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	65

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	23,740	16	21,881
2	21,196	17	21,277
3	23,389	18	21,147
4	22,097	19	21,048
5	21,177	20	21,026
6	21,333	21	21,021
7	20,925	22	21,345
8	21,440	23	22,273
9	21,059	24	21,201
10	21,297	25	21,352
11	21,063	26	21,083
12	21,221	27	21,187
13	21,451	28	21,018
14	20,810	29	21,400
15	21,352	30	21,313

Total	643,021
Less unsold and returned copies	10,415
Net total sales	631,606
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.

The Bolin bond case is another living example of the elasticity of conscience of the professional expert witness.

Perhaps the court might be prevailed upon to appoint a receiver to manage the Home for the Friendless and thus keep it out of court.

The divine right of the emperor of Germany may extend to Hayti, but there is still some doubt about it covering the Chinese empire.

If the members of the Nebraska delegation to Houston do not bring Texas home with them they will have accomplished only part of their mission.

The Canadian government will tax the whisky that goes into the Klondike and tax the gold that goes out. As to which tax will produce the most revenue opinion is divided.

The man who travels the straight road never gets lost. The liquor dealer or druggist who advertises his license notice in The Omaha Evening Bee is following out the plain letter of the law.

President McKinley is true to his record and his convictions in regard to the value of the merit system in the civil service. Spoilsmen will have to ride over the president if they want to have things their own way.

That story about Russell Sage planning to give $50,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes is almost too good to be true, but if it should be only partly true the American people will not fail to give him due credit.

No police board can legally grant a license to sell liquor unless the notice of application is first published in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the county. The Omaha Evening Bee is the newspaper having the largest circulation in Douglas county.

The sureties on defaulted official bonds invariably testify that when they affixed their names to the document they thought they were becoming liable only for the sum in which they justified. This is proof positive that they did not know what they were doing.

Our amiable contemporary seems to be very much exercised because a captain in the regular army draws more pay than a private. Until the army is composed exclusively of captains all attempts of the contemporary to regain its equilibrium must be hopeless.

It might be a good thing for the public as well as the barbers to regulate the practice of the tonsorial art, but the vital question in connection with the proposed barbers' ordinance is, Where does the city derive any authority under its charter to enact any such legislation?

The final decision upon the proposed Transmississippi Teachers' convention in conjunction with the exposition depends upon the attitude of the teachers of the transmississippi states. If they want the convention Omaha will do the work necessary to bring it off successfully.

The demand for the retirement of the greenbacks comes really more from the gold democrats than from the republicans. No one should, therefore, be surprised at the announcement that the proposition is to be fought in congress by some of the ablest and staunchest republican leaders.

Omaha's school board has been too often profligate and wasteful, but its deficit never reached the proportions of that which confronts the Minneapolis schools and has forced the Minneapolis school board to announce that it will close the schools the end of February on account of lack of funds. Such a deplorable situation is certainly an irreparable misfortune for any city.

OPPOSITION GROWING.

The annexationists are not so hopeful of securing the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty as they were before the meeting of congress, and are now talking of the possible necessity of annexing the islands by joint resolution. Such a resolution would require for its adoption simply a majority vote in either house, whereas a two-thirds vote in the senate is necessary to the ratification of the treaty. Doubtless the required number could be secured for the passage of a resolution, but the opposition to annexation in the senate is strong enough to delay action indefinitely and in doing this it would be pretty certain to gain strength.

This opposition has been growing since the treaty was submitted to the senate last spring. A number of senators have either changed their minds altogether or have concluded since the special session of congress closed to vote against the treaty. Some are still undecided and there is reason to believe that most of these will array themselves with the opposition. Nearly the entire democratic strength in the senate is against the treaty. Some of the democrats who have hitherto been undecided now say that they believe it would be a grave mistake to annex the islands. There are also some republicans against annexation. Such being the situation it seems evident that the treaty will not be ratified. In that event resort will be had to the joint resolution plan and the question will receive prolonged discussion, the effect of which, we confidently believe, would be to increase opposition to the scheme, both in congress and among the people.

ABANDONED COMPETITION.

