shall be and hereby is authorized to issue the bonds of said county, to become due twenty years from the date thereof, and to bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per cent per annum, to provide for the expenses of promoting the interests of said county by participating in any interstate exposition held in the state of Nebraska, and making at such exposition a county exhibit, improving or beautifying the grounds, and erecting or aiding in the erection of a suitable building or buildings therefor, and maintaining the same during the exposition, to an amount to be determined by the Board of County Commissioners or Board of Supervisors, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

It ought not to require any great legal learning to interpret such a law. There is nothing in the law that says that the money must be spent to erect a separate Douglas county building. There is nothing in the law that says the money must be spent exclusively or chiefly for the preparation of an exhibit of Douglas county products. There is nothing in the law that says that the money, or any part of it, must be turned over to any agricultural society or any horticultural society to pay for either pumpkins or apples. There is nothing in the law that says that the county board must itself spend all the money for labor and materials or prohibits it from using the money in conjunction with the exposition managers.

On the very contrary, the law is explicit in saying that the money is to be used to defray the expenses not of a county exhibit, but of the county's "participation" in the exposition. It refers in express language to the expenditure of part of the proceeds of the bonds in improving and beautifying the grounds. It says they may be used either to erect a building or to aid in the erection of a building or buildings. The sole object of the bond issue is to promote the interests of the county at the exposition. If there is anything unreasonable in the plan suggested by the exposition managers, it rests with the county board to modify and improve it. As yet, no plan better calculated to promote the county's interest has been presented. The power of the county board to act cannot be questioned, and its duty is manifest to adopt the plan that promises the best results for the taxpayers.

We are glad to know that the Fakery's "special Boston correspondent" has been interviewing Secretary Gage by wire for further elucidation of his currency plans. According to unreliable information the interview took place over the long distance telephone (free to the Fakery), and when Secretary Gage was informed that it was the special correspondent of the Omaha Fakery who was questioning him, he immediately unbosomed himself as he had never done for any other newspaper. N. B.—According to the Associated Press, Secretary Gage's answer was directed to the Boston Journal.

The state labor commissioner of Missouri has just issued a report of the workings of the free employment bureau operated under his direction, according to the Missouri law. The state labor commissioner of Nebraska is supposed to be carrying out the provisions of a similar law, enacted by the late legislature, but he has been too busy patching political fences for the state house machine to give the public any information on this subject.

The dispatches from Washington say that there seems to be little doubt but that the interstate commerce commission will comply with the request of the railroads for an extension of the time in which they may equip their cars and locomotives with safety devices. Naturally there is little doubt that the railroads will get what they are after, but they ought to have the politeness to let the commission pass upon it first.

Some of the eastern press are inclined to be facetious over the arrest of a Nebraska populist state officer for killing hogs within the city limits of the state capital in violation of the municipal ordinances. The matter is too trivial for serious consideration. If every one were arrested every time he violated a city ordinance the courts would have to work Sundays and overtime.

The citizens of Waco, Tex., who ordered Editor Brann out of town some time ago didn't know anything about the value of a live editor for advertising purposes. His presence in Waco has kept the Waco date line standing in all the newspapers of the country for some time, besides furnishing jobs for the coroner, undertaker and several new policemen.

The man who wants the courts to give him $30,000 for tipping off in advance the decision of the United States supreme court in the Bell telephone case is getting a better free advertisement for his business than any actress ever worked out of the most sensational divorce dodge.

It is plain now why Chief of Police Sigwart was in position to insist on terms for his resignation. A man who had proved himself so handy in using the police as an adjunct to the fusion political machine could defy the reform police board without fear of discipline.

Evidence of Wisdom.

Washington Star.

In India when a native sees a bicycle he reverently prostrates himself. He does not wait to be run over.

Also Coughed Up.

Detroit Journal.

No statesman or ruler ever lived who knew more exactly when to make his sneak than does the sultan. He worked Austria up to the point where she drew on him and then threw up his hands and chuckled.

Office at Any Hazard.

