THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

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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 months of November, 1897, was as follows:

1	21,227	17	21,197
2	21,258	18	21,211
3	21,262	19	21,208
4	21,262	20	21,205
5	21,271	21	21,209
6	21,280	22	21,224
7	21,284	23	21,217
8	21,289	24	21,229
9	21,293	25 (morning only)	19,559
10	21,290	26	21,209
11	21,18	27	21,204
12	21,221	28	21,236
13	21,217	29	21,208
14	21,212	30	21,208
15	21,212	31	21,219
16	21,204		

Total	656,837
Less returned and spoiled copies	12,322
Net total sales	644,515
Net daily average	21,133

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of January, 1898.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

The aggregate carrier delivery circulation of The Evening Bee is double the aggregate carrier delivery circulation of the Evening World-Herald and more than six times greater than the aggregate carrier delivery circulation of the Morning World-Herald in Omaha and South Omaha.

The carrier delivery circulation of The Evening Bee reaches 7,934 bona fide subscribers that are not reached by the Evening World-Herald and 7,016 subscribers that are not reached by the Morning World-Herald.

More than 9,000 carrier delivery subscribers to The Omaha Evening Bee and The Omaha Morning Bee are not reached either by the Morning World-Herald or the Evening World-Herald.

It goes without saying that the number of copies of The Evening Bee or The Morning Bee sold by dealers and newsboys exceeds by a very considerable the number of World-Herald dailies, morning and evening, sold by dealers and newsboys.

The best indication of the progress Omaha is making is that there are very few, if any, mechanics out of work in the city.

President McKinley is to discuss the economic features of the tariff in an address at a banquet in New York. He will find the topic a pleasant one.

The new mayor of New York deserves credit for not trying to pass himself off as an orator when everybody knows that his strong hold at the banquet is as a beef eater.

When the London Times shows nervousness because of the growth of the American navy it is time to stop criticising the American policy in regard to navy building.

Judged from the tone of the annual reviews of the business of the past year published in the newspapers the spirit of confidence prevails in all the cities and towns of the west.

The man who can tell the western stockmen how they can rid the ranges of the pest of wolves will deserve more than a gold medal. The wolf problem is a serious one in connection with the live stock business of the ranges.

If the workers in the New England cotton mills look sharp they will be able to discern that it isn't the gold standard that is hurting them but the cotton mills of the south, which have the advantage of nearness to the base of supplies and cheaper labor.

According to the soothsayers of Texas the combination for 1900 is Bryan and Hogg. We are willing to wager sixteen pigs of lead against one razorback shoat that Bryan's only running mate on the presidential race track in 1900 will be his own shadow.

You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. Peabody, Gregory and Herdman can ignore the law and the facts, but they cannot protect a saloon keeper who keeps his bar running while he has no license from the penalties which the law imposes.

The state of South Dakota enters upon the new year with the floating indebtedness all eliminated and the bonded debt reduced to an $1,000,000. South Dakota has had hard luck in recent years but the resources of the state are such that it is sure to become one of the best of the western family.

We have the assurance of the new president of the Union Pacific that for the present, at least, and possibly for some time to come, there will be no material change in the make-up of the Union Pacific pay roll. That assurance should set at rest a great many idle rumors and pacify the minds of some people who have been agitated over what might overtake them.

After going into the conspiracy by which the liquor dealers have been forced to contribute $10 per head for the support of their organ, Gregory, Peabody and Herdman had only one course to pursue to sustain their position and that was to give coloring to the false pretense under which they had put upon the records of the board the lawless resolution enjoined by Judge Keysor.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

The future of the wheat market is a matter of prime importance and everything bearing upon the question is of interest. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture will at an early day issue a report giving a carefully prepared estimate of the acreage of winter wheat. The high prices for that grain have, it is stated, largely stimulated the farmers to increasing their winter wheat acreage and it will be the aim of the department to show approximately the extent of this increase. In the meantime advices from Argentine state that the yield of wheat in that country will be a fair average. The harvest takes place in December and January—and that the amount available for export will be between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels. It is generally realized that the Argentine crop is the key to the situation—that is, it will very largely determine the price of wheat during the next six months. If the reports from that country shall be as large as now expected there is reason to think that wheat will be lower, or at all events that it will not go higher. Argentine exported only 1,000,000 bushels of its last wheat crop, which of course made no impression on the market, but exports of eight or ten times that amount could hardly fail to depress prices.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article on the world's wheat supply, says that the inference that a very great quantity of wheat is yet to be imported by Europe is strengthened by the statistics showing the amounts of grain shipped by leading sources of supply. From America and Canada there has been a large increase over 1896; from Russia, notwithstanding the deficiency in the crop last year, an increase of something like 6,000,000 bushels; Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey have exported less than one-fourth as much as in 1896; the export from India was somewhat larger last year than the year before, but too small to affect the general result; from miscellaneous countries the exports from last year's crops have not been half what they were in 1896.

