THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$6 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	8 00
Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 00
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	60

OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office: 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15 Tribune Bldg.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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 November, 1897, was as follows:

1	20,746	16	21,881
2	21,196	17	21,277
3	20,330	18	21,147
4	21,097	19	21,048
5	21,177	20	21,096
6	21,253	21	21,027
7	20,625	22	21,335
8	21,440	23	21,293
9	21,039	24	21,303
10	21,207	25	21,352
11	21,065	26	21,063
12	21,321	27	21,792
13	21,421	28	21,018
14	20,810	29	21,409
15	21,352	30	21,313

Total	645,021
Less unsold and returned copies	10,415
Net total sales	634,606
Net daily average	21,153

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of December, 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.

A rancher in the Big Horn country is named Worst Best, which is a good bad name, but not a handicap on the ranges.

The exposition features of The Sunday Bee will make it specially desirable for mailing to eastern friends. Give your orders for extra copies early.

The State Board of Educational Lands and Funds seems to have reconsidered its decision that it was not authorized to bid for county bonds above par.

The Omaha Evening Bee is the paper having the largest circulation in Douglas county. No liquor license notice published in any other paper is legal or of any effect.

If, as the populist editor of the Schuyler Quill insists, the free silver republican party is defunct, what becomes of the non-partisan character of Governor Holcomb's police board?

The easiest way for the new management of the Union Pacific to make itself solid with the people of Omaha and Nebraska is to come promptly to the front with a liberal subscription to the exposition.

If President McKinley does not announce the rearrangement of his cabinet soon some of the Washington correspondents who are entered in the guessing match may become mentally unbalanced.

Ex-Auditor Moore pleaded guilty, else the popocratic attorney general might be writing open letters to deprive the republican county attorney of Lancaster county of any credit for his share of the prosecution.

The sale of Douglas county bonds at a large premium shows that good bonds are in demand. There is money for investment in this country and growing confidence in the stability of republican institutions.

The demand of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for an improved system of crop reporting is not an unreasonable demand. It has long been known that there were faults in the system in use.

Some of the descendants of the sentimental Indians Cooper wrote about must have migrated to North Dakota. The mother of one of the Indians lynched for the Spicer murder committed suicide because she could not bear the disgrace. But suicide is not common among the Indians.

According to Bryan's figures, Nebraska fusionists gained 759 in a total vote of 194,000. Bryan's figures are away off, but even if they were correct the ratio of gain would have to be multiplied several fold over throughout the country to turn his defeat for the presidency into a victory.

After all it appears that it does not make much difference to the railroads whether they charge for live stock shipments by the carload or by the hundredweight so long as they fix their own rates. That is why they consented to the order of their state railway commissioners restoring their own carload tariff.

It doesn't matter what it is called so long as the name is appropriate. Call it the Transmississippi Teachers' convention or the Transmississippi Educational congress or any other name that indicates its scope and purpose. But it must be a convention that will attract all the people in the transmississippi states who are engaged in or interested in educational work.

Remember that there is no such newspaper as the Daily World-Herald. No one ever saw such a paper and no such paper can be produced. There is an Evening World-Herald and a Weekly World-Herald and a Morning World-Herald, but the pretended Daily World-Herald is a fiction of the same warp and woof as the goldbrick used to swindle credulous ignoramuses.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

All reports from Washington state that there is no disagreement between the president and the secretary of the treasury upon the question of currency reform, but it appears that Mr. McKinley is not prepared at this time to urge so comprehensive a plan as that proposed by Secretary Gage, realizing as he does that its adoption by the present congress is almost if not absolutely impossible. Hence the president, it is stated, will not tie himself to the plan of the secretary of the treasury, though he may commend it to the attention of congress as worthy of careful consideration, but will seek to secure only such currency legislation as he thinks there is some chance of getting even from a senate with a free silver majority.

As now understood the president will simply recommend the repeal of the provision of law which requires the reissue of greenbacks received by the treasury and an enactment providing that greenbacks when redeemed shall be reissued only in exchange for gold. The provision of the law of 1878 which it is proposed to do away with reads: "That from and after the passages of this act it shall not be lawful for the secretary of the treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal tender notes and when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law from any source whatever and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but they shall be paid out again and kept in circulation." President McKinley's proposal that the greenbacks, when redeemed by the government, shall be reissued only in exchange for gold, has received very general commendation and it is believed that it will be approved by the republicans in congress and perhaps by some others. It does not involve a contraction of the currency, it would tie the greenbacks more firmly to gold and the opinion is that it would do away with the "endless chain" difficulty which is the burden of the complaint against the currency system.