New York Journal.

A man and woman in Nebraska ran for the same office and the man was elected. Then the woman was at once married to the man, thus securing the office after all. When women go into politics they evidently take their wits with them.

A General Betterment.

Globe-Democrat.

Revenue is increasing and the treasury gold fund keeps on rising. There is still a gap between the government's income and its outgo, but it is getting narrower. From present indications the revenue is likely to meet the expenditure before the winter ends. All this is highly encouraging. In 1897, for the first time in five or six years, treasury conditions are a stimulant and not a menace to general business.

Working the War Wires.

Indianapolis Journal.

The proneness of the Englishman to boast is illustrated by the reports of the losses in the battles which British troops are fighting in India. In an engagement reported yesterday, in which two or three regiments were engaged, fifty-eight men were killed and wounded. The loss of fifty-eight men to two or three regiments would have been regarded as the figures of a skirmish in the last war in this country rather than those of a battle to be telegraphed to the world.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Norfolk News: Mr. Bryan is studying French. He has talked so incessantly the past two years that his mother tongue must be somewhat worn out. If he will talk French for awhile it will be a great relief to the rest of us, as well as to himself.

Kearney Hub: According to Holcomb it is unlawful for the state treasurer to deposit school money in depository banks, but that he can farm it out to banks that have not given a depository bond. This was the rock on which Bartley went to pieces. Is it possible that Meserve is preparing to take the same kind of a tumble by and with the advice and consent of a great and good reform governor, too?

Genoa Leader: Holcomb said the law requiring him to investigate the condition of the treasury before approving Bartley's bond was "a farce and a fraud," and now Porter says the same thing about the law forbidding him or any one else to open the election returns except in the presence of the canvassing board. My populist brother, don't you begin to think you have got a lawless outfit in the state house at Lincoln?

Hayes County Times: The cow and the hen are the standbys in hard times to furnish the wherewith for the comfort of a family and help along in paying off mortgages. Their products are sure and command a fair price. They have been the salvation of many a Nebraska family during the last five years and many more begin to realize it and are now giving more attention to them than before and are profiting thereby. Take good care of them and they always pay.

Ashland Gazette: Attorney General Smyth has been too busy in politics to attend to the Bartley case in the supreme court and the court has been taken to task for his delinquency. The most important part of the attorney general's work is to convince the dear voters that the populist party is the greatest friend of the dear people. The credit of the state would be better maintained with more of a lawyer and less of a politician in the important office of attorney general.

Norfolk Journal: The governor says the law requiring cash settlements by state and county officers is a farce and he won't enforce it. The secretary of state says the law to prevent tampering with election returns is obsolete and he doesn't have to observe it. Why doesn't the reform state administration organize its members into an office-holding aristocracy, declare the election laws invalid and perpetuate themselves and descendants in office for all time to come? "We can't have reform unless we have reform."

Ashland Gazette: A peculiar condition exists in Nebraska so far as the relations of the loan companies to the money circulation are concerned. The loan agents tell us that they are doing no business, although their principals are more than anxious to do business with Nebraska real estate holders. The terms that are offered as inducements to borrowers are being made more liberal, yet money is a drug on the market. With this condition of things as to the money market, it is surprising to note the wonderful activity in the purchase of lumber and builders' supplies. Never was there greater activity in this line than there has been this fall. These two conditions have never existed together before. In view of the late depression, caused by the stagnation of our industries, combined with the devastating drouths of the last few years, these facts are surprising. They prove that there is some other line of business besides howling calamity that is a "phenomenal success."

OUR OVERHEATED HOUSES.