From a careful survey of the situation the Journal of Commerce concludes that the conditions are favorable for a heavy European demand between now and midsummer, which must be supplied chiefly from the United States and Canada, that paper considering 20,000,000 bushels from Argentine a sufficiently liberal estimate. If this view of the situation is correct the price of wheat should at least be sustained, with the chances rather in favor of an advance.

POSTAL PNEUMATIC CARRIER SERVICE.

The prospective establishment in some of the larger cities of the United States of general systems of carriers operated through pneumatic tubes to facilitate transmission of messages and light packages between widely separated points, forces to the front the question of private control of public monopolies.

In the large cities of Europe where the pneumatic carrier service is a part of the postal system it is now considered indispensible. From stations located at convenient points letters may be sent almost instantly to the central postoffice through the tubes that run in every direction, and from the central office they are sent to other points or forwarded to other cities promptly. The system works perfectly, there is the same assurance of safety and secrecy as in the mails, the messages transmitted may be long or short according to the demands of the occasion, the final delivery is by government employes and is prompt and regular. Since this service is furnished by the government as a part of the postal system the tolls paid in stamps are much lower than they possibly could be if the system was controlled for gain by a private monopoly.

The most remarkable thing about the proposed establishment of the system in cities of the United States is that the government is expected to be made subservient to private enterprise. While it is true that pneumatic tube systems are expensive and involve the investment of large sums, it is indisputable that the United States can secure the money at lower rates of interest than any corporation or individual. The United States has a perfectly ordered postoffice system at hand through which the pneumatic carrier system can be operated with but slight additions in the way of facilities and employes. The United States ought to have established the pneumatic carrier system in connection with the postoffice department many years ago, and the proposal that now, at this late date, a monopoly of the carrying business be given over to individuals or companies in the leading cities of the country, involves throwing away a grand opportunity for the government to make a distinct advance in the postal service. The pneumatic carrier system as a part of the postal service would be worth much more than as a private enterprise. When it is established it should be done right.

The American business men are not satisfied with anything short of the best there is of everything and they cannot be satisfied with anything less than a pneumatic carrier service for the cities operated in connection with the postoffice.

OFFERED TOO LATE.

The statement of General Gomez that Spain's offer of autonomy came too late undoubtedly voices the feeling of all the Cubans who are in arms against Spain or who sympathize with the effort for Cuban independence. The insurgent commander in chief admits that the decree of autonomy is a great stride forward by Spain and says that three years ago it would have averted war and might have been accepted two years ago, at the inception of the revolution, but now the Cubans cannot accept any form of autonomy, though one should be offered much more liberal than that of the Sagasta government. Gomez said the Cubans fully understood the terms of the new policy and yet there had been not an important surrender. They had simply rejected the offer and there was no doubt in the mind of the insurgent leader that they would continue to do so. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the Spanish government expects anything else. Meanwhile, however, General Blanco is doing what he can to put the new policy into effect. The Cuban cabinet provided for by the scheme of autonomy has been formed, has sworn allegiance to Spain and has been approved by the imperial government. It is true, as General Gomez said, that Blanco had to ransack the United States and Europe to find men qualified for and willing to accept these cabinet positions and this fact certainly militates against their influence, but they make a quite respectable cabinet, whether or not it shall be able to accomplish anything. The next step will be the election of members of the insular parliament and this, Gomez declares, will be a farce. It can hardly be otherwise, for, as he points out, the armed volunteers, voting as conservatives in a body, will elect rabid Spaniards, from whom no legislation could reasonably be expected favorable to the Cubans. Men so chosen would necessarily be completely under Spanish domination and the Cubans would enjoy little real autonomy. The parliament would be distinctly Spanish and while its powers would be restricted under the decree of autonomy they would be exercised, as far as possible, with a view to the welfare of Spain and the promotion of Spanish interests in Cuba. Fully understanding this, it is not surprising that Gomez and his followers utterly reject Spain's scheme of autonomy and will listen to nothing short of independence.