But the question is raised whether this plan can be carried out while there is a deficiency of revenue. It is pointed out that if the treasury gold reserve is held exclusively for the redemption of United States legal tender notes the cash balance would be reduced to a dangerously low point in the event of continued deficits. Of course the president does not expect that deficits will continue beyond the current fiscal year, but none the less he appears to have considered this feature of the problem and it is said will recommend short-term treasury certificates to cover temporary deficits, the amount to be issued not to exceed $100,000,000. If this were done it would enable the treasury to meet obligations without invading the gold reserve and something of the kind is obviously necessary to the carrying out of the president's proposal in regard to the greenbacks, so long as the revenue of the government is less than the expenditures.

It seems that Mr. McKinley is very hopeful of the adoption of his plan by congress, but there will be no lack of opposition to it in the senate from the free silver element, which appears to be no better disposed now than heretofore to accept any proposition that does not carry with it some distinct recognition of silver.

BROUGHT TO TIME.

The purchase of the issue of $100,000 of 4½ per cent Douglas county exposition bonds for the permanent school fund of Nebraska at a premium of $6,850 or a basis of approximately 4¼ per cent is convincing proof that the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds has been brought to time by The Bee and forced to reconsider its publicly announced intention not to invest any of the school moneys in county bonds above par. It shows that "the unanimous opinion" of the board that there "is no means by which it can bid more than par" for securities for the school fund has been reversed by the reproduction in The Bee of Governor Holcomb's letter of June, 1896, taking the old Churchill-Russell-Bartley board to task for assuming this very position. The governor's arguments were clinched by The Bee's showing that the law and the precedents all give authority for the investment of school money in county bonds at their full market value.

It is only to be regretted that the school fund should not have become the purchaser of the entire new bond issue of Douglas county, amounting to $280,000, because nowhere could it find so desirable an investment. The blame for failure to secure more of these bonds for the school fund must rest upon the populist state officials, who, in their eagerness to bolster the warrant market, seem to have tied up the funds in warrants purchased for the accommodation of themselves and state employes. The warrant indebtedness of the state can not, in its very nature, afford permanent investment for the school fund and it will not be surprising if the board should at some later day find itself compelled to buy in at still greater premium the bonds which it has just let go by default to investment brokers who will not part with them except at a good round profit.

CUBA IN CONGRESS.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, who is a member of the committee on foreign relations, has expressed himself in favor of congress taking no action in regard to the Cuban question until it is proven whether or not Spain can effect real reforms and pacify the island. Mr. Cullom has little faith in the success of Spain's efforts at pacification, but he agrees with the reported view of President McKinley that a fair opportunity should be given the Sagasta administration to put its policy into effect. He said, however, that if it becomes apparent within a few weeks that conditions have not been improved and that the war is to continue he had no doubt the house will take up and pass the belligerency resolution adopted in the senate last session.

It is to be hoped the Illinois senator is mistaken in his view as to the probable disposition of the house regarding this matter. No reasonable man can expect any decisive results from the new Spanish policy for Cuba within a few weeks and to make any such limitation would be a distinct avowal of unfriendliness and a plain invitation to the insurgents to reject the overtures for pacification. No stronger moral support could be given the Cubans than to let them know that the United States congress is prepared to recognize them as belligerents, or perhaps go farther, if they do not make terms of peace with Spain within a few weeks, while nothing could be more unfair to Spain under existing circumstances. Months rather than weeks will be required for a fair opportunity to test the policy the Spanish government offers Cuba.

Senator Cullom may be quite right in anticipating failure. This is undoubtedly the general opinion in this country and it finds warrant in the unqualified and uncompromising declarations of the Cuban leaders. These spurn the offer of autonomy and proclaim that they will accept nothing short of independence, the alternative to which is extermination. But this should not influence the American congress. The duty of this government to stand aloof so long as there is any promise or prospect of Spain carrying out the proposed reforms should be strictly adhered to regardless of insurgent declarations. As we have before said, granting belligerent rights could be of no material advantage to the Cubans and would be hurtful to American interests. Congress will pursue the wise course by leaving the matter to the safe control and management of the president.