Injurious Effects of Breathing Furnace Dried Air.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

One of the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the American Public Health association in Philadelphia is of particular interest to the users of hot air furnaces, who have just started their furnaces for the winter period of continual service. Dr. Henry J. Barnes of Boston declared that the air breathed in houses heated by furnaces is kept too dry in cold weather. The hot air system takes all of the moisture out of the air and it passes into the house, making the air unfit to breathe and causing catarrh and other disorders. This assailant of the hot air furnace magnifies its defects to some extent, as all furnaces are provided with evaporating pans, which hold at least a pailful of water, and furthermore, the moisture which is taken from the air as it passes through the house has no other means of exit except through the furnace pipes and the registers in the various rooms. But it is nevertheless a fact that the average user of the hot air furnace keeps the atmosphere of his house too dry, through neglect of the evaporating pan; and it is probably true also that the evaporating pans are not as efficacious as they ought to be.

The physician mentioned submitted a plan for a humidifier, to be placed over a register on the lower floor of a house. This contrivance is simply a wooden box containing a galvanized iron tank into which strips of cotton felt are suspended from rods. The air from the furnace is made to pass through the suspended strips of felt, from which it takes the moisture necessary to make the air of the house fit to breathe. With one of these humidifiers Dr. Barnes says he was able to obtain a mean of 53 per cent relative humidity in a mean temperature of 65.3 degrees, through the evaporation of from two quarts to two gallons of water per day. During the period of this test the outside temperature was 32 degrees, with a relative humidity of 73½ per cent. He says that this temperature in the house was comfortable, whereas without the addition of the moisture afforded by the humidifier a temperature of from 70 to 71 degrees was necessary. In support of this statement he cites the fact that "out doors in June, in medium clothing, with temperature of 65 degrees and normal humidity of 65 to 75 per cent we are comfortable; in doors in winter, with heavy clothing, we require five degrees more of heat for comfort."

It will be seen that Dr. Barnes' humidifier promotes economy as well as comfort. If a house can be made comfortable by properly humidifying the atmosphere with five degrees less heat than if the air were permitted to become dry, the demands upon the furnace and consequently upon the coal pile will be appreciably less. This is worth something; but the consideration of health is more important. There can be no doubt as to the injurious effects of dry and overheated air upon the human system. The average house is fully five degrees too hot for healthfulness, and it is not surprising that there is so much trouble with the respiratory organs during the winter season. The shock to the system on emerging from a house heated to 80 degrees into an atmosphere below zero is great, with the best of care as to breathing.

BLACKLISTING A CONSPIRACY.

The Verdict in a Celebrated Case in Chicago.

Chicago Post.

The justice of the jury's verdict (for $21,666.33) in the case of ex-Conductor Ketcham against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad can only be determined in the full light of the evidence presented at the trial. The plaintiff claimed that owing to the blacklist maintained by the defendant and to the understanding alleged to exist between the latter and other railroad companies he has been unable to secure or retain employment. The jury, under the instructions of Judge Clifford, found sufficient evidence of this charge and brought in a verdict for the ex-conductor, awarding him heavy damages. It is for the appellate courts to say whether the testimony at the trial warrants the judgment. The defendant company denies that it has pursued the plaintiff or in any way prevented him from earning a livelihood. It does not assert the right to blacklist and in theory it fully admits the illegality of the act with which it stands charged.

From a general point of view it is not very important whether this particular verdict will be sustained as in accordance with the weight of the testimony or reversed as unfounded and arbitrary. What is of high importance is the principle at stake—the legitimacy of the blacklist. It would clearly be illogical and unfair to place boycotting by labor under the ban and tolerate that form of the boycott which is known as blacklisting. What is wrong when done by labor unions is wrong when done by employers. The courts have, we believe, uniformly held that blacklisting is unlawful; that a man has a right to a livelihood, in the sense that he must be permitted to secure and hold any position on his own merits. A blacklist has been regarded as a conspiracy to deprive men of their chances to pursue their calling and sell their labor or services.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The sixteen-to-oners are out with an independent candidate for mayor of Boston.

Henry Watterson, quoting Burke, exclaims: "Applaud us if we run; console us if we fall; but let us pass on, for God's sake; let us pass on."

Governor Russell of North Carolina, who took occasion to roast corporations and trusts in his Thanksgiving proclamation, admits "foraging on the enemy" for railroad passes.