There is one feature of the statement of General Gomez that is of peculiar interest to the American people. This is where he says that the war is really between Spain and the United States and predicts that within a few weeks Spain will either evacuate Cuba or fight the United States, with the probability that it "will do the first and talk of the other." The veteran Cuban leader is a shrewd observer as well as an intrepid fighter, but we think that in this instance his judgment is at fault. There is not the least indication that the Spanish government has thought of evacuating Cuba, while it is inconceivable that it has for a single moment contemplated the suicidal course of going to war with this country. The Spanish ministry is most earnestly considering the problem of providing means for continuing the war in Cuba and in such circumstances it is hardly possible that it would think of declaring war against the United States.

STANDING IN THEIR OWN LIGHT.

As a class American workingmen are intelligent, as well as skillful, but what they lack is intelligent and honest leadership. As a class the men who seek to lead them do not want to work, but prefer to make a living by agitation. In order to create a want for their services they often precipitate contests which are not in the interest of the wage workers and advocate policies that are actually to the detriment of the bread winners. For example, the recent action of the Board of County Commissioners in setting apart $75,000 toward defraying the cost of the exposition buildings is being denounced by men who claim to speak for labor as injurious to the working classes. How such a conclusion can be reached by any intelligent person passes our comprehension. In what way could the commissioners have promoted the interest of workingmen better than by devoting the bulk of the proceeds of the bond sale toward the erection of exposition buildings? How could the money have been expended to greater advantage to workingmen? While it is true that the buildings toward which the county is contributing were planned and some of them contracted for before the bond proposition had been ratified, it was well understood on all hands that the proceeds of the bonds would go toward aiding the exposition in carrying out the plans for a creditable exhibit. That did not mean that the money should be expended in buildings expressly designed for exhibiting the industrial products of this city and county, but for structures in which those products should have a proper place with those of other localities in this and other states. Nobody in or out of Omaha had any right to expect that the county would use the proceeds of the bonds for the purchase of articles to be exhibited, whether these articles were the product of the farm, orchard and dairy or of the mill and factory.

Had such a course been pursued the workingman's share of the outlay would have been much less that it will be when paid in wages to members of the building trades. To say that the exposition managers would have completed the necessary buildings in any event and without aid from the county is an assumption that is far-fetched. With all the aid they can possibly get from the city, county and state and with every dollar of stock subscription paid in the managers will still be short $200,000 before they can pay for all the buildings that will be required by the extraordinary demand for space that comes from all sections of the United States and from foreign countries. It is a condition and not a theory by which they are confronted. Instead of obstructing the men who are struggling night and day to make the exposition a success, the workingmen should join with them in every effort to secure more aid for the great task that has been loaded upon their shoulders.

On probating the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish millionaire, it is found that the sum available for investment in the interest of the five great annual prizes open to the world is not as large as had been anticipated, but prizes of $10,000 are large enough to command the attention of discoverers, inventors and workers. The prize for peace promotion will be the most difficult to award and there will doubtless be years when it cannot be discovered that any progress toward universal peace and disarmament has been made. If someone will push an arbitration treaty through the proper channels in Washington and London he will have a good claim for the prize for one year.

Prof. Sabin, who is soon to retire from the office of superintendent of public instruction for Iowa after many years of service, delivered a striking address before the State Teachers' association last week, in which, among other things, he advised progress regardless of the critics of the school system. "If, by a senseless clamor about fads and frills, and innovations," he said, "we are deterred from availing ourselves of the wisdom of the past and the thought and study of the present, and therefore fail to advance the great interests committed to our charge, there will not be wanting another Luke, who will write over against our record, 'What cowards these teachers be.' To sum this point up concisely and plainly, there is one law for all callings and all avocations."

It is ordered by the three tools of the Omaha Daily Blackmailer that a license be issued to the Kitchen Brothers in spite of the fact that the sworn testimony taken before them and the carrier delivery books exhibited to them show beyond a reasonable doubt that the applicant had failed to comply with the law relating to advertising in the newspaper of largest bona fide circulation in Douglas county. But the license which the board has voted to grant has not been granted and cannot be granted until the appeal from this infamous decision has been adjudicated by the courts. Meantime the Kitchen Brothers, who testified that the Paxton house sells twice as many copies of The Bee as it does of the police commission organ, will either have to comply with the law and keep their bar closed or take the consequences of partisan stupidity.

