THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1897, was as follows:

1	21,227	17	21,157
2	21,278	18	21,511
3	21,463	19	24,095
4	21,557	20	21,239
5	24,532	21	21,354
6	21,259	22	21,175
7	21,608	23	21,217
8	21,319	24	21,211
9	21,304	25 (m'rn'g only)	10,557
10	21,269	26	21,059
11	21,148	27	21,204
12	21,020	28	21,336
13	22,217	29	21,088
14	21,342	30	21,016
15	21,577	31	21,538
16	21,264		

Total	656,872
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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.

Great Britain scores the first victory of the year by bringing the war in northern India to a close.

Western insurance laws are under fire, but no insurance company volunteers to insure their safety.

The catacombs of Rome are to be lighted by electricity, but a great many Romans still live in darkness.

The sooner Bartley's temporary domicile in Douglas county is terminated the better will it be for all concerned.

Would not the president of a great republic in the attitude of an annexation lobbyist present a rather doleful spectacle?

Dog catchers for the Alaska transportation companies are welcome in every city where the dog nuisance has not been dealt with successfully.

After it is all over the Ohio democrats show almost as much contempt for the republicans of whose treachery they were willing to avail themselves as do honest and decent republicans.

Zola, the author, is about to be prosecuted by the French government and his publishers are preparing to increase greatly the output of his books in anticipation of the free advertising he will get.

Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois and the other western states will be at the exposition well represented. The Iowa people are in a pocket unless they see to it that their state is also at the exposition.

Now that the uniformed police have been withdrawn from the rooms of the old granny police board it is to be hoped they will be detailed where their services will be of some value to citizens who are being waylaid and robbed.

The new name proposed for the popocratic party in Nebraska is "anti-republicans." That would be not only suggestive, but consistent with the purposes of the fusionists, whose motto is "Anything to beat the republicans."

If any eastern papers are indulging in phantoms of bloodshed and riot in Omaha they must have caught the contagion from the police-guarded rooms of the police board and the overwrought imagination of Attorney General Smyth.

Kansas now promises to have the state properly represented at the Transmississippi Exposition. It is no longer a question whether any of the transmississippi states can afford to make an exhibit, but whether it can afford to go unrepresented.

Jones of Arkansas proclaims himself in favor of fusion between democrats and populists in Minnesota. He would in all probability, however, put on different colored glasses to look at a proposition for fusion between democrats and populists in Arkansas.

When visitors to the exposition show surprise the people of Omaha are not surprised. It is impossible for those who live in distant cities or states to conceive of the magnitude of the exposition project without personal inspection of the work being done.

The Kentucky democratic legislator who demands the resignation of Senator Lindsay on the ground that he no longer represents the party that elected him should have waked up early enough to have made a similar request of President Cleveland, based on the same reason.

One of the spectacular features promised by the Alaska boomers is to be a railroad building race between rival companies, one an English company and the other of American capitalists. If there was not an abundance of money seeking investment there would be no such projects.

It is true that a few republicans would be benefited by the breaking down of the civil service law, but the party as a whole would receive injury therefrom. It is not forgotten that the establishment of the merit system in the matter of applications for positions in the civil service was due to republicans and the republican party stands pledged to maintain the system in all its essential features.

OMAHA LAW SUSPENDERS.

Several British kings got into trouble because they insisted upon the divine right to suspend law. One of these royal outlaws lost his golden crown and a second lost his head as well. In Omaha there is a body that assumes to be not only above law themselves, but to have the right to suspend law for other people at their pleasure.

This august body of Omaha outlaws goes by the name of the reform Fire and Police Commission. While each and every member of this board has taken a solemn oath to obey and uphold the law, the three who constitute the dominant majority have boldly and defiantly violated the law at every step. Not content with a display of rank partisanship and lawless favoritism, they entered into a conspiracy by which liquor dealers were forced by threats and misrepresentation to pay tribute to their newspaper organ, knowing all the time that in so doing they would be accessories to blackmail and extortion. To carry out the infamous sale of indulgences these commissioners have made a travesty of justice and openly encouraged the violation of law by pretending to suspend its operation for the benefit of liquor dealers who violate it with their connivance and consent. American judges have in some instances suspended the enforcement of law by injunction on allegations of unconstitutionality, but no body exercising judicial functions in this country has ever had the audacity to nullify law by proclaiming its suspension to accommodate political favorites or victims of its own coercion.