There is fun ahead for the state Solons of old Kentucky. Nine women—and all women are beautiful in the eyes of the gallant colonels—are button-holing the lawmakers as candidates for state librarian.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri, who is a candidate for re-election, is 63 years of age, is six feet three inches tall and is very popular with his constituents. He smokes incessantly, drinks coffee frequently and works nearly eighteen hours a day.

Colonel Jack Chinn of bowie knife fame and who caused the governor of Kentucky to call out the militia during the recent senatorial contest in that state, announces his intention of becoming the democratic nominee for congress in the Lexington district.

Ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas has been pushed to the rear benches of the fusion camp. His advocacy of the middle-of-the-road principles of populism brought down upon him the enmity of the State house combine and by systematic boycotting they forced him to sell his Topeka newspaper.

In the election just held in Marshall county, Kentucky, Attorney John G. Lovett was re-elected over his republican opponent, Attorney H. M. Heath, by a majority of 1,116 votes. In 1894 the same two gentlemen were aspirants for the same office and Attorney Heath was defeated by precisely the same majority, 1,116.

The treasurer-elect of Pennsylvania, the republican candidate for that office at the recent election, is named Beacon. The treasurer of Pennsylvania gets a salary of $7,400. He takes office in May, though elected in November, and serves for two years, though all the other state officers of Pennsylvania serve for four.

Notwithstanding the collapse of municipal ownership in Philadelphia, in Boston it has brought about 50 cent gas, and in Detroit the manager of the municipal watterworks, after two reductions of 25 per cent each in water taxes, announces his readiness to make another 25 per cent cut in the cost if permitted to dispense with "political pensioners, superfluous bosses and useless clerks."

Robert A. Van Wyck, the mayor-elect of Greater New York, is one of the trustees of the Holland society and his brother, Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn, holds a like office. The Holland society was organized in March, 1885, and the test of eligibility for its members is this: "The descendants in direct male line from a Dutchman native or resident of New York or the American colonies prior to 1675."

The lieutenant governor of Ohio gets $800 a year; the lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania gets $5,500. Their duties are not dissimilar and the vote of the two states is very nearly the same; that is, the vote of Ohio is a little above 1,000,000 and the vote of Pennsylvania is a little below 1,200,000. There are 149 members of the Columbus legislature, however, and 254 members of the Harrisburg legislature, a difference which may account for the disparity in the compensation of the two lieutenant governors.

Some of our foreign admirers were inexpressibly shocked at the vituperation of speakers in the New York City campaign. But the best efforts of the spellbinders in Gotham did not approach the depths of malignancy shown by those British models of political decorum, Chamberlain and Harcourt. The colonial secretary first compared the liberals to "criminals who suffered a penal operation at the general election," which tempted Sir William to retort that Mr. Chamberlain has the "venom of a serpent gnawing at a file," that he is a "Disraeli manque," that "tempted tories to sell souls for votes," and that even then "they have not got the votes and their souls are sold."

The progressive temperature of the oratorical temperament was observed again in the case of Dr. Solomon Salmon Burrows, a Michigan silver spouter imported into the Ohio campaign. In one of his collection of supreme efforts he declared that "our country is rapidly approaching a crisis and is about to fall into the hands of the money changers." Warmed by his own sirocco, he "tore off his cravat." In less than two minutes he "rose to a climax of sarcasm against Mark Hanna and tore off his collar." The accounts do not say how far this demosthenic doffing went, but it is a matter of history that at Ypsilanti October 15, 1896, Dr. Burrows' denunciation of the money power was so emphatic that by the time he came to talk about trusts he had nothing on but his fall overcoat and his left sock.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

Plankington—I understand that you had to go to law about that property that was left you. Have you a smart lawyer.

Bloomfield—You bet I have. He owns the property now.

The following is a recent state paper from the Brierwell (Ga.) court:

"This here decision handed down by his honner, Justice Green, witnessed by his Bailift, Thommas Jenkins, and 3 attornies, and may God have Mercy on our Soles!"