THE BEE'S CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The attention of newspaper readers and advertisers is called to the circulation statement of The Bee for the month of November just closed. The Bee is the only newspaper published in these parts that prints daily an accurate sworn statement of its circulation. This statement shows that for months The Bee's circulation has been making steady gains.

For November, 1897, the total circulation of the Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee was 634,606, excluding all unsold and returned copies, or a daily average of 21,153. With the exception of about 6,000 extra copies sold on account of the election, this figure represents regular bona fide subscribers of The Bee and is a better showing than has been made for any corresponding period since the effects of the financial depression of 1893 made themselves felt in this and surrounding territory. The average paid daily circulation of the Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee exceeds that of all the other daily papers issued by any two newspaper publishing concerns in Nebraska.

The Bee's growing circulation is the most telling tribute of appreciation that the people can pay to its unexcelled news service, its effective support of every public movement making for the progress and prosperity of the west and its unflinching championship of honesty in public office and fearless exposure of official corruption and jobbery.

A LEADING QUESTION.

A number of persons interested in the merchant marine question have recently visited the president and it is understood talked over with him plans for the restoration of our ocean shipping. It is the understanding that this subject will receive careful and comprehensive treatment from the president in his annual message and there is no doubt that he regards it as a matter of commanding importance. Mr. McKinley approved, in his letter of acceptance, the plank in the national platform favoring a discriminating duty on imports in foreign vessels and it is to be presumed that his views have undergone no change. It is not improbable, however, that the president will present some other and more judicious plan for the attainment of the desired object.

There will be another effort made in congress to secure legislation providing for a discriminating duty, probably by amending section 22 of the tariff law. It is to be apprehended that such an effort would be successful in the house, but most likely would fail in the senate. At all events, we strongly doubt the wisdom of such a policy, which we think would certainly give us a great deal of trouble and after all fail to accomplish the object in view. While it must be admitted that the policy served very well a century and more ago, it by no means follows that it would do so now, with the greatly changed conditions. The building up of a merchant marine is an imperative necessity to our commercial expansion and our commercial independence, but we do not believe this will be attained through the policy of a discriminating duty.

Congressman Sam Clark of the First Iowa district is a philosopher and student of books, and in an extended review of Mr. Howell's latest book he recently wrote: "In Boston, as we learn here, a quite mature young lady exposed to the novelty of being kissed is expected to go cyclonically tearing through the house at night in a transport of alarm, shrieking to an astonished and very deaf old aunt: 'He kissed me!' And the aristocratic brother, as soon as he can get home from taking the Keeley cure, is expected to horsewhip the offender. Good heavens! What a mass of welts some of us would have been if that Boston way had prevailed on Chequest creek about thirty-five years ago!" Congressman Clark's friends regard this as a significant confession and attach importance to it in connection with the announcement made about the same time that he would not again be a candidate for congress.

The Bee gives space to the letter of Secretary of State Porter explaining his connection with the irregularities in the opening and tabulation of the official returns of the recent election. Secretary Porter has a right to have his version of the controversy given to the public and to be accorded an opportunity to deny implication in any willful violation of the law. What he says about himself and his own official conduct is entitled to acceptance as a straightforward account, but when he leaves that subject and rushes to the defense of Governor Holcomb's shamanivance in the Bartley defalcations he gets beyond his depth. Governor Holcomb has tried to speak for himself on the witness stand and in open letters to the public, but he has thus far failed to explain with any degree of satisfactoriness why he allowed Bartley to settle with pieces of paper purporting to be certificates of deposit kept in a cigar box when the law requires the production of the cash, or why he acquiesced in the farming of the school funds to shaky political banks that could not even raise the security to entitle them to be designated state depositories. Governor Holcomb has not yet been able to reconcile his sworn testimony that the treasurer was prohibited by law from placing school money in depository banks and his later admission that such deposits could be legally made. No wonder the governor has to call on the secretary of state to help him out of his embarrassing dilemma.

If any newspaper ever made itself ridiculous it is the World-Herald with its malicious abuse of Judge Keysor. Convicted felons often begin their journey from court room to prison cursing the judge who has pronounced sentence upon them, but their vindictive ravings only emphasize to the public the certainty of their guilt. The slanderous assaults of the World-Herald upon a judge against whom its only complaint is that he has fearlessly performed his duty only strengthens him in the public estimation and confirms the fact that the Hold-up organ has been balked in another attempt to bleed liquor dealers and druggists, with Governor Holcomb's reform police commissioners playing the role of accomplice formerly taken by Vandervoort.