The statutes of Nebraska absolutely prohibit under severe penalties the sale of liquor without a license legally issued, and licensing boards are barred from granting licenses to any applicant who has violated this provision of the law during the year preceding. In defiance of this mandate the outlaw police commissioners have voted to grant licenses to applicants whose violation of the law has been proved by uncontroverted sworn testimony before them. The three police board Dogberries actually contend that the law prohibiting the unlicensed sale of liquor is suspended while the application for license is pending and unacted on.

This beats the divine right of kings. If the Omaha law suspenders can hang up part of the license law what is to prevent them from hanging up the whole of it? If these lawless law suspenders can grant indulgence to liquor dealers for two weeks, why not for two months or two years? If they can suspend the license law why can they not suspend the laws against larceny, burglary and highway robbery, which have been practically suspended under their notorious police maladministration? Why not suspend the whole city charter and let the rump police commission run the town wide open for all crime and vice?

UNSUITABLE FOR STATEHOOD.

In the course of the debate a few days ago in executive session of the senate on the Hawaiian annexation treaty, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee in foreign relations, was asked whether in case the islands should be annexed it is the policy to have them admitted as a state of the union with their present mixed population. Senator Davis stated in reply that he did not believe such to be the purpose of anyone and said: "I myself freely admit that the population of Hawaii is not such at the present time as would be desirable in an American state and, for myself, I may say that I consider the character of the population to be one of the objections to annexation, but the advantages so far outweigh this one element as to render it of comparative insignificance." The advantages referred to are strategical.

This admission of one of the foremost advocates of annexation that the population of Hawaii is not such at the present time as would be desirable in an American state ought in itself to be sufficient to defeat the treaty. If the Kanakas and the Asiatics who constitute nearly the entire population of the islands are not now desirable as American citizens, who can say when, if ever, they would become so? Possibly in the course of a generation they might be educated to some understanding of our institutions, though it is hardly conceivable that they could ever be made desirable citizens. But in any event it is clearly unwise to take under our care and make a part of our population a confessedly undesirable people and assume the task of fitting them for citizenship. Mr. Davis is doubtless sincere in the belief that it is not the purpose of anyone to have Hawaii admitted to statehood in the event of annexation, but Mr. Dole and his associates might, if they were candid in stating their expectations, disabuse his mind in this respect. If these schemers are successful they will seek the fullest political recognition and sooner or later they will find a party willing to give it to them.

What assurance can be given that if Hawaii is annexed it will never become a state of the union? It is conceivable that at some time when party feeling was high a majority, alarmed at the prospect of losing power, might as a last recourse to save itself confer statehood upon Hawaii, enabling that remote people to determine by their vote the choice of a president of the United States. But if Hawaii should never be admitted to statehood, what form of government would be provided for it? This is a question which the annexationists have made no serious attempt to answer. There have been numerous suggestions, but none of them in accord with the constitution and the fundamental principles of our political system. It would be distinctly in violation of these principles to establish a colonial system of government there and the only legitimate course would be to provide a territorial government. This would mean representation in congress, the right of suffrage for the people of Hawaii who now enjoy it and the same political privileges that are possessed by the people of existing territories. No American senator ought to be willing to give even this political status to an undesirable population more than 2,000 miles distant.

RETRIBUTION AND CONTRIBUTION.

Edgar Howard, the Papillion popocratic oracle, now says that if the proprietor of the World-Herald ever got the benefit of the stealings of Bolln and Bartley he should be sent to the penitentiary to keep those embezzlers company. As the charges, repeatedly made, that the World-Herald man not only had a credit slip for stolen city money in the municipal cash drawer, but also secured financial accommodations by favor of the embezzling state treasurer, Edgar Howard has no excuse for longer delaying calling upon the popocratic attorney general to get after the accessories to the crime.

Incidentally it may not be out of place for The Bee to remark that any man who asserts that The Bee or its editor has profited a dollar by any act of Frank E. Moores as clerk of the district court or of Frank E. Moores as mayor of Omaha is an unmitigated liar. As clerk of the district court Mr. Moores had no patronage to give to any newspaper, and as mayor he has no more than he had as clerk, and no one has dared to insinuate that either The Bee or its editor has ever received any contribution or donation from Mr. Moores or has solicited or borrowed a dollar from him. On the contrary, whatever The Bee and its editor have done for Mr. Moores has been without money and without promise of reward, as it has for all other candidates they helped to elect. For further particulars inquire of Silas A. Holcomb.

TREATY RIGHTS IN CHINA.