Down in a Virginia town there lives a lawyer, one Major Blank, who is powerfully disliked by all the other lawyers in the place. So strong is this antagonism to the major that the other lawyers will not even have an office in the same building with him. In the same town is a former judge, who is so good natured that he will even be on terms with the unpopular major.

Recently it happened that the judge gave up his offices just across the hall from a law firm, and the major hearing of it slipped in and rented them before anybody else had a chance at them. When the firm across the hall heard of it they showed their appreciation of the major by giving him $50 not to move in as their neighbor. Of course, they didn't put it exactly that way, but that was exactly what they meant.

Then the judge met the major.

"I got $50 for my bargain, judge," said the major, who didn't see the point at all.

"So I heard, so I heard," responded the judge, as if he were not pleased to death with the major's luck, "and I'm sorry to hear it. I always knew you had a great head for fine financial transactions, major, but you missed it badly this time."

"Missed it?" exclaimed the major in much surprise. "How do you mean?"

"You sold out too cheap, major; too cheap. You could have got twice as much if you had held out for it," and as the judge rubbed his hands unctuously the major began to regret that he had put his figures so low, but he never suspected the judge.

SENSIBLE AND PROFITABLE

Shrewd Farmers Converting Corn into Beef.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The hopes of a substantial rise in corn, following the rise in wheat, which were engendered several months ago, have been disappointed. Corn, persistently, stays at a figure where it requires at least three bushels to purchase one of wheat. But if the situation which prevails in Sac county, Ia., according to a local paper, prevails generally throughout the corn region, the market will begin to feel the effect of decreasing supplies before another crop be harvested. The Odebolt Chronicle says that during the past six months 7,000 cattle have been shipped to that station designed for Sac county farms, and estimates that there are over 20,000 steers that will eat 1,000,000 bushels of corn before they are ready for market, besides large numbers of horses, hogs, sheep, young cattle and milk cows that will consume an immense quantity before the winter is over. The conclusion is that Sac county will have little corn to sell this year.

Corn is a crop that is most profitably consumed in the locality where it is raised. It does not pay to haul it to market at anything like ruling prices. This country's production of maize is so enormous that unless it is so consumed the receipts at primary points will break down the markets and keep the price at the country station actually below the cost of growing and marketing.

SHALL HISTORY BE REVISED?

Brooklyn Eagle: The Thames through the bishop has spoken to the Hudson. We would that the Hudson with its revolutionary voices could speak to him.

Springfield Republican: Bishop Doane of Albany thinks that Americans have now become great and strong enough to forgive England for being so sympathetic with the cause of disunion in the civil war, and that is the only real Christian view to take of it. The only trouble is that so many find it hard to be Christians.

New York Commercial Advertiser: It is altogether becoming that bishops and college presidents should plead for international arbitration on religious and moral grounds, but since the days of the "truce of God," there have been a frail barrier against the rush of dynastic ambition or national passion. What really makes for international peace is the vast complexity and extent of international commerce and its growing power in determination of national policies. This is the day of the "truce of trade."

New York Mail and Express: But with all respect to the worthy bishop, we must dispute his premise and therefore deny his conclusion. "Jingoism" does not mean, in the minds of most people, the thinking as well as the impulsive, what he conceives it to mean. Whatever the origin of the word, it has come to be accepted as a common expression of the spirit of patriotic Americanism, seeking war with none of the nations of the earth, but ready to maintain its rights and its honor against all of them. This is a spirit that is essential to the existence of our liberties at home. It is a spirit that is equally essential to maintain our standing in the family of nations. In reality it makes for peace rather than for war, because a manful assertion of our rights averts bullying that would grow into assault that could not fail to excite armed resistance.

Minneapolis Tribune: The talk of altering our historical text books in order to conciliate England is calculated to excite a feeling of contempt across the water and of derision in this country. It is the merest child's play. It assumes that rational men of the present generation cannot be friends because their forefathers were enemies, and hence that the facts of history should be concealed from the rising generation. The good bishop would cement peace between the two countries upon a basis of ignorance rather than of right reason and understanding of present conditions. On the same theory it might be argued that if the peace of Europe is to be maintained the history of the past thousand years of war and slaughter, in which each nation has been at times engaged in a death-grapple with every other nation, should be blotted out of the minds of the school children by altering the text books! Bishop Doane was evidently suffering from a bad case of Anglomania acquired during his attendance on the Lambeth conference.