There are nearly 750,000 negroes in Texas, but for some reason not appearing on the surface race troubles are rare in the big state. It is claimed by the Texas people that the negroes there are more intelligent and better educated than the negroes of other portions of the south and by reason of the fact that they are nearly all of the class not content to go on in the old way in the states east of the Mississippi river they are more industrious and more nearly self-sustaining.

The extra copies of the official birdseye view of the exposition which is to be given away as a supplement to The Sunday Bee are strictly limited in number. Subscribers will be provided for first, so that those who want additional copies will do well to place their orders in advance with The Bee or with their newsdealer.

The World-Herald's word puzzle, which one outspoken member of the country press denounced as a worse game than playing against loaded dice, has been barred from the mails by a fraud order of the Postoffice department. This should be a signal for another onslaught in that paper on the shocking immorality of policy.

If L. D. Fowler were only within reach he might be induced to "guess" at the World-Herald's circulation. As his "guess" that the sell-out organ could be bought for Tom Majors for $75 a day proved correct, he would doubtless make his circulation guess correspondingly low.

It is to be noted that the judges who have tried and sentenced the embezzling state officers were all elected as republicans. When a republican judge gets upon the bench he lays aside all partisanship so far as his judicial actions are concerned.

In response to an inquiry from Seattle Eugene Debs makes the statement that he has not formally decided upon taking possession of Washington for the Social democracy. The Washingtonians doubtless feel relieved.

Strange Case of Conscience.

Chicago Record.

An Iowa man has resigned an office because he thinks he is not up to its requirements. That knocks into a cocked hat the theory that conscience is a myth.

More Gold than Grub.

New York Tribune.

Twenty-five men returning from the Klondike country with $60,000 in gold do not exactly indicate that the yellow metal is more plentiful than snowballs. Their account of starvation at Dawson does indicate, however, that there is one thing actually more scarce than gold, and that is food. On the whole, that seems to be an uncommonly good country to stay away from.

The African Grab Game.

New York World.

A sickening feature of the African land-grabbing is the canting hypocrisy which attemps to base the title to stolen territory on "treaties" with the various negro potentates in the district. Such a title is about as valid as the title to a traveler's watch obtained by the persuasion of a revolver on a lonely road, but it is urged by Great Britain with that Pecksniffian regard for the sanctity of treaties which has marked the foreign policy of that nation ever since these treaties began to establish her colonial aggressions.

Science Run to Folly.

Boston Transcript.

"I look forward to the time," said Lord Kelvin, in an interview, "when the whole water from Lake Erie will find its way to the lower level of Lake Ontario through machinery, doing more good for the world than that great benefit which we now possess in the contemplation of the splendid scene which we have presented before us at the present time by the waterfall of Niagara. I wish I could think it possible that I could live to see this grand development." Grand fiddlesticks! The appreciation of the magnificent waterfall is increasing, instead of diminishing, in this country, as all love of nature in its noblest and in its gentlest manifestations is increasing. And whatever application of Niagara water to electrical service may be made, it is safe to predict that the cataract will be preserved. Lord Kelvin's hope that it will not is a pathetic example of science run to folly.

Evils of Hawaiian Annexation.

Chicago Chronicle.

Congressman Cannon, who has been visiting the Sandwich islands, takes a surprisingly rational view of the annexation question for a republican. He thinks that the islands are of no value except as a naval station and believes that annexation is merely a choice of evils. It is to be regretted that Senator Morgan and other annexationists, who have also visited Hawaii, see the matter in a different light, and unfortunately this element will control the senate. The treaty of annexation will probably be ratified within a few months and we shall then have to undertake the pleasant task of keeping order among a heterogeneous crowd of Asiatics, halfbreeds and American adventurers 2,000 miles away from our nearest port. It will be a marvel if even the most enthusiastic annexationists are not sick of the bargain within two or three years from the ratification of the treaty.

INTEREST IN THE EXPOSITION.

Iowa.

Keokuk Gate City.