There is no doubt that the administration duly appreciates the importance of the situation in the far east in its bearing upon American commerce in that quarter and proposes to do all that it properly may do to preserve the trade privileges secured to this country by the various treaties with China. These treaties are very explicit in stipulating that our commerce with China should be subject to no burdens other than those imposed on the commerce of other nations and that no concessions should be made to the merchants of other nations which were not shared by citizens of the United States.

The New York Journal of Commerce notes that the first treaty was concluded as far back as 1844 and on the subject of commercial rights provided that "citizens of the United States shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or will be required of the people of any other nation whatever * * * and if any additional advantages and privileges, of whatever description, be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete equal and impartial participation in the same." This is the keynote of subsequent treaties in 1858, 1868 and 1880, so far as our commercial relations with the Chinese empire are concerned, though of course these conventions were not confined to matters of trade. All of them contain distinct stipulations giving to citizens of the United States equal commercial rights and privileges with the citizens of every other nation.

The preservation of these rights is a matter of great importance, not only for the sake of the existing trade with China, which is considerable, but for its future development, which is assured if equality of rights in that market is not impaired. Our commerce with that empire has recently shown rapid growth and there is every reason to expect that with a fair field there it will steadily increase. According to trustworthy authority there is a very friendly commercial feeling in China toward this country and there is no doubt that this can be strengthened if our manufacturers and merchants will exert themselves in pushing trade in that very promising quarter. It is certainly a most inviting field. Meanwhile there does not appear to be any immediate menace to our treaty rights, the attitude of the British government having at least for the present, put a check to the designs of Russia and Germany.

APPEALING TO LOCAL PRIDE.

Omaha justly prides itself upon the public spirit and enterprise of its citizens. The successful effort which Omaha has made toward enlisting the cooperation of the national and state governments and municipal bodies in the Transmississippi Exposition has aroused universal surprise and admiration, not only among its commercial rivals, but also in the great centers of trade and industry all the world over. To have embarked in an undertaking of such moment and magnitude in the face of the most depressing business conditions and to have prosecuted the work to the point where its success is no longer problematic is conceded on all hands to be proof of matchless courage and extraordinary vitality.

Yet the men who have volunteered to carry the burden of this stupendous project have been only partially supported by the parties who are sure to derive the greatest benefits from the exposition and who are most interested in promoting the growth and prosperity of this city and the country commercially tributary to it. For example, the owner of one of the two largest hotels—not the proprietor of the Millard—has not subscribed a dollar to the exposition funds, when it is manifest that he is to be one of the principal beneficiaries to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars. Several of the very heaviest property owners whose rental incomes have been already materially enlarged by the exposition and who admit that their property has been appreciably increased in value have shown no disposition to assist either by contributions or personal service.

It is an open secret that the exposition is assuming much greater proportions than anybody connected with its management had anticipated. The buildings in process of construction will exhaust the resources now at the disposal of the association. In order to satisfy the demand for space these buildings must be supplemeted by other buildings that will cost not less than $100,000. That amount must be raised by Omaha in addition to what has been secured.

As a matter of local pride, if for no other reason, every man who is in position to do so should heed the appeal for a generous donation or subscription without waiting to be personally importuned by the ways and means department. This applies equally to those who have subscribed less than their due share, most of whom at the outset made pledges to increase their contributions when the exposition assumed the proportions that would make its success assured.

The volunteers who have assumed charge of arguing for the projected Transmississippi Teachers' convention are now organized for business and the work of preparation may be expected to be prosecuted vigorously and intelligently. In this self-imposed work, however, the committees have a right to look for the active co-operation, not only of the educational interests of city and state, but also of the local business community. The convention, if the plans are successfully carried out, will be one of the largest, if not the largest, in point of attendance and general importance of any great meeting that will be held in Omaha during the exposition year.

The doctrine that every applicant for liquor license who puts up the money is entitled to sell on good faith before a license has been granted is strictly original with the present reform police board. This is carrying the good faith cure toward the highest perfection. All an enterprising dealer in liquid lightning would have to do to save his license fee would be to post his money and get somebody to remonstrate against his application and when that is overruled have another protest filed and so on until the end of the year, when he could withdraw his cash and start the game over again without being out any more than the interest.

The attorneys for the Nebraska Home for the Friendless in fighting the law putting it under state management have managed to inject into their case an appeal to the supreme court in behalf of the starving Cubans. We doubt, however, whether the brief can be considered complete until it is amended to include proper references to the Armenian atrocities and the spoliation of the Chinee.