The relationship between the Transmississippi Exposition and the outlook for a prosperous year in western states is clearly seen by many persons. For instance, in Wyoming the Cheyenne Sun-Leader predicts a great year for the industries of the state and says that "No doubt a great stimulus to immigration will be afforded by the Transmississippi Exposition, which promises to be a great event, only second in importance to the World's fair at Chicago, but really of greater consequence to the west, and especially to Wyoming, if it puts in and makes a creditable showing of its resources." What is true of Wyoming is true of all the states of the transmississippi region and especially of those near to the exposition. It will be worth a great deal more to this region of country than the Columbian exposition was.

Moses struck the rock and there came forth abundant water to quench the thirst of 600,000 people. The exposition is still looking anxiously for some Moses that will solve the water problem and enable the managers to supply water to several millions of people and animals, tame and wild, as well as for steam to run the exposition power plant. While they are not so much troubled about the source of this water supply, there is nobody in sight who is willing to supply the rocks which, like the shekels that bought a burial place for Abraham's wife, would pass for money current with the merchant.

Supplies for the suffering Cubans will be distributed by the officers of the Red Cross society. A flag of truce may not be recognized in Cuba along the battle lines, but the badges of the Red Cross society have all civilized nations back of them and they will secure immunity from danger wherever they may be seen.

Those reform police board resolutions were never intended to be kept either this year or last year, any more than were the solemn oaths which the lawless majority has taken to perform their duties with strict impartiality and without regard to politics or religion.

Wise Barbarians.

Globe-Democrat.

The campaign against the Afridis cost a loss in killed and wounded of 117 British officers. It may be assumed that the Afridis are marksmen and pick off the leaders.

A Check on Heart Failure.

Kansas City Journal.

Kansas horticulturists refuse to abolish the high bottomed berry box on the ground that consumers might be startled into heart failure. The kind-hearted berry growers are willing to sacrifice even honesty on the altar of humanity.

"Save Me From My Friends."

Indianapolis News.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Compers does not reflect the mind of the American workingmen on the currency question. If he does the American workingman simply presents another case of one who should be saved from his friends.

We'll Spike It Down.

Philadelphia Press.

The Omaha exposition is to have a gigantic umbrella, which, when it is raised, will carry passengers to a height of 250 feet. It is now likely that anybody will want to borrow or steal it, and it, will, therefore, be the most wonderful umbrella in the world.

Charged Up to the Telephone.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The conclusion of President Calloway of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad that the long distance telephone is responsible for a heavy falling off in the railroad passenger business, is a logical sequel to a similar observation in the case of urban travel. The officials of street railway companies have never complained in regard to this, but the fact has been suggested to thousands of people when telephone conversations have obviated the necessity of a ride or a walk.

The Silver-Wheat Issue.

Topeka Capital.

An irreconcilable populist exchange remarks mournfully that if Bryan had been elected wheat would now be $2 instead of $1. Possibly. However, Kansas farmers are getting $2 for all the wheat they sell in Mexico, and a good deal of American wheat has gone into that country. The $2 they get in Mexico, however, are no better or more valuable than the $1 they get in Liverpool or New York or Chicago. But the $2 the Mexicans have to pay for American wheat is a severe hardship to the breadeaters of that bouncially decrepit country. If Bryan were elected and wheat were $2 American workingmen would find it almighty hard to get the $2 to buy the wheat, and when the farmer got his $2 he would find it would go no further than the $1 now.

Some New Postage Stamps.

Harper's Weekly.

Word comes that the postoffice department is getting ready to make changes in the colors of postage stamps which are called for by the international agreement adopted at the postal congress last spring. The 1-cent stamp is to be green, the 2-cent red, as at present, and the 5-cent blue. The shades of colors used depend upon the engraving, and experiments are now in progress to determine what shade of green is best suited to the head of Franklin, and whether the present 1-cent Franklin blue or the 15-cent Henry Clay blue will be more becoming in the 5-cent stamp to General Grant. The postoffice department is also credited with an intention to issue several new stamps in commemoration of the Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha.

NEBRASKA POLITICAL POINTERS.

Cuther see Era: Populism is such a handy thing. It requires no compliance with the promises and no reason for a failure to perform. To be popular as a popular official you have only to leave undone everything that you have promised, do everything that you have agreed not to do, have your record published in republican newspapers, and you are at once a persecuted martyr, a hero and a statesman.

Auburn Post: The Post would like to have some one tell it the difference between a republican who rides on a pass and a populist who rides on a pass. For the last six years the populists have raised a great hue and cry over the republicans riding on passes, and now that the republicans are either starting in some or going along and the pops are riding nothing is said about it by the great reformers.