The Omaha exposition promises to be the largest and most successful affair of the kind held in this country since the World's fair in Chicago in 1893. The Atlanta Cotton States' exposition and the Nashville centennial were both highly creditable to the south. They spoke more eloquently than words could have done of the gigantic strides of that part of the common country in the development of its resources. They told of a section but lately devastated by war restored and rehabilitated and infused with new life and energy, inspired with fresh hope and higher and broader aspirations, and rejoicing in the possession of a degree of prosperity unknown in ante-bellum days. But they did not appeal directly to Keokuk interests in a commercial way. They were located outside the territory naturally tributary to this city. Not so the Omaha exposition. It will be held in the midst of the territory in which are the largest number of the best customers of Keokuk wholesale merchants and manufacturers. No argument should be needed to convince these latter that they should be represented by large and attractive displays of their wares. No week passes that shipments of Keokuk manufactures are not made into Nebraska and the states beyond. But our trade up and down and beyond the Missouri river, large as it is, is not as large as it ought to be, considering the superiority of Keokuk-made goods, nor as large as it can be made to be at comparatively small expense by proper effort at the right time. The Omaha exposition will afford opportunity for good work in this direction, and we hope to see it improved to the fullest extent by the men and firms that have made Keokuk famous by reason of the excellence of their products.

We speak of this matter now because if Keokuk is to be represented at Omaha as it ought to be it is none too soon to begin to prepare the exhibits. The products of our canning factories, mills, shoe and garment factories, bag factory, iron works, bookbinderies, cigar box and tobacco factories, breweries, tin can factory, carriage and wagon works, cooper shops, furniture factories, photograph studios and other industries should all be displayed. If where practicable the process and details of manufacture should be shown it would be of immense additional advantage. People are always interested in such things at the time, and talk about them for months afterward. At the Nashville exposition, for instance, the manufacture of men's "ready-made" clothing, from the cutting of the cloth to the sewing on of the buttons and working of the button holes and "pressing off" was carried on as an advertisement of its goods by an enterprising eastern firm. Needless to say that exhibit, being the only one of the kind, was the center of attraction in the large well-filled building in which it was located. Aside from the information to be gained, most people are attracted more or less by rapidly-moving machinery, and a good many derive a measure of secret satisfaction from seeing somebody else actively at work while they are enjoying a holiday. The sight probably tends to heighten their appreciation of their advantages and contributes to a self-congratulatory mood. At all events, such an exhibit is sure to attract attention and excite comment, and is worth all it costs as an advertisement. It is a legitimate form of advertising, too, and commands admiration and respect.

Keokuk manufacturers would do well to think about these things. Nebraska and the states contiguous and beyond present an inviting field for the sale of Keokuk-made goods, and no good opportunity for increasing trade within them should be permitted to pass unimproved.

California.

Los Angeles Times.

The Chamber of Commerce will today consider the question of doing something to aid the Southern California display at the Omaha Exposition next year. The Chamber of Commerce and other organizations have already indorsed the proposition for this section to make an exhibit, and the press has unanimously approved of this suggestion, but indorsements and approvals will not be sufficient to insure an exhibit from Southern California. For this work and money will both be required. A bill was introduced in the state legislature granting an appropriation for a California display at Omaha, but Governor Budd, in his unwisdom saw fit to oppose the movement, and it was defeated. In the northern part of the state little interest is apparently taken in the exhibition, but this is no reason why Southern California should not take interest in the matter. This section has on several occasions had ample proof of what it can do in this line by itself, when it tries "real hard," and we surely have had sufficient evidence of the benefit which such exhibits are to Southern California.

The Times has published descriptions and cuts of many of the important buildings to be erected at Omaha. The exposition will be a grand affair and the first strictly western exhibition of any consequence that has yet been held. It would be a thousand pities should Southern California not be represented there. It is expected that twenty-four states and territories lying west of the Mississippi will be represented, and many eastern states, including New Jersey, are making preparation to be represented on a large scale. The United States government has recognized the importance of the exhibition by appropriating $200,000, and will probably add to this amount.

California cannot afford to become weary in well doing in the line of advertising. It would be a mistake should we not make an adequate representation of our resources at Omaha.

New Jersey.

Vineland Independent.

We are in receipt of a beautiful half sheet engraving of the Administration Arch from Colonel Robert Mitchell Floyd, president of the New Jersey Board of Commissioners, appointed by Governor Grigg, to the Transmississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898.

The massive, though harmonious, proportions of the arch are indicative of the excellent quality of the architecture and finish of the other buildings.

A pamphlet descriptive of the exposition plans is also at hand, from which we will extract as we have time and space.

South Dakota.

Yankton Press and Dakotan.