Every liquor dealer in Omaha received ample notice of the consequences that would follow willful violation of the law requiring the publication of license notices in the paper of largest circulation in the county, and if any of them find themselves in the unpleasant predicament of being without a license they have only themselves and the law-defying police board to blame.

It is true that in the early years of the republic legislatures have even appointed the mayors of some of our large cities, but it is doubtful whether under the constitution of Nebraska the legislature would be upheld by the courts if it attempted to appoint a mayor for Omaha instead of providing for his election by the electors of the city.

Members of the Board of Education say they want $150,000 contributed to the school fund for the coming year by direct taxation. The school board members this year, as in previous years, seem to be proceeding on the theory that nothing can be lost by asking for everything in sight.

Electrical Supremacy.
Globe-Democrat.

Eighty per cent of the electrical appliances in England are of American manufacture, and this is not the only line in which our workmen have obtained a safe lead.

Li Hung's Head Is Level.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

Li Hung Chang is enough of a statesman to know that the European powers never attempt to destroy a government which owes them more than its land is worth.

Compulsory Resignation.
New York Tribune.

Tammany's conversion to civil service reform rules for the city departments recalls the feelings of the old man who was reconciled to the death of his wife because he had to be.

A Japanese Compliment.
Baltimore American.

The request of the Japanese government, through its minister, for an American girl to name the new Japanese war ship on its launching, is an international compliment as chivalrous as it is courteous, and one which cannot fail to be appreciated by the public at large. The American people are always particularly pleased when foreigners give practical recognition of our national deference for women, as this recognition is really a tribute to the nation.

Long on Sound, Short on Sense.
New York Mail and Express.

Young Mr. Bryan's remark that Secretary Gage possesses "a sublime faith in the superiority of money over man and a supreme contempt for the rights, interests and opinions of the people at large" is simply the utterance of a cheap demagogue who sacrifices sense to sound and patriotism to prejudice. What Mr. Bryan says is untrue, and what aggravates his offense is that he knows it is untrue.

Talked Themselves Out.
Buffalo Express.

The end of the civil service debate was rather farcical. The enemies of the merit system forgot to have a division made so they could be personally recorded. With about a third of the members absent, they failed to carry their point. They showed that among republicans they had no serious strength. The debate, however, has served the excellent purpose of enabling a few representatives to talk off their wrath at not being able to get all the patronage they wanted. Having made their speeches on this subject, it is not likely they will bring it up again at this session. There are too many other topics to orate upon for them to waste time repeating the burning thoughts they have just uttered on the civil service. Their glowing oratory may devote itself to saving Cuba now.

Destiny of the Oregon Short Line.
Chicago Tribune.

The news that the railroad interests which were active in the reorganization of the Union Pacific have perfected their control of the Oregon Short Line has been discounted. It was part of the original plan of which the purchase of the government's lien on the Union Pacific was the keystone. That accomplished, the formation of a great transcontinental route, extending from ocean to ocean, was inevitable, owing to the identity of interests in connecting lines. Close traffic alliances between Atlantic seaboard lines and western trunk lines are not an innovation, but never until now has there been the same community of interests between connecting roads forming what may be a single system for transcontinental business. In that respect it inaugurates a new era in American railroading, and, if carried to its ultimate conclusion, may force other transmississippi roads to ally themselves more closely with great Atlantic outlets and feeders.

COLD COMFORT FOR DEFAULTERS.

Alliance Times: The supreme court of the state of Nebraska has affirmed the sentence of the Omaha courts, appealed by Embezzler Bartley and the latter will not get his just deserts behind the bars.

Stanton Picket: If Joe Bartley wants to do the state he has wronged a final good turn he will forthwith divluge the names of the men who so generously assisted him in making away with the public money. He ought to see that the time has arrived when silence has ceased to be a virtue.

Schuyler Quill: Our supreme court affirms the judgment in the district court wherein ex-State Treasurer Bartley goes to the penitentiary for twenty years for embezzling $201,884 of state cash. This is proper and our republican supreme court has one credit mark in its favor, even if no more. But this was a case where nothing else could have been done.

Clay Center Sun: The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the Bartley case and the twenty-year sentence stands. This knocks the props from under Bartley's defense as well as from under the hopes of the popocrats who had promised the people that republican courts would turn him loose. It is also a sudden jar to the nerves of the papers which have kept the delusion up to their last issue.