Holdrege Citizen: According to the figures given out by the stock yard company the number of cattle being fed in this state shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year. Let the good work go on. Nebraska has lots of corn that ought to be used for that purpose. The experience of nearly all who have tried it demonstrates that feeding corn to stock is the most profitable way to dispose of corn.

Silver Creek Times: It is no friend of Governor Holcomb who would advise him to run for a third term. No matter what plausible pretexts might be set up for such a course, they would cut, in our opinion, weigh against the general aversion in the public mind to third terms for executive officers. He was elected to his second term by a very battering majority. He cannot afford, and his party cannot afford, to jeopardize laurels thus won by entering into a contest of at least doubtful propriety. For further honors he should look to further fields.

Papillion Times: We wish we might do or say something to calm the troubled breasts of Brother Sprecher, of the Schuyler Quill, and Brother Parks of the Columbus Telegram. The one declares by all that is good and holy that never again shall the pop party in this state be permitted to join hands with the democrats and the other stakes his reputation upon the prediction that the democrats have fused for the last time with the pops. Perhaps both the boys may have cause for complaint, but in all probability we cannot see how they may hope to accomplish for the cause while they keep on in such a course.

Genoa Leader: When the last legislature changed the Australian ballot to the blanket form it had the full support of the Leader. We believed the blanket form to be the proper thing and are still of the same opinion. But the manner of marking it prescribed by law is radically wrong, as has been proven in the Platte county contest cases. An X placed in the circle at the top for a straight ballot is all right, but if a voter desires to vote other than a straight ballot he should be required to mark every name on the ticket for whom he desires to vote, omitting the X in the circle at the head. The law permits him to place his X at the head of the ticket he desires to vote for in the main and then requires him to designate those elsewhere on the ballot for whom he wishes to vote by placing his X opposite their names. This gives a good opportunity for fraud, as anyone getting access to the ballots after they are cast can easily manipulate the straight ballots to suit themselves by placing crosses on the other tickets on the ballot, and every cross thus made changes the vote from the candidate under the cross at the head to his opponent marked elsewhere, and there is no way of detecting the forgery from the face of the ballot. This defect should be remedied at the earliest possible moment.

ARMY OF PENSION ATTORNEYS.

The Real Looters of the National Treasury.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans deserves the thanks of the people for his candor in regard to the enormous army of pension attorneys engaged in raiding the treasury. Mr. Evans estimates their number at 50,000 and he speaks in the plainest terms of their organized methods of plundering the government. After reading his statement no citizen will be at a loss to understand why at a period of thirty-two years after the war, our annual appropriation for pensions is larger by many millions than the sum Germany spends on its great standing army, and why our alarming aggregate for pensions is still mounting upward. Though pensions now call for over $400,000 each day in the year, the drain is still enlarging and 50,000 pension attorneys are working with all their might to add to this amount. As Commissioner Evans remarks, this multitude of claim agents, hustling to loot the treasury, "are practically so many drummers that do nothing but hunt up claims and claimants for the Pension Bureau."

The light thrown by the commissioner upon the cause of the continued increase of the pension list serves also to relieve the veteran soldiers from the charge of rapacity and of getting up fraudulent claims. Few of the veterans have a full understanding of the laws relating to pensions. Their course in applying for a pension almost invariably is to go to an attorney making a business of such claims. But there is a large number of veterans with no thought of pressing a claim, who are besieged by pension agents to sign an application. The children of soldiers, now in middle life, are hunted up to enter claims for the period of their minority; and in the case of widows who marry again a great deal of fraud against the government is perpetrated. One case is mentioned in which a woman was persuaded to make an application after she had been married twenty-one years. It would be interesting to know just how many persons on the pension list ever served a day at the front or heard the whistle of a bullet. The real veteran is but a fractional element of the pension roll as it now exists, and swells daily. Pension agents get a large slice of the pensions appropriation.

Fifty thousand pension attorneys ranged around the United States treasury form a tremendous battery and the breach they have created startles the country. They, and not the veterans, are raiding the revenue and piling up the deficit. Commissioner Evans is for cutting them off at once and forever. It is a righteous proposition. The government pays the pension attorney a fee of $25 for every pensioner that can be raked up to file an admissible claim. This bounty is increased by various tricks of legislation, assisted through congress by the claim agents' lobby. "The government," says the commissioner "has continued to pay pension attorneys for soliciting business for thirty years. Enough of this has been done. A law should be passed that in future no fee should be paid to any attorney or claim agent for any claim filed for pensions. That would put an end to the pension scandals." It would also relieve the veterans from unmerited censure and save many millions now worse than wasted.