It is stated that the Welsh tinplate manufacturers have abandoned all pretense of competition with the United States and are now confessing their anxiety lest this county take away some of the markets of the world from Wales and even dominate the tinplate trade in Great Britain itself. A short time ago one of the best authorities on the industry, in an address to the leading chamber of commerce of Wales, declared that the Welsh tinplate trade, so far as the United States is concerned, is dead and the only future for Welsh tinplate manufacturers is in commanding some of the markets of other countries. He feared, however, that even that is in peril, for this country may soon become a competitor with Wales in the markets now held by that country. That American tinplate manufactures will within a few years invade foreign markets may be regarded as certain and when they are prepared to do this there can be no doubt of their successful competition with the Welsh manufacturers.

The remarkable development of the tinplate industry in the United States since the McKinley law called it into existence warrants the belief that within the next five or six years it will have grown to proportions beyond the requirements of the home market and that our manufacturers must look for markets abroad for their surplus product. Nothing in the industrial history of this country has been more extraordinary than the progress made in the manufacture of tinplate and no stronger testimony to the helpful effect of the protective policy in promoting material development can be found. It is an object lesson of the most interesting and instructive kind and one which the most radical anti-protectionists are compelled to admit.

We are now applying the same principle to the sugar industry, with every reason to expect an equally gratifying result.

THE FILIBUSTERING RECORD.

President McKinley referred briefly in his message to the apparent disposition of the Spanish government, in its communication to this government, to charge the United States with not having observed its international duties and responsibilities. He said the charge is without any basis in fact and could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made, at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative ministry of the nation at command, to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. "That it has successfully prevented the departure," said the president, "of a single expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer."

The report of the secretary of the treasury as to the action of that department in suppressing filibustering expeditions to Cuba conclusively shows that this government has not been guilty of any dereliction of duty in this respect, but has faithfully endeavored to enforce its neutrality laws. The report states that since the insurrection in Cuba was inaugurated only six American vessels are alleged to have landed expeditions from this country in Cuba, four of these being small tugs and one a pilot boat, each being less than 100 tons. Three foreign vessels are said to have been successful in landing expeditions in Cuba, as to which the secretary points out that responsibility for their departure was not wholly with this government. The fact that out of more than 13,000 American vessels on the Atlantic and gulf coasts only six succeeded in reaching Cuba and less than fifty had any share in the expeditions Secretary Gage rightly regards as demonstrating the law-abiding spirit of the nation. It is not too much to say that probably no other people, under similar circumstances, would have shown greater respect for obligations of neutrality.

What the government has done to prevent filibustering expeditions is shown in the fact that the coast has been constantly patrolled by eight revenue cutters and from time to time additional vessels have been temporarily employed in this service. The record shows that the service has been conducted vigilantly and effectively. Thirty-three expeditions were frustrated through the efforts of the Treasury department and by the navy, while the Spanish patrol of the Cuban coast has been successful in frustrating only four. In this connection the report of the secretary of the treasury makes some very pointed remarks as to the dereliction and inefficiency of the Spanish naval authorities and officials in Cuba.

The facts submitted by Secretary Gage must satisfy every impartial mind that this government has fully and faithfully performed its duty in the efforts made to prevent filibustering expeditions. It has kept an ample force of well-equipped vessels on the coast for this special service and so far as appears all officials charged with the duty of preventing filibustering have been vigilant and zealous in the work. No report or information coming to this government from the ever-watchful representatives in the United States of the Spanish government, in regard to projected expeditions, has failed to receive prompt attention. In short, there has been manifested on the part of the United States since the inception of the Cuban insurrection a constant solicitude for the strict observance of every obligation to Spain and there is absolutely no just ground of complaint against this government in any respect.

PACIFIC COAST POPULISTS.

Like the Nebraska populists, the Pacific coast populists are having trouble with their democratic allies and show signs of the inevitable repudiation of fusion. They have captured some offices by means of combination with those who do not subscribe to the populistic doctrine, but this has served to make them neither happy nor harmonious.