Bloomington Echo: Joseph S. Bartley within thirty days will be confined behind the prison walls at the state penitentiary. If this man should take it into his head to divulge the names of some of the fellows that have secured some of the stolen money it might make quite a rattling of dry bones. There is no doubt but what they, too, would follow Bartley to the pen, just as Ben Mills followed ex-Treasurer Whitney of Harlan county to the same place.

Falls City Journal: The stories told by anti-republican forces before election that the republicans did not want to convict Bartley have been proven false. Before the election Bartley was convicted of embezzling the state funds and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. This was appealed to the supreme court and was affirmed this week. A republican court convicted Bartley and a republican supreme court affirmed the decision. The republicans are ready to convict defaulters and punish them no matter what their politics.

Blair Pilot: During the late campaign it was common talk among populist leaders that as soon as the election was over the state supreme court would allow Joe Bartley his freedom on some technicality. This, of course, was campaign thunder used only to draw votes from Justice Post for the purpose of electing Sullivan. The result of the supreme court's findings places a very different light on the matter. The court overruled every point of the defense and affirmed the decision of the lower court. Judge Baker gave a twenty-year sentence and Bartley will soon start out serving time. He will have ample time for reflection.

Ponca Journal: E. S. Whitney, defaulting ex-treasurer of Harlan county, Nebraska, was lodged in the penitentiary the first of the week for a term of two and one-half years, having been convicted of embezzlement. B. P. Mills, ex-banker of Republican City, who had borrowed public money from Whitney and aided his downfall, was also found guilty of embezzlement and given a five years' term of penal servitude. The precedent thus established will doubtless create uneasiness among those who helped wreck ex-Auditor Moore by securing loans from him and will perhaps place a damper on the too frequent practice of borrowing money from public officials. According to that action, the borrower shares in the guilt and penalty of the defaulting officer, and in this case the fate of the borrower is double that of the unfortunate treasurer.

BRIEF BITS OF STATE POLITICS.

Schuyler Quill (rep.): The Kearney Democrat is booming Edgar Howard, editor of the Papillion Times, for governor another fall. As the governor will be a populist our friend Howard will hardly do.

Tobias Gazette (rep.): There need be no haste in trotting out a candidate for governor of this state. When the proper time comes the republicans will present a name that will be a winner. They will not be compelled to use any poor timber, either.

Hastings Tribune (rep.): It is nice to be a leader among the populists, to hold office, draw big salaries, have lots of railroad passes, go to banquets, go on free junketing tours and live like a prince. There is nothing like being able to fool the people and get all these fine things.

Beatrice Democrat (gold dem.): As all sorts of religious beliefs are founded upon the bible, so all brands of democracy are charged up against Andrew Jackson. If "Old Hickory" could have foreseen the assaults that were to be made upon his memory, he would have told Packingham to chase him into the gulf.

York Times (rep.): The populist idea of the kind of business men we ought to have in politics is those who have failed in business. Any one who has been a successful business man is a nightmare to them. When they look at him they see nothing but dollars sticking out all over him and their jealousy is aroused to the highest pitch.

Fremont Herald (dem.): The Papillion Times "believes it will be best for the cause to give the nominee for governor to the populists and to come a Douglas county democrat for lieutenant governor." But the trouble is, all but governor have had but one term. Why not Holcomb for the next vacancy in supreme court and a democrat for governor?

Osmond Republican (rep.): A good many of our exchanges are speaking in favor of Judge Norris of Ponca as the next candidate for congress from this district. We believe that of all men he is the one to nominate, and that with him as the candidate it will only be a question of majority. As a man the judge is without a peer in Nebraska; as a citizen he is an honor to the district, and as a vote getter his equal does not exist. Norris is the man. Push him along.

Stanton Picket (rep.): The populists should by all means nominate Governor Holcomb for a third term. We are speaking as a republican who believes that his nomination would mean his political death and republican victory. As governor he has been conspicuous for the pledges he has not kept and the number of railroad passes and junketing tours he has been able to secure for himself and party friends. The prejudice against a third term would defeat him if his character as a reformer in office did not.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): Among the names of those mentioned as possible candidates for the republican nomination for governor next year the Sun notices that the most prominent are Hon. A. E. Cady of St. Paul and Judge Baker of Omaha. Either of these men would make an exceptionally strong candidate. Mr. Cady, having been a former citizen of Schuyler, would probably be preferred by Colfax county people, but both are exceptionally free from any stigma of ring rule or entangling political alliances and would make ideal candidates. By all means let it be Cady or Baker.