The great industrial and commercial event of 1898 will be the Omaha exhibition. It is already attracting the attention of the foremost countries of the world and before the new year it is probable all commercial countries on earth will have engaged a place to show what they are made of. South Dakota will also be there and if the proper effort is made this state will have an agricultural and mineral exhibit equal to any state in the union. Governor Lee is thoroughly awake to the importance of the Omaha exposition to South Dakota interests and is already moving in the matter of securing a front seat for this state. The governor has appointed a portion of the commissioners who will attend to the getting up of the exhibit, among whom are the following well known enterprising and public-spirited citizens: Vice president, A. McKinney of Lead; W. L. Gardner of Rapid City, Harris Franklin, Martin Crapman and Charles E. Davis of Leadwood; John Stabler of Hot Springs; Hance Murphy of Elk Point, C. A. Jewett of Sioux Falls, O. H. Mann of Okobojo, Hugh Smith of Howard. The governor will appoint additional members of this board at the earliest opportunity and will call the commission together and devise some means of raising money for making a state exhibit. He regrets that the bonds voted by the Black Hills district failed to go through by reason of the refusal of the canvassing board to canvass the returns on the bonds, but he expresses the hope that a way will be devised for having the entire state well represented.

An Ominous Sound.

Globe-Democrat.

The "Watch on the Rhine," which some of the Viennese are singing these days, must have an ominous sound to Francis Joseph. That is not the song which patriotic Austrians ought to sing, even though they belong to the German race. Perhaps a majority of the 10,000,000 Germans in the Austro-Hungarian empire would prefer at this moment to belong to the German nation, though they have a far wiser and more liberal ruler now than they would have if they were under the sway of William II. The fact, however, that this pan-Germanic sentiment is growing stronger and stronger in Austria adds greatly to the perils which the recent outbreaks and legislative deadlock have brought to that country.

PROSPERITY POINTERS.

Baltimore American: George Gould has advanced the wages of 15,000 employes of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The iron men near Pittsburg are giving increases to their men. No better signs of coming better times than these.

Buffalo Express: The firm of Jones & McLaughlin, iron workers of Pittsburg, have increased the wages of their men 10 per cent, thereby restoring the rates paid some months ago. This is one of the number of instances of increased wages which have been reported recently from establishments which were compelled to make cuts during the depression. The total improvement in this respect undoubtedly means a very considerable difference in the amount paid for wages at present from that of the early summer.

Minneapolis Journal: In Kentucky and Illinois factories are in operation separating the pith from the outer covering of cornstalks. This pith is worth several hundred dollars a ton and is largely used as packing in the construction of steel war ships and for several commercial purposes. The industry is an entirely new one and is destined to give thousands of men employment. Thus, notwithstanding great inventions in labor-saving machinery, there are always in development new industries opening new opportunities for the employment of labor.

Detroit Journal: The Maryland Steel company has shipped steel rails to Australia, Africa, India, Mexico and the Argentine Republic. The other day it sent a consignment to England to be used for switch tracks, etc. The same company has made billets on an English order. The Illinois Steel company is now shipping 30,000 tons of rails to Japan. As all this comes in direct competition with the principal steel works of Great Britain it affords good evidence that, thanks to protection, we have mastered the iron trade and can defy the world in that important article of manufacture.

Minneapolis Tribune: The new tariff is getting in its work as a wage-raiser. It has even compelled George Gould to raise the wages of a portion of his employes on the Missouri Pacific railroad. A 10 per cent increase in the wages of about 2,000 furnace operatives in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys is announced to take place, and similar advances are reported in the iron sections of other parts of the country and in other industries. The new tariff has caused this rise in wages by re-opening the mills and the shops, creating a demand for more workers and thus giving the railroads more freight to haul and increasing business in all lines.

Philadelphia Record: The Louisville Courier-Journal finds a proof of better times in the increased output of chewing tobacco. The production for October was 25,375,811 pounds, an amount only exceeded by the output for June of 28,577,865 pounds, which was induced by the rush to escape the 2 cents per pound of extra tax imposed by the tariff act. As tobacco is one of the things in which those who have a habit of using it can practice abstention, there is no doubt that increased consumption indicates increased prosperity. The fact that prices have advanced gives a still further proof of enlarged purchasing power.