At a recent meeting of leading populists of Washington held in Tacoma an order was issued for a call of county conferences to select delegates to a state convention in February "for the purpose of determining the party policy." The speeches and resolutions indicate the purpose of the meeting and the temper of those present. "We repudiate," is the language of the first resolution passed, "the idea that the people's party of the state of Washington has become fused in or a part of any other organization." The resolution relating to the February convention states that it is "in order to meet the changed conditions which confront us." One of the members of the conference declared that if he were a member of the legislature he would vote to impeach Governor Rogers, the populist governor of the state, though he did not state what charges he would prefer against him. Another delegate complained that they "could not raise the old spirit of patriotism as we did six or seven years ago," and that "an element has got control that does not talk anything but silver."

In Oregon and California the situation is not greatly different, while in Idaho the leading populist organ opposes a continuance of the fusion program. In all these states the populist party is suffering from an ailment brought on by fusion and aggravated by republican prosperity. Through fusion the element that "does not talk anything but silver" has been given authority to use populism in whatever way deemed of greatest benefit to the silver mine owners; and the "changed conditions" which have rendered it impossible to again "raise the old spirit of patriotism" are traceable to nothing else than the prosperity the existence of which the Bryanites persistently deny.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Under the laws of Nebraska the maker of a false affidavit cannot be prosecuted for perjury. It is only when affidavits embodying false statements material to the case are used in court proceedings that the perjured signer lays himself liable to punishment under the criminal code.

Within the past few days sworn certificates have been distributed among druggists and liquor dealers representing that the "Daily World-Herald" had a circulation exceeding 9,000 copies in Douglas county during the month of November, 1897. There is no such newspaper as the "Daily World-Herald" and the maker of this affidavit must have known his statement to be false, whether the figures were intended to apply to the circulation of the Morning World-Herald or of the Evening World-Herald or of both of these two papers combined.

Being in position to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the combined bona fide subscription list of these two papers in Douglas county did not in November and does not at this time exceed 6,000 copies daily, notice is hereby served upon whom it may concern that the publishers of The Bee will prosecute criminally the maker of any false affidavit filed in any case in which the question of comparative circulations of the Omaha daily papers is directly in controversy. It is infamous as well as criminal for any employer to procure the commission of perjury by employes in order to help his business or in order to levy blackmail upon any class of citizens. This has been done systematically for years, but the time has come to put a stop to it as well as to the swindling of advertisers whose patronage is obtained under false pretenses.

THINGS THAT MUST BE DONE.

It is an open secret to which the men who are most concerned in the success of the exposition cannot shut their eyes that there is much yet to be done by public and private enterprise to put Omaha in position to do itself credit in entertaining the hundreds of thousands of visitors expected next year.

It is absolutely essential that the streets of Omaha, and especially the principal thoroughfares leading to the exposition grounds, shall be put in the best possible condition for travel and traffic.

It is absolutely essential that the street railway accommodations be enlarged and improved and made fully equal to the demands that are sure to be made upon them. The trolley wires across the main business streets should be raised to a height of at least twenty feet and iron supports substituted for the wooden poles. The transit between Omaha and South Omaha must be made not only safe, but direct, and the time shortened materially.

It is absolutely essential that the water supply and fire protection both in the city and at the exposition grounds be made adequate to increased demands.

Last, but by no means least essential, is the enlargement of accommodations for housing and entertaining the coming multitude. The hotel facilities of Omaha should be reinforced by the conversion of available blocks and buildings into hotels and lodging houses, even if these hotels are to be merely temporary.

In addition to this every private residence that can spare room for guests should be listed and placed at the disposal of the strangers whose presence has been solicited and whose good opinion of Omaha is desired.

A Tacoma paper notes the fact that while wheat was very low in price the farmers of eastern Washington raised pigs and shipped them to Nebraska, where they were fattened on corn and returned as hams, bacon and lard. As soon as wheat began to rise in price farmers stopped raising hogs. It thinks this indicates an astounding degree of shiftlessness in Pacific coast farming. Yet there are few eastern states that can show as much progress in farming or as great increase in the value of farm products as any one of the western states.

According to the attorney general, there is no provision of law by which county judges can exact fees from the county for the work of appointing election officials that devolves upon them under our new election laws. As the power of appointing these officials constitutes a considerable political influence, county judges ought to be and most of them doubtless are glad to put their friends in soft berths at the election booths without thinking of asking compensation for the trouble.