Exeter Democrat (rep.): To help make up for the reform economy our last legislature didn't practice the state board made the teachers in the Beatrice feeble minded institution a New Year's present in the shape of a reduction in their wages. Whether they will continue this work and cut the salary of teachers in all the state institutions or whether they will make up the balance of the unnecessary expense incurred by this body of able legislators by just taking it out of the state funds and charging it up to some ex-republican official remains to be seen. Anyway it's a noticeable fact that they haven't as yet cut their own salaries down to help pay these bills, but they probably will—just before they go out of office—merely for the looks of the thing, if nothing else.

North Platte Tribune (rep.): There is much truth in the statement of an exchange that genuine populists who joined the party in order to see a reform brought about in the laws regulating freight and transportation rates in Nebraska can now see that they have been deceived. Their leaders have, with but few exceptions, sold themselves out bodily to the railroad companies. Their greed for passes for their families and friends exceeds the most extreme in the history of any party before them. What makes it worse is they got their former positions by pretending to be reformers in these matters. The very men who were the loudest in their cries against the rates charged by the railroads are the ones who are now drawing the greatest number of passes.

MISSOURI AT THE EXPOSITION.

No Such Word as Fail in the State's Vocabulary.
St. Louis Republic.

Imperial Missouri is a good name to conjure with, and the Missouri and Omaha Exposition Commission committee is justified in conjuring with it for the purpose of insuring a creditable Missouri exhibit at the Transmississippi and International Exposition opening in Omaha June 1 next.

State pride demands that Missouri, the fifth state in the union and closely bound by trade connections with all the vast territory to be represented at Omaha, should make a showing commensurate with her natural standing. There will be cause for shame if this is not done, and good Missourians do not like to be ashamed for their state.

There are 3,000,000 Missourians—700,000 of whom live in St. Louis—and they are nearly all good Missourians, not even barring republicans from this classification. The blush of shame mantling the cheeks of so many Missourians at the same time would practically incarnadine the entire west with the hue of mortified embarrassment. It would tinge even the sky of Omaha, where would be found the cause of this shaming of a state. It will not do to have such a thing occur.

The committee in charge of Missouri's share of the Omaha exposition suggests a way out of the difficulty. It calls for voluntary subscriptions to overcome and offset the legislature's unfortunate failure to appropriate funds sufficient for a suitable exhibit. It names the banker in St. Louis to whom such subscriptions should be forwarded. This places the matter entirely in the hands of loyal and state-respecting Missourians. And there are nearly 3,000,000 of them. What are they going to do about it?

GENUINE BIMETALLISM.

Its True Meaning Defined by Competent Authority.
Chicago Tribune.

Ex-Senator Edmunds told the committee on banking and currency last Wednesday what he and other sound money men mean when they speak of bimetallism.

He stated that the Monetary commission, of which he is the chairman, felt that gold was the best standard that could be adopted, but the adoption of that standard:

"Did not exclude the idea of bimetallism, for it did not exclude the use of silver or any other metal to the largest extent that they could be maintained on an equality with the one fixed and invariable standard of gold."

This is an accurate description of the "international bimetallism" which the national republican platform of 1896 pledged that party to promote—a "bimetallism" which is not inconsistent with the maintenance of "all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present (gold) standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

It is true that was not the "bimetallism" Senator Wolcott and his colleagues asked for. They spoiled whatever chances of success they had when they went abroad last year by talking "16 to 1" to men who comprehended fully the impossibility of that ratio. It was an insult to the intelligence of the statesmen and business men of Europe to speak to them of an increased use of silver on those terms.

What foreign nations may be willing to do for silver when used on the basis of its commercial ratio nobody knows, for nobody ever has asked them. Senator Wolcott should have put the question, but he did not. If he goes abroad again he should not be as forgetful as he was the first time.

Genuine bimetallism, as defined by ex-Senator Edmunds, differs from the sham "bimetallism" of Bryan in that the former contemplates the largest possible use of silver consistent with maintenance of the world's gold standard of money, and the latter contemplates the abandonment of the gold standard, the substitution of the silver standard and the exclusive use of silver as hard money.

The United States has the gold standard. It has in use $500,000,000 of silver, which is maintained on an equality with gold, though worth commercially only 40 cents of its face value. Thus this country uses both gold and silver. But Bryan's free coinage scheme would drive all the gold out of circulation, would reduce the purchasing power of the silver in use 60 per cent, and make this a monometallic silver standard country, instead of a gold standard bimetallic country.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The Educational Test Pronounced of Little Value.
Boston Globe.