New York Sun: Bishop Doane of Albany delivered an address to the clergy of his diocese on Tuesday, and we quote one typical paragraph. "The more mindful men in England look with amazement and astonishment on what sometimes seems to them the unbridled violence of our partisan newspapers, the feeling of dislike and hatred of England in America. I am sure of the absence of all such feeling among thoughtful people at home. With these extreme expressions of violence, the English government, the English people and the English press have been most patient." For every unkind and untrue word uttered against England in American journals within the last ten years we can show a hundred English pages jammed with ignorance and bitter hatred of the men, women, manners, institutions and laws of our own land. It is something more than a century since a bishop of the Episcopal church in America, addressing a congregation of American gentlemen, has ventured to characterize the prejudice, misinformation and insolence which habitually pervades the comments of English newspapers on America as the "patience" of Englishmen with the American people.

BRIGHTLY BREEZY.

Detroit Journal: "The probability is," remarked the observer of men and things, "that Eve was undecided for awhile whether to put on the fig leaf or stay as she was and call it art."

Yonkers Statesman: Jill—Is Gill a good judge of cigars? Bill—I think he must be. He had two last night and he gave me one. He must have kept the best one.

Chicago Tribune: Attorney—Have you formed or expressed an opinion concerning this case? Venireman—No, sir. I haven't formed or expressed an opinion about anything for eighteen months. I'm the janitor of a woman's club.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "You mean to tell me that you don't think foot ball ought to be suppressed? Just look how many get maimed and killed in the game." "It doesn't maim and kill anybody except foot ball players."

Detroit Free Press: First Neighbor—All that my daughter seems to lack in music is time.

Second Neighbor—Heavens and earth, man! she thumps that piano nine hours a day. How much time do you want her to have?

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Let's see, you married Darlington's widow, didn't you?"

"Yep."

"But you always said you'd never marry a ready made wife."

"Well, I found out afterward that this one was made to order."

Washington Star: "Did you hear my speech?" said Senator Sorghum. "I am told that I wove a subtle hypnotic spell about my hearers from which they vainly endeavored to break away."

"Yes," replied his candid friend; "I heard that a great many of them went to sleep."

Cleveland Leader: "And so, Pat, you think Dennis had the wrong side of the argument? But what reason have you to be so sure of this?"

"Faith, he hadn't another worrud to say after Oi hit him wid me first brick."

Detroit Journal: "I was conveyed," related Love, in speaking of it afterwards, "on the dulcet strains of a flute."

The gods and goddesses exchanged glances.

"On a toot," they exclaimed, as with one voice. "Why, the very idea!"

The affair, in fact, made lots of talk in Olympus.

Philadelphia North American: "There's mighty few perfect gentlemen nowadays," said the gambler of the old school. "They used to be plenty."

"What is your idea of a perfect gentleman?" asked the listener.

"A man who won't squeal when he is robbed."

A PIPE DREAM.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Roll me a cigarette,
Fadette,
Twist the bit of paper white
About the fragrant weed, and then
Moisten the edges daintily
With that small pink tongue I sometimes see
Scolding—the other men.
Roll me a cigarette,
Fadette.

Roll me a cigarette,
Fadette,
Ever my own dear girl.
How pretty you are, Fadette, my dear,
And you make cigarettes like a Spaniard bold,
Precious to me, more so than gold.
Thanks! Will you toss it here?
Roll me a cigarette,
Fadette.

Roll me a cigarette,
Fadette,
I love to smoke and dream near you,
Building my castles in the air,
Castles where you are always queen,
Reigning o'er it and me supreme.
By Jove! I do declare
She's smoking my cigarette!
Fadette!