In reference to a statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that certain populist newspapers are objecting to the exhibition of a carload of canceled Kansas mortgages at the Transmississippi Exposition on the ground that it would be bringing the exposition into politics, the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader asks: "Is a canceled mortgage a slam at the pop party?" No, but it is a sign that calamity is a back number.

The Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben proclaim their intention to outdo the coming year all of their previous efforts in the way of providing pageantry for the entertainment of the city's guests. The Ak-Sar-Ben parades already given would be a credit to any city in the world and if what is promised for 1898 meets expectation their reputation for gorgeous beauty will be beyond compare.

Friends and relatives of Americans in "the old countries" are informed that the United States Postoffice department has been forwarding across the ocean a larger number than usual of presents and money orders to pay for Christmas presents. When the naturalized Americans are prosperous they never forget to share their prosperity with the dear ones in other lands.

Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado now says that he got his reference to wading in blood to the bridle from the twenty-third chapter of the Book of Revelations, and a mean Iowa editor borrowed a bible and not finding any twenty-third chapter to Revelations published Waite as a fraud. There must be additional chapters in the bible in use in populist circles.

Prospects are good that all the contests for seats in the national house of representatives will be adjudicated in time to let successful contestants sit in the congress to which they were elected. Such an unusual proceeding will demand more than ordinary comment.

Outcropping of Wisdom.

Baltimore American.

According to the decision of the United States Board of General Appraisers calfskins are not hides. Perhaps this is intended to mean that the calf is a fur-bearing animal.

Improving Wages.

Globe-Democrat.

Thirty thousand workmen were given voluntary advances in wages during November. Thanksgiving and Christmas are not barren idealities in the homes of the toiler, when business admits of such proceedings.

Preparations for "Peace."

Philadelphia Record.

All the governments of the world—even the pacific government of the United States—are pleading for more battleships. War preparation as a means of keeping the peace is a very costly and awkward expedient.

Bolstering Up Paper Money.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The government in Cuba has adopted what is probably as good a plan as could be formed for bolstering up its depreciated paper currency. It will accept the bills for everything except custom house duties. This has an air of confidence which will probably go further with the people than the decree compelling their acceptance. It will be a great thing to use the distrusted notes in the psyment of taxes.

A Cornstalk Product.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

A comparatively new industry, that of making valuable products from dry cornstalks, promises to do a great deal in enhancing the value of the corn crop hereafter. Two factories at which cornstalk cellulose and corn pith cellulose are manufactured are now in operation, and it is said that plans for eight more have been completed. The Kansas City Star says that "the men who have given most attention to the subject declare that the discovery of the uses that can be made of corn pith is one of the greatest scientific achievements of the age, and such large things are expected of it that the company controlling the processes for making corn pith cellulose is capitalized for $50,000,000."

Well Paid Labor the Cheapest.

Philadelphia Record.

The London Times said recently: "American machine tools by hundreds of thousands of dollars worth are sent, freight paid, for thousands of miles across the ocean to England, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and China, and it is difficult to resist the contention that this simply means the success of free and intelligent labor well paid."

It is not only difficult but impossible to give any other reasonable or fully satisfactory explanation of the facts here noted. Several manufacturers of American machinery established branch factories in Germany, England and Scotland a year or two ago, expecting to make their machines at less cost by reason of lower wages and to save freight charges across the ocean. They sent American overseers to conduct these branch establishments on American principles, using American labor-saving tools. They found by experience, much to their surprise, that while wages are lower both for skilled and unskilled labor, the average output per man, even with American tools and under American supervision, is so much less in Europe than in this country that the cost of manufacture is actually greater. The branch establishments have, therefore, been abandoned.

This is a sermon in a few words on the doctrine of the economy of high wages.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Provisions of the Lorimer Bill Introduced in Congress.

Kansas City Star.

Congressman Lorimer of Illinois has introduced a postal savings bank bill, which provides a simple and inexpensive plan to test the need of such institutions in this country. It gives the postmaster general authority to name money order offices which shall be postal savings bank branches, where any person above the age of 12 years may deposit money in amounts from $1 to $300. Two per cent interest per annum is to be paid on deposits, and the department is to invest the funds in United States bonds, or bonds of states, counties or municipalities.