Washington Star: Prosperity signs continue to accumulate. A Pittsburg firm employing 3,500 men has decided to grant to these workers an increase of 10 per cent in wages, thus restoring former rates that were reduced when business was suffering from the general depression. The present action is entirely voluntary and serves to indicate that the revival of activity in all lines has been sufficient to warrant a heavy outlay that will admit the workingmen to a share of the benefits of good times. Reports are received to the same cheering effect from Michigan. The farmers of the state are complaining bitterly, but not of bad times. They have found such a market for their products that the railroads, choked with orders from all sources, cannot supply freight cars enough to do the hauling. One branch of a trunk line was at a recent writing 400 cars in arrears. The furniture factories in the western part of that state are overwhelmed with orders and it is stated that in some instances the firms have been forced to withdraw their best travelers from the road and give them leave with full pay. It has been found useless to accumulate orders that cannot be filled for many months and hence these establishments have stopped soliciting business. These are material symbols of the good times approaching or already here. They indicate the general situation better than pages of statistics.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Edwin Dun, for many years United States minister in Japan, will open large mercantile houses in Yokohama and Kobe.

The stern privy councillors of Holland have forbidden young Queen Wilhelmina to ride a bicycle. It's a fearful hardship to be a queen in these times.

It may be assumed that Dr. Parkhurst's health was improved by his trip abroad. On his arrival in New York he called Boss Platt a "gleaming-eyed serpent."

The Pullman porter who was arrested for trying to take $42,000 from a passenger differed from his brethren in that he wanted to do all his robbing at one stroke.

Dora Sarron, the New York girl who captured a burglar by pinning him under a window sash, is, according to the newspapers of her city, respectively 11, 13 and 16 years old.

Gallantry has received a rude setback in Oklahoma, in the ninety-nine-year sentence pronounced upon an impetuous young lover who killed a man to obtain money to purchase a gift for his sweetheart.

A statue to Captain Esek Hopkins, the first commander-in-chief of the United States navy, has recently been placed in Providence, R. I., without ceremony and with but little notice from the people even of that place.

Hiram S. Maxim, the well known inventor, is by birth an American, but went to live in England because he did not believe the American government gave him sufficient protection for his inventions. All his life he has been inventing things.

Herr Wolff, who has figured so prominently in the troubles in the Unterhaus, is 35 years of age and was born in Bohemia. He, several years ago, fought a duel with a lawyer named Fischer and both of them were sentenced to a month's imprisonment. He is a vigorous writer and since 1890 has edited his own paper, which, is bitterly anti-Semitic.

A new law has just gone into effect in Ohio which threatens to revolutionize trade in all lines. It requires all patent medicines and all sorts of preparations, the character of which is not self-evident, to be labeled as to their exact ingredients. The result is that the proprietary medicine concerns are up in arms, for they feel it to be rank injustice to have to label a harmless remedy "poison" because it contains a small modicum of strychnine, morphine or arsenic, drugs which have their proper and safe place in materia medica.

Legrand Larow of Lamar, Mo., has a beard long enough to make Peffer turn green with envy and which any self-respecting populist would pawn his socks to possess. It is now seven feet in length and trails two feet on the ground. Mr. Larow has not shaved for twenty years. The wind is so fond of toying with this hirsute appendage that the owner braids it and winds it around his body, giving him the appearance of being in the toils of a boa constrictor. Sometimes he changes the style by wrapping it in curl papers and storing it in his pockets.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

Fruits of a Reform Contest Waged in Cleveland.

Indianapolis Journal.

The Municipal association of Cleveland, O., has rendered cities which are seeking a solution of the street railway problem a valuable service by publishing the terms of the more recent franchises granted by cities and accepted by companies. The investigation was incited by a proposition to sell the franchises of that city for twenty-five years after the expiration of the present contracts in 1905. The committee of the association investigating the proposed franchise considered it as a great concession to the company. The committee has found that one line in Detroit sells eight tickets for 25 cents and that in the small city of Reading, Pa., thirty tickets are sold for $1. It presents the details of two Canadian franchises which are instructive. Toronto is a city of about 180,000 inhabitants. The charter was granted in 1891 for twenty years only. The tax paid is $800 for each mile of single and $1,600 for each mile of double track. The company does no paving. In addition thereto the company pays 8 per cent a year on gross receipts up to $1,000,000, 10 per cent when the receipts are between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, 12 per cent when the gross receipts shall be between 1,500,000 and $2,000,000, 15 per cent when between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 and 20 per cent when over $3,000,000, which is an addition to all local taxes for school purposes. A single cash fare is 5 cents, six tickets for 25 cents and twenty-five for $1. Tickets to be used before 8 o'clock in the morning and between 5 and 6:30 in the evening are sold eight for 25 cents. Children under 9 years of age pay half fare and receive ten tickets for 25 cents. Montreal is a city somewhat larger than Toronto. The charter, which was granted in 1892, fixes the same rates as those of Toronto, but the percentage of gross earnings to be paid the city is somewhat smaller. Baltimore street railroad companies pay 9 per cent of gross earnings for the support of parks, a direct tax of 2 per cent to the city on the market value of their stocks and pave between and two feet outside their tracks. In addition there is a car tax. In New York the franchise of the Third avenue railroad extension (cable) was sold by the city in November, 1895, for 41¼ per cent of the gross receipts per annum. The line is but twenty miles long.