No wonder that the advocates of the new plan to restrict immigration are eager to have it "jammed through" congress. The more it is discussed the more it is opposed. Speaking of the measure, our neighbor, the Transcript, remarked the other day:

"The bill has acquired its present momentum through the loose and hazy notion that education is a solvent for everything, that reading and writing differentiate the desirable and the undesirable immigrants.

"Reading and writing are not education, but only the tools by which it is obtained. But skill in any line of honest service is education, and valuable at that. The proposed test, therefore, might easily let in the bungler and the smatterer, and keep out the man with the trained hand and honest heart. Moreover, the provisions of the bill with regard to families are both clumsy and cruel, and if it passes and becomes a law of the land its practical workings will be likely to disgust the country to an extent that will bring a speedy demand for its repeal."

Every day brings new and influential influences to bear against the bill which Mr. Cleveland vetoed, but which Mr. Lodge still hopes to carry through. Republican leaders at Washington may yet come to a realizing sense of the fact that it will be "good politics" to shelve it.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Joaquin Miller didn't carry with him to Dawson City enough poetic fire to protect his ears and his toes.

The will of the late Mrs. John Drew has been probated, and her estate, which amounts to only $200, is given to her children.

The senior partner of Bass, the great English brewing concern, is alleged to have made an income of $1,750,000 last year.

George Thatcher, the well known minstrel, has cast his lot with Bacchus, and will in future be found presiding over a roadhouse at Fanwood, N. J.

John E. Leavitt of Portsmouth, N. H., has had a gavel made from original oak in the old frigate Constitution, and has sent it as a present to the Massachusetts Society of the American Revolution.

A Buffalo magistrate became very angry because a prisoner every time he was asked for his name replied "Nit." Affairs became quieter when it was learned that the man's name was Herman Nitt.

The Austrian government has enlarged the boundaries of Vienna to such an extent that the metropolitan area is now half as large as London, twice as large as Paris and three times larger than Berlin. Yet Vienna is declining in prosperity.

Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison is being pushed forward for the democratic nomination for governor in Pennsylvania. Some person of the ex-governor's size is needed to give the democracy some vitality and respectability in the Keystone state.

Judge Albert Boynton, who died the other day at the Alma (Mich.) sanitarium, was for twenty-five years the political editor of the Detroit Free Press, purchasing an interest in the paper in 1872. He was a descendant, through his mother, of John Alden.

Indiana has produced a musical prodigy in Lulu Craxton, aged 6. The papers of that state are making a great to-do about her genius. They say she can play on the piano or organ anything she once hears, and has been able to do it since she was 3 years old.

Some enterprising space-filler has transported from Creede, Colo., to an obscure corner of New York state "Soapy" Smith's "petrified giant," manufactured out of cement, and unloaded a graphic description of the "find," with photographs, on the New York Herald. If "Soapy" is dead, his spirit is marching on.

John Gifford of Princeton, N. J., a farmer and editor, who is well acquainted with real estate values there, says that Mr. Cleveland's selection of Princeton as a place of residence has increased the value of real estate 50 per cent. "That is to say," said Mr. Gifford, "Mr. Cleveland's coming at the same time with several New York millionaires has turned the attention of a certain class of people to Princeton as a place of residence, with this effect upon values."

REVIVAL OF HOME RULE.

A Vital Principle.
Chicago Tribune.

The theory that the right of local municipal self-government in this country is so inherent right, which exists without any need of constitutional recognition, is the basis of the decision which has just been made by Judge Scott of Omaha in a suit brought to declare null and void the law creating a municipal police and fire board, whose officers are appointed by the governor, for that city.

The old doctrine was that municipalities were agents of the state, created by it to perform certain local governmental functions. It was assumed that the state could grant a municipality what powers it saw fit and could take them away when it saw fit. The control of a legislature over municipalities regarding police matters was not disputed, and the earlier state laws establishing metropolitan police boards were not attacked on account of their alleged unconstitutionality.

But the doctrine of local self-government—of "home rule"—has been gaining ground, and legislative interference with local affairs, which would have passed unchallenged fifty years ago, now arouses considerable opposition.

The Question of Taxation.
Chicago Times-Herald.