This plan can be put in operation without any important increase in the expenses of the postal department and, though it would not be adequate to care for a large volume of business, it could be readily changed, if the deposits should reach the proportions expected by those who have made a study of the subject. It would be sufficient to take care of all the funds that are likely to be offered during the first two or three years, and it would afford the Postoffice department an opportunity to learn, by actual experience, the needs of a permanent postal savings bank system. In view of the fact that it would add very little to the expenses of the Postoffice department, the rate of interest could safely be made 2½ per cent, instead of 2 per cent, for the government would receive 2¾ to 3 per cent on the money it invests for the depositors.

If there is to be a separation of the note-issuing functions from the other business of the Treasury department, a postal savings bank law ought to provide that, in case of a deficiency in government revenues, the secretary of the treasury may borrow, on short time notes, some of the funds in the postal savings banks. That provision would make postal savings a great aid to the Treasury department and relieve the government of the necessity of borrowing money in the open market. It would centralize the operations of the treasury and remove much of the prejudice against borrowing money in times of peace.

STATUS OF EXCHANGES.

Review of the Argument of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange.

Buffalo Express.

The attorneys for the Omaha Live Stock exchange have filed an answer to the suit of the government in the United States court in Omaha which states the argument of business exchanges in defense of their legality with force and clearness. The prosecutions of live stock exchanges in the west have excited unusual interest on account of the importance of these associations to the sections of which they are centers. The government appears to be thoroughly in earnest. Already the case against the Kansas City Live Stock exchange has been pushed to the extent of securing a decision in behalf of the government from the district court at Topeka. The Omaha case is being prosecuted with the same diligence. Both actions are under the Sherman anti-trust law. What is of special interest in these cases is that they will be precedents for similar prosecutions against any other exchanges which can be regarded as coming under the national law.

In the answer in behalf of the Omaha association it is stated that it is the custom in all commercial cities to form exchanges or boards of trade to facilitate the making of such places centers of trade. These associations, it is asserted, do not engage in business, but simply prescribe rules and provide facilities through which their members may carry on trade. Each member is left free to compete with the others for his share of business. It is also alleged that the stock yards are not the only place available for the sale of stock and it is denied that persons who are not members are debarred from making sales. Moreover, the exchange contends that the business in which its members are engaged is not of an interstate character and hence is not amenable to the Sherman law.

Some of these points are well taken. The custom of organizing into exchanges has obtained a strong hold upon advanced commercial countries. These bodies undoubtedly facilitate business to a marked degree by providing meeting places for men who wish to buy and sell. When they have this general object in view and hold closely to it they are as legitimate as is a meeting of buyer and seller on the curbstone of a sidewalk. The feature of the live stock exchanges which has directed the attention of the Department of Justice to them is that by which certain restrictions upon trade are encouraged. In the Kansas City case it was shown that, while the rules do not in terms forbid members from dealing with non-members, they prohibit dealing with persons who violate the rules of the exchange, which are so applied as practically to prevent business between members and non-members. If a person refuses to join the exchange or is not received when he makes application, no member can trade with him without violating the rules of the organization. This is the restraint of trade of which complaint is made.

It is obvious that the assertion that the stock yards are not the only places in Omaha at which sales of live stock can be made does not have much force, if the rules of that exchange do not permit dealings between members and non-members. It would appear from the answer of the exchange, however, that in this case there is a plain denial of the same interference with trade which is charged in Kansas City. In determining both cases the question of fact, in reference to the extent of interference with trade, is all important, if it can be held that the exchanges are subject to national law. These are the two points which the supreme court must decide in the end. Whatever the decision may be, it cannot possibly suppress exchanges as organizations. A line may be laid down beyond which it is not legal to go, but the main purpose of exchanges must continue to find expression.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

As a further evidence of prosperity, the dome of Boston's state house is being regilded.

Captain John W. Bankhead, who died recently, was a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson and was born at Monticello.

The chief advantage which civilized British warfare in Africa has over the savage native warfare is that the civilized kills more people.

A Long Island man, under arrest for desertion and cruelty, declares that he beat his wife because she was possessed of a fiend. It is evident from his admission that she was.

Names of men are frequently appropriate to their business. A good example of this is Mr. Coffin, who is traveling salesman for a firm in Buffalo that deals in undertaker's supplies.