In view of the foregoing and other contracts so much more favorable than that presented in the council of Cleveland, the committee of the Municipal association protests against the passage of the proposed franchise, expressing the opinion that "the increase in population and decrease in operating expenses in twenty-five years will probably render it possible for the city to secure enough from the street railroad privileges, if properly managed, to pay a large proportion of the city's expenses." Speaking of the progressive value of the franchises of Cleveland, the committee says that "it is no extravagant estimate to place the value of these franchises in twenty-five years at $50,000,000, and it may exceed that sum."

SMILE RADIATORS.

Philadelphia Record: Packer—That sailors' chorus was awful! What was the matter?

Stage Manager—The tars couldn't get the right pitch.

Detroit Journal: "There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were taken out of it," remarked the observer of men and things, "but girls will bear in mind that more elaborate tackle is now required than used to suffice."

Chicago Tribune: The shivering cabman stood in front of the street thermometer and apostrophized the mercury.

"The more I see of you," he murmured, "the better I like you!"

New York World: Gay Gaggs—Wot's de trouble, pard?

Empty Edwards—I got sich a pain in me stummick!

Gay Gaggs—Say, wot are ye growlin' about? Yer dead in luck ter hev anyt'ing at all in it!

Puck: "Wilkins has some singular ideas for a financier," remarked the president to the vice president of the Unlimited confidence corporation.

"What about Wilkins?"

"He thinks we ought to pay off our debt instead of refunding it."

Detroit Journal: "Impossible!" she cried, contemplating the garment.

"But you can't get out of it!" they insisted.

"I can't get into it!" wailed the unhappy young person.

Ah, that was woe.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Doctor," said the substantial citizen as he rushed up to the young physician, "I owe you my life!"

"Eh?"

"Yes. I was taken suddenly ill two days ago and my wife sent for you—and you were not in!"

Indianapolis Journal: "It is a shame," said the surviving turkey, "that every man who gets a Thanksgiving or Christmas jag should go about the streets next day blaming his condition on the turkey he ate before."

Washington Star: "What effort did you make—what sacrifice, while you were in congress?" inquired the constituent.

The politician thought seriously for a moment and then straightening himself up impressively answered: "I stayed awake and listened to the speeches."

Chicago Post: "What do you think of that affair between the critic and the playwright?"

"What was it?"

"Why, the critic shot the playwright."

"Oh, I wouldn't want to give an offhand opinion in regard to that. Of course it may have been justifiable, but I would want to see some of the playwright's work before I would feel justified in saying so."

THE DINING CAR DINNER.

Warren Beecher in New York Sun.

As in the car along we roll,
Annihilating space,
How cheering to the weary soul
To see his smiling face,
And hear the "cullud pusson's" voice
Awakening each sinner
As loud he bawls in accents choice,
"Fust call fo' dinner!"

The sleeping wake, the dead come back,
All animation each,
And quickly follow in his track
The dusky-colored peach;
And then to see the heathen eat,
Fill plumb up to the collar,
In order that they mayn't be beat,
And earn the price, a dollar.

I like to sit and stuff my skin
While through the country flying,
The edibilities slip in
With ease so satisfying,
And then to catch the motion right
While pouring in the beer
Is not as easy as it might
Be, but it's very queer.

As on we roll the flow of soul
Keeps pace with flow of liquor;
The waiter fills the flowing bowl,
And we keep feeling slicker,
We gently rock from side to side,
Our food securely packing;
Complacently each fills his hide,
And not a thing is lacking.

And as I calmly end my meal,
And sip my cafe noir,
My conscience tells me and I feel
That heaven is not so far.
To me it comes I know full well,
E'en though I be a sinner,
With the "cullud pusson's" yell,
"Fust call fo' dinner."