If such a law is unconstitutional in Nebraska because it violates the principle of municipal home rule it would also be unconstitutional in Illinois for the same reason. In 1867 the legislature of Illinois passed an act to establish a police commission in East St. Louis, providing for the appointment by the governor of three commissioners, who were to control the police department of the city. In case of a failure of the city council to appropriate money to pay salaries and expenses of the commission the act gave the commissioners the power to issue certificates of indebtedness in the name of the city, which would be receivable in payment of taxes. The court held the act unconstitutional.

If it is unconstitutional to tax a municipality to support a state police commission, then the act creating such a commission is an invasion of the people's constitutional rights.

The decision of Judge Scott in the Omaha case is a masterly one.

The Illinois Precedent.
Chicago Chronicle.

The decision by Judge Scott of Omaha on the metropolitan police bill is in line with the decision repeatedly made in the state of Illinois regarding the inviolability of municipal home rule; in fact, Judge Scott drew upon the Illinois reports for some part of his authority.

The Chronicle has frequently shown that the decision of the supreme court of Illinois in the East St. Louis case, a parallel of the Omaha case, a parallel also of the situation which the Tanner legislature now at Springfield is expected to create at the behest of the republican machine, is fatal to any metropolitan bill. The court held that not only were those portions of the acts unconstitutional which purported to authorize the police commissioners thereby attempted to be created to levy taxes and to create indebtedness against the corporation, because the commissioners were not elected by the people of the municipality nor appointed in any mode to which the people had given their assent, but also that that portion of the acts purporting to create a police force for the city was unconstitutional and void.

Based on Broad Principles.
Chicago Post.

The decision is based on broad principles and on the language of the city's charter. Local, municipal self-government, the opinion declares, is an inherent, inalienable right, and the legislature has no power to destroy it. It may not confer upon the governor power to appoint local officers of the municipality. Once grant that the state can take charge of the police department and fire department of a city without the consent of the municipality (assuming that the people can surrender their right to self-government, which is doubtful), and it inevitably follows that the state can take charge of all the departments and servants of the city through governor-made appointments. This, clearly, is a reductio ad absurdum of the entire case for state commissions to do local work.

Of course, it is possible to regard commissioners appointed under a state law not as local, but as state officers, but in that case the state ought to pay their salaries. To make the citizens of Omaha pay these salaries is to impose a tax without the right of representation or choice. The police power of the state does not warrant any such use of the taxing power. It is limited by the fundamental rights of the municipal subdivisions of the state with regard to taxation and self-regulation within the general laws.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago Record: "Julia, did you have any time for thought as your trolley car crashed into that other one?"

"Yes; I thought if I came out alive I'd go right home and put a new binding on my silk petticoat."

Indianapolis Journal: Fond Mother—Now, mind Willie, if Willie don't be good and mind mamma, mamma won't let him have any more of his nice medicine!

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Say, Weary, wot's all this here civil service thet they're everlastin'ly scrappin' about?"

"Why, it's jest politely handin' yer chair to th' fellow on th' other side wot wants yer job."

Chicago Tribune: "In your letter to me about the postoffice at Sorreltop," said the senator, "you spoke of Higginside as the 'present incumbrance.' You meant, of course, the 'present incumbent.'"

"'Incumbrance is the right word, Senator," replied the man who was after Higginside's job, somewhat stiffly.

New York World: She—Are you still engaged to Maude?
He—No.
She—I congratulate you! You're well rid of her. How did you break it!
He—By marrying her.

Washington Star: "What was the face of the note you gave me?" asked the man who sometimes lends money.

"I can't say," was the answer, "but I remember that it had a very disagreeable expression."

Harvard Lampoon. "Seems to me it costs you a good deal to study," said the father, as he handed his son money to buy books with. "I know it," replied the youth, pocketing gratefully a $10 bill, "and I don't study very hard, either."

THE TWO FLOWERS.

Thomas Dunn English in the Independent.

There was a flower within my garden
growing;
In form and color delicately fair;
And fragrance from its petals ever throwing
It filled with sweetness all the morning air.
One night the frost stooped sudden from
o'erhead;
The morning sun arose—the flower was
dead.

I had a wife who grew for years beside me;
None sweeter or more loving there be;
Soother and friend, whatever might betide
me,
Through varying fortunes clinging close to
me.
One day the darkening clouds hung overhead;
There came a frost—at nightfall she was
dead.

Sweet flower! Dear wife! these blossoms of
existence,
One in the garden, one within the heart,
Bloomed for my gladness with a fond persistence,
Till frost and death had bidden both depart.
Yet rises in my soul the hope to me,
Both shall rebloom within the life to be.

The New York State Chemist says

ROYAL is superior to every other baking powder.