Dean Comfort of the University of Syracuse addressed the Syracuse chamber of commerce the other day, advocating the erection of a monument to Clinton, Morris, Forman and Geddes, the projectors of the Erie canal.

Arizona's new chief justice, Kabster Street, was a county judge at Tombstone when that camp was the wildest settlement in the west. Justice Street was born in Salem, O., in 1847, was graduated at Antioch college, Ohio, in 1871 and practiced law in Pittsburg prior to going to Arizona.

When the prince and princess of Wales were visiting an exhibition in London recently, on reaching the dairy department the princess remarked to the manager: "I have always heard that the best butter in England comes from Denmark. Is it true?" The manager hesitated a moment, and then said: "No, your highness; Denmark sends us the best princesses, but Devonshire the best butter."

Disappointed in love nearly fifty years ago, Miss Murnane, who lives near Brushy Fork, Ill., has been a thoroughly conscientious manhater ever since. In these years she has never spoken to a man and when she goes to town, which is very seldom, she insists on doing all her trading with women. Miss Murnane has explicitely directed that no man shall preach at her funeral or act as pall bearer and she even says that a woman shall drive the hearse.

The contest between Medicine Hat and Havre for the temperature record grows as interesting as icycles on a mustache. At last accounts Havre was a few degrees below its rival and was rapidly descending into the sub-cellar. Nature has given Havre a decided advantage. At that point the blasts of Chilkoot pass and Manitoba converge and congeal, waltzing over and kicking the beaver of Medicine Hat and then chassezing into civilization. These movements are regarded as decidedly cool.

THE LOVERING REPRIMAND.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: The Lovering case is closed and its outcome is a warning to army officers to restrain themselves when dealing with refractory subordinates. Incidentally it is worthy of note that Private Hammond hasn't profited by the court-martial and his future in the army isn't even ordinarily hopeful.

Chicago Times-Herald: General Alger's report is sufficiently severe in terms to make an example of this particular offender. Perhaps it will also prove to officers of the army that the short road to favor with the government is not through indifference to the rights of enlisted men or protection of officers in plain infraction of the military laws.

Chicago Tribune: While there is more than an implied rebuke to those who have indicated their sympathy with the offending officer and which it is plainly intimated had its influence in fixing the character of the sentence imposed, the effect of the reprimand will be to inspire a higher degree of manhood in the ranks of the common soldiers, as it imposes upon their officers the obligation to respect the laws and regulations in matters of punishment as well as in other respects. It is therefore in the interest of a higher order of discipline among the rank and file as well as among their officers—a result upon which the nation and the army are to be congratulated, whatever may be the effect upon the feelings of a few officers, who have been thus signally rebuked.

Kansas City Star: The reprimand administered by the secretary of war to Captain Leonard H. Lovering seems to cover the ground as fully as anything in a way of reprimand could. General Alger says what he no doubt feels in the words: "It is disappointing that an offense so grave and an example so far-reaching as this should have been visited by so light a penalty." The secretary of war explicitly states that in his opinion a lack of humanity such as Captain Lovering displayed should receive a more severe sentence than a mere reprimand, and he further adds that the lack of any regret for his brutal conduct by Captain Lovering constitutes an aggravation of the original offense. The finding of the court leaves the secretary of war helpless in the matter, but he does well in indicating to Captain Lovering, the court-martial and the country what he would have done had he possessed any final power in the premises.

Chicago Chronicle: If Private Hammond had been anything but what he is—an ill-conditioned, mutinous clown—the punishment decreed by the court-martial to Captain Lovering probably would have been more than a severe reprimand. The court was naturally influenced in its finding by the fact that Hammond courted trouble and mand of himself. In this view of the subject perhaps Captain Lovering's punishment is severe enough. It is sufficient to give warning to commissioned officers generally that no provocation is excuse for brutal treatment of enlisted men and that the punishment of recalcitrants must be inflicted according to law and not at the whim of an individual officer. And the force of the reprimand is not expended upon Captain Lovering alone. It applies equally to Colonel Hall, who publicly approved that officer's action and who has defended him from first to last. It is not strange that Colonel Hall has asked to be transferred. His usefulness at Fort Sheridan is ended.

BULLDOZING OF HAYTI.