PROSECUTION BY PROXY.

Sample Instance of Turkish Punishment of Crime.

Washington Star.

The state department is informed that the murderers of the American bicyclist, Lenz, have been convicted and sentenced by the Turkish courts to fifteen years' imprisonment each. This is gratifying information. The Lenz case has been a troublesome matter for some years. Lenz was foully murdered while traveling through Kurdestan and this government has had the greatest difficulty in prodding Turkey into an appreciation of the gravity of the crime of slaying innocent American tourists. Now, however, the Ottoman wheels of justice have revolved and the murderers have been convicted and sentenced. Of course it is unfortunate that owing to a slight lapse in the work of the Turkish detective department the convicted men have never been caught, and the sentences must go upon the records as having been merely theoretically executed. The Turkish government has at all times disclaimed any ability to locate or identify the Kurdish bandits who committed the deed and this has led to the suspicion that it has not tried very hard to do so. Minister Angell should now be requested by the secretary of state to send to Washington a full report of the court proceedings resulting in this highly scientific conviction of and sentencing of absent criminals. There is grave need for the information, especially in this city, where the police are puzzled over the whereabouts of one Dorsey Foultz, who killed a man the night of May 30 last. Doubtless the courts could utilize the process of proxy prosecution to good effect in this case. It would be at least satisfying to have Foultz tried and convicted and sentenced even though he were not in custody. That process would save valuable time. It would add zest to the chase that, it is to be supposed, will not be suspended. It is one thing to go after a man who may be acquitted of the crime charged, and another thing entirely to pursue a man who stands recorded as sentenced. By all means let Minister Angell be requested to send along this valuable information.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

George Washington was one of the democratic candidates for alderman in Boston.

Hawaii has a territory of 6,000 square miles, the same area as Delaware and Connecticut combined.

The Atchison Globe says that the girls of that town do not wear silk lined skirts, but kick their ordinary skirts behind as they walk so that they rustle just the same as silk.

Mr. Lewis Hall, who died recently in Cambridge, was the man who helped Garrison out of the carpenter shop when his life was threatened by the mob during the famous Garrison riots.

Gaspar Adlicks of Maryland is an expert inflationist. When he took hold of the Boston gas companies eight years ago they were capitalized at $5,000,000, and now the amount is $101,000,000.

The Kansas lawyer aged 7 is already eclipsed by a Chicago professor of anatomy aged 5. Is it possible that this country is developing a race of men who will be savants at birth?

A great many people are like the Emporia, Kan., man whom the Gazette reports as having said to his servant just before she shook the dust of his house from her feet: "Now, Mary, I don't care how many lies you tell about me, but please don't tell the truth."

The Chicago woman who broke up into firewood the sleigh in which Napoleon escaped from Moscow may not have had much respect for it as a relic of the antique, but if she had only appreciated its commercial as well as its historical value she could have sold it for a sum of money large enough to have kept her supplied with kindling for the rest of her life.

Congressman Johnson of Indiana, when a struggling young lawyer, was given a suit of clothes by a benevolent member of the same profession. Recently Mr. Johnson learned that the son of his former benefactor had been forced by reverses to leave college where he was studying law, and secured for him a position in Washington which would enable him to continue his studies.

The alarming reports as to Munkacsy's health that have recently been circulated are denied by a German paper. The Hungarian artist's condition has remained practically unchanged since he entered the insane asylum at Endenich near Bonn (where Robert Schumann passed the last sad years of his life). He takes walks in good weather and talks rationally in German to the people about him. That his condition is hopeless is declared untrue.

SOME NEW INVENTIONS.

Billiard cues are to be made with the butt hollowed out so a screw rod can be inserted on which to mount several circular weights, which are turned backward and forward on the rod to balance the cue to the player's liking.

A Texan has invented a one-wheeled racing sulky which is prevented from tipping over by the manner of attaching the thills to the harness, the advantage being that the sulky does not take up so much room on the track and runs easier.

An adjustable coiled spring is used in upholstered furniture to keep the surface of the seats from settling, a curved plate being attached at one side of the seat and pressed upward at the other end by the spring to keep it in place.

A neat little attachment for hats is composed of a spring roller placed inside the hat to wind up the cord serving as a guard when not in use, the touching of a spring lever being all that is necessary to draw the cord out of sight.