Chicago Record: It is announced that Hayti, recognizing the force and sincerity of the argument presented in the muzzles of the cannon on Germany's gunboats, has decided to grant an indemnity to Herr Lueders.

St. Louis Republic: Simon Sam of Hayti may have had a razor concealed about his person when Emperor William bluffed him out in the Lueders case, but what's a razor when the other fellow holds two war ships?

Kansas City Star: Speaking of the Haytians, the emperor of Germany says: "They are a contemptible crowd of negroes innoculated with French civilization. My school ships, even though only manned by boys, shall teach them manners." That is something that nobody could do for the kaiser.

Pioneer Press: Unless the actual facts in the Lueders incident are widely at variance from those which have been published in this country as coming from the representatives of the Haytian government, it was an ignoble triumph which Germany won yesterday at Port au Prince. It was the triumph of the big bully and bravo, swollen with the arrogance of superior strength, over the weak and helpless.

Minneapolis Journal: Germany shows her big naval guns in Hayti's face in behalf of the worthless half-breed Lueders, who acquired German citizenship to escape Haytian justice. Hayti will pay damages rather than submit to a shelling. The German government values the half-breed's injuries at $20,000 and wants President Sam to kotow to the German charge d' affaires, whom President Sam detests. While Lueders is personally unworthy of all this fuss, the German government is to be commended for its zeal in protecting German citizens wherever found.

Globe-Democrat: The kaiser's grandstand play in Hayti may have the effect he intended. He wants an enlarged navy, and the demonstration in Hayti, following so soon after the brilliant stroke of territorial grabbing in China, may get it for him. At all events if he keeps up this policy of adventure much longer he will need to enlarge both his navy and his army. The socialists and two or three of the other parties are fighting his naval project, but he will probably beat them in the end. William II may be a better politician than some of his enemies imagine.

MEAT FOR THE MILLIONS.

Nebraska's Ripening Crop of Beef and Pork.

Chicago Tribune.

The Corn Belt—a publication issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, as representative of the agricultural interests of the northwest—claims that the state of Nebraska now leads all others in the live stock feeding industry. It estimates the percentage of cattle now in the feed yards of that state, as compared with last year, at 127 per cent, against 93 per cent in Kansas, 80 per cent in Missouri, 77 in Iowa, 69 in Illinois, 62 in Indiana, 54 in South Dakota, 43 in Wisconsin and 40 in Minnesota. During the packing season of eight months closing on the 1st of November the four packing houses at South Omaha handled 1,032,059 hogs, against 746,427 during the corresponding season in 1896. One of the leading pickers declares that "more fine cattle and hogs will be sent out of Nebraska to the Chicago and Omaha markets next year than the cattlemen of the west ever dreamed of;" also that 5,000,000 sheep, or 3,000,000 above the average, are now being fed in Nebraska. This is one of the results of the large crops of hay and corn in the state for the year 1897, the aggregate of the latter being estimated at nearly 230,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop sown in the state last fall is estimated at 75 per cent greater than that of the previous year, and is reported to have entered upon the winter in excellent condition.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

New York Herald: The president's message may thus be summed up: Peace and industry at home. Peace and arbitration abroad. And in this we may find the alpha and omega of American statesmanship.

Brooklyn Eagle: The practical, clear, conciliatory, yet firm character of the message commends it to earnest and patriotic citizens, regardless of party. The hope will be general that the congress may act in the wise and moderate spirit of the president's recommendations.

Washington Post: The president's message will receive the approval of the country. It is a plain, straightforward, businesslike document, characteristic of its author. Its style is neither turgid nor labored, and the pleasant words with which he greets congress are tactful and courteous.

New York Commercial Advertiser: The message indicates that the administration is determined to pursue the tactics which enabled the government to get its price for the Union Pacific and, if necessary, bid up the Kansas Pacific as high as necessary to prevent its sale for less than the government claim.

Philadelphia Record: But it is evident that congress must shape the policy of administration. The message is complacent, amiable and barren of positive recommendations but for the unfortunate exception of Hawaiian annexation. The strength of it is in its moderation. When he shall have been put to the touch the country may find better stuff in the president than he has yet given it reason to anticipate.