Pumpkins are preserved for making pies by a newly patented process, which consists of cooking or steaming them and mixing with starch and reducing to a powder, which quickly dissolves into a jelly when mixed with milk, and is then ready for use.

To prevent harness traces coming loose when once attached, a new fastener is composed of a U-shaped piece, with the longer end surrounded by a spring to press the short end against the whiffletree after it has been raised to let the trace slip under it.

A German has patented a bed which has the head portion of the bottom hinged near the center and supported below by a curved rack, which is raised and lowered by ropes lying within reach of the user's hands to assist him in rising to a sitting posture in the bed.

Hand straps for street cars are to be mounted at the end of an arm which is attached to the rod now in use to swing the strap down into position for a short person to use, the arm lying in a horizontal position when not in use to keep the strap up out of the way.

Water will not spill out of a new combined sponge cup and paper-weight, the receptacle for the sponge being connected at the bottom with a compressible bulb which can be filled with water to wet the sponge when the bulb is squeezed, the reaction drawing off all the water not taken up by the sponge.

A recently patented paper-hanging machine is composed of a table, hangers depending therefrom, a paper-roller adjustably journaled in the hangers, a paste-distributing roller and a paste pan supported by the hangers to prepare the paper as fast as it is unrolled and pulled up on the table for cutting.

A new street-sweeping machine has an endless chain of brushes geared to the rear wheels of a wagon, mounted within a casing having its lower end resting on the pavement with the upper end lapping over the rear of a wagon box to discharge the dirt as the brushes carry it up the incline from the street.

The National University Scheme.

Chicago Tribune.

There are already colleges and universities in plenty throughout the land and to spare—not including our own university of Chicago. Would it not be wiser to give a decent and liberal support to these than to establish, construct, and support another, which, while not needed, will only help to starve out those which have been already established?

The scheme looks very much like an attempt to fasten one or two hundred—or even five hundred—professors on the taxpayers of the nation, providing them with fat salaries, easy, luxurious livings, and elevated positions in the political society of the national capital, and gratify the yearning, hankering desire for offices which burns in the brains of so many people. Anything to secure a living but by their own efforts is the rule with this class. Yet the taxpayers are expected to "pay the freight," while the recipients look wise, attend state receptions, talk politics, gossip in hotel corridors and draw their salaries.

Moderate Naval Increase.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

The bill which Senator Hale has introduced for increasing the navy at this session of congress is in line with Secretary Long's recommendations and is so moderate in its terms that there ought to be no difficulty in securing the assent of a majority to the appropriations which it makes. A single armored battleship with nine torpedo craft of the seagoing type are all the vessels it calls for. The total cost of the new construction proposed is less than $6,000,000. It cannot be said that the country is unable to afford so small an expenditure. It is the well established opinion of naval experts that we should build several battleships each year until we have all that are needed to insure the safety of our coasts. Senator Hale has drawn his bill with marked prudence and full comprehension of the fact of a deficit in the public revenues. Congress should concur in its provisions.

Watching the Sealing Business.

Indianapolis Journal.

Four British war ships are now on their way to the Esquimault squadron, which, with this addition, will be the strongest fleet Great Britain has ever assembled in the north Pacific. It would be sensational to say that this is intended as a menace to the United States, but it means that, with her usual policy of attending strictly to business, Great Britain intends to be prepared for any contingency or exigency that may grow out of the Bering sea question. "Semper paratus" is her rule, and by being always prepared she averts many dangers. One cannot but admire the energy which is equal to maintaining an adequate fleet in every sea of either hemisphere where they may be needed.

RATTLING CHINA.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Chinese call their emperor the "Son of Heaven." What they need most at present, however, is a "Son of a Gun."

Chicago Record: The devoted persistence and exuberant enthusiasm with which Japan is looking for trouble is one of the most picturesque features of modern diplomacy.

Globe-Democrat: The report that France has seized a Chinese island has met with "semi-official" contradiction. That sort of a denial is usually more than a semi-confirmation.

Washington Star: The kaiser, as an enthusiast in the pursuit of trouble, cannot fail to look with approval on the manner in which affairs are taking shape in eastern Asia.

St. Louis Republic: France was a little slow getting into the partition ring, but as she grabbed 1,000,000 Chinamen and a 12,000-square-mile island at the first swoop, there'll probably be no lack of Gaul shown from now on.