Globe-Democrat: The unanimity and emphasis with which such men as Senators Teller, Allen and Pettigrew disagree with the president on the financial part of his message constitute a fine tribute to the soundness of that declaration. The republican party will find a good deal of pleasure in running counter to the wishes of these gentlemen on the money question just as long as they retain their present position. By antagonizing such people the republican party carried the country.

Boston Advertiser: The first annual message of President William McKinley does not follow precisely any existing model. It is not a summary of the reports of heads of departments, with more or less perfunctory comment thereon, as a good many presidential messages have been. Nor does it go to the other extreme of confining itself to a single topic, as was the case with President Cleveland's famous message of 1887. There are no startling novelties in the form or substance of the elaborate state paper sent to congress from the White House in Washington yesterday; yet it is very far indeed from being tame and commonplace.

New York Tribune: It is not a mere commonplace of respect for the chief magistrate to say that President McKinley's message is admirable in form and substance. He is never under the necessity in his public utterances of endeavoring to command attention by laborious attempts at a style of solemn majesty. He invariably says what he has to say in simple, vigorous English, but he has the happy faculty of imparting interest to his expression of ideas by his manner of expressing them. Long practice in his case has presumably made writing easy, but what he writes is far from being hard reading. The importance of the subjects which he discusses would have attracted wide attention to the message, however it had been composed, but it has the conspicuous merit of facilitating a clear comprehension of its contents.

SPARKLING OBSERVATIONS.

Philadelphia Record: The best Christmas green—long green.

Indianapolis Journal: "No wonder," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "that people lived so long in the old biblical days. They didn't know anything about bacteria."

Judge: Hooley—Did yez hear about Casey quittin' wor-rk at noon yisterday?
Dooley—Ol did not. Phwot med 'em?
Hooley—Shure, it favr th' twilve o'clock whistle.

Detroit Journal: A solemn hush fell upon the legislature when the clerk called the name of the member who had just now been killed in a bowie knife fight.
"Pared," a hollow voice finally made answer.

Chicago Post: "How did he happen to become a gymnast?"
"Well, he worked into the business gradually. He used to practice by going out on slippery days without rubbers or overshoes and stepping on coal hole covers."

Detroit Free Press: She—George, why do you always have a clove in your mouth?
He—I rather think that it adds spice to my conversation.

Somerville Journal: Fortunately, when the head of the family goes to bed last and leaves the gas in the dining room to burn full blast all night, there is nobody privileged to find fault about it.

Chicago Record: "Has your wife begun making Christmas presents yet?"
"Yes, but, thank heaven, she embroidered me a velvet lambrequin for the parlor mantel last year."

Detroit Free Press: "What is a meteor, mamma?"
"Well, it's just one of your father's excuses for staying out late at night."

Washington Star: "What do you think," said the young political economist, "is the most difficult problem that social conditions in this country present?"
Senator Sorghum put his hands behind his back, looked at the ceiling and then replied: "Getting elected."

Philadelphia Record: Visitor—Your druggist sold you a box of our Cure-All Pills. We would like a testimonial from you.
Mr. Klublusher—Well, I used to get fits when—
"Ah! and our remedy cured you?"
"As I was saying, I used to get fits when I came home from the club. I gave your pills to my wife, and since her demise I have not been troubled at all."

CONGRESS IN ACTION.

Buffalo Express.

Keep silence now, Americans,
List with respect and awe,
For mighty men of mighty minds
Are met to create law.
Let no unseemly fault-finding,
Their pond'rous thoughts disturb,
Hush, hush your fickle murmurings,
Your petty clamor curb.
Three hundred men and thirty-two,
At five thou' each per year,
And ninety more, at equal rates,
Will talk that you may hear.
Ten thousand million tons of words
Are in their cranial frames,
And mighty seas of smouldering thought
Will soon burst forth in flames,
Each day for many days to come
This country shall be saved.
(How many, many thousand times
Has it that peril braved!)
Four hundred styles of orators
And an odd twenty-two
Are waiting but to get the floor
To show what they can do.
Eight hundred arms and fifty-four
Will now gesticulate
For the glory of our people and
The honor of our state.
Your wants, your hopes, your prayers, your fears,
Your every transgression,
Will be attended to forthwith,
For congress is in session.