Chicago Tribune: Japanese diplomats profess to believe that the partition of China is not in contemplation by "the powers." This evidently is a diplomatic opinion. In the meantime Japan will go on making preparation to protect herself from the landgrabbers and possibly to secure her share when the grand catastrophe comes.

THE OLD-TIMERS.

Benjamin F. Allen, who celebrated his 107th birthday in West Virginia, was an Englishman and fought under Wellington at Waterloo.

James Wood of Portsmouth, N. H., is 101 years old and celebrated his recent birthday by swearing off from the use of tobacco, a habit to which he has been addicted for some ninety years.

The aged Johann Strauss recently appeared as an orchestral conductor in Vienna after a long absence from the public view. He conducted in the Musikvereinssaale a performance of his newest waltz, "On the Elbe."

Madame Rotty, who under her maiden name of Amelia Farrye, was the original Siebel, in Gounod's "Faust," has just died in Paris. Her husband for many years wrote musical criticisms in Figaro over the signature of Charles Dorcann.

Robert Purvis, the venerable and respected colored abolitionist of Philadelphia, who celebrated his 87th birthday last August, is the only surviving member of the American Anti-Slavery society that was organized in Philadelphia on December 4, 1833.

The venerable English actress, Mrs. Keeley, whose 90th birthday was publicly celebrated at the Lyceum theater on November 22, 1887, still enjoys general good health. She resides in Pelham crescent, Brompton, London, where she has lived for over half a century.

Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Fernley of Philadelphia, who has just died at the age of 72 years, was one of the best known ministers of the Methodist church, and for many years was the corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath association, the oldest Sabbath association in the world.

Washington Remington, the last of the famous Remington triplets, died at his home in North Smithfield, R. I., the other day of acute bronchitis, aged 81 years. He had been ill but a few days. He was the son of Henry Remington and, with his brothers, Jefferson and Monroe, now both dead, was born on the same day in the year 1816. At that time three presidents, Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, had served their terms, and the proud father named his three sons after the presidents of the United States.

MERRY JINGLES.

Chicago Record.

Again within the bargain store
She patient stands and waits;
She isn't buying any more—
She's swopping duplicates.

Detroit Free Press.

Woman doesn't scold her husband,
Doesn't greet him with a frown;
Now he's looking for her present,
When he stays down town.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Chinaman courted a Yankee maid,
With marriage his ultimate view,
"Oh, give me a lock of your hair," she said
And he gave her the entire queue.

Detroit Journal.

The stout girl's almost always good,
And here, at least, you find—
A thing not common—quality
And quantity combined.

Boston Courier.

If love is blind, as we have read,
And sages of all times have said,
Then surely it is proven quite
There's no such thing as "love on sight."

Chicago Tribune.

Low grows the stock of sealskin sacks
Upon the shelves,
And soon there'll be none on the backs
Of seals themselves.

Chicago News.

Don't praise your wife's brown, bonny hair
Don't praise her blue and tender eyes—
But if you'd please her fair and square,
Just praise her pies.

Puck.

And shall the twentieth century dawn and find
Woman still in chains? Ah! will the human
Mind ere that be able to devise
A practicable chainless woman?

Washington Star.

The date o'er which twelve months ago
We raised a jovial row
We scorn, Poor '97 is
A mere back number now.

A HYGIENIC HOME.

Munsey's Magazine.

My wife and I are trying hard
To live on healthful diet,
We read the food chart by the yard,
And run our kitchen by it.
We've banished from our bills of fare
All that such guides condemn;
True hygiene is all our care,
As planned and taught by them.

For breakfast, coffee is tabooed,
Hot cakes and eggs forbidden,
And milk, since it is off imbued
With germs profuse, though hidden;
Bread is unwholesome, so is steak,
Submissive to our lot,
Oatmeal and graham gems we take,
And drink boiled water, hot.

For dinner, soup will never do,
And oysters typhoid nourish;
Salads, entrees, and bees, too,
Are mere dyspeptic flourish;
Potatoes (by the best advice)
Are poisonous, we're told;
We eat rare meat, chopped fine, with rice
And drink boiled water, cold.

For supper—some professors teach
'Tis best to go without it
But since discretion's left to each,
We take our choice about it;
On chicken, waffles, tea and cake,
We are forbid to feed;
But gluten wafers, cocoa (weak),
And prunes are all we need.

It grieves us much our friends to view
So reckless in their diet;
Our wholesome menu we pursue,
And beg of them to try it;
But appetite's unwieldly sway
Their nature so enthralls,
We cannot get a guest to stay
Within our healthful walls!