# THE UMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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### E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Doughas County, ss.1 George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Res Pub-lishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sanday Res printed during the month of December, 1857, was as fol-lows: Hebini

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ist day of January, 1898, (Soal.) N. P. FEIL, Notry Fublic.

The woman's page of the Congressional Record will not be started until Mrs. Lease is elected to congress.

That bill in the Ohlo legislature to gerrymander Mr. Grosvenor out of office is an eloquent testimonial to his services in congress.

Every out-of-town visitor who views the exposition grounds and buildings may be relied on to go home as a living advertisement for the great show of 1898.

There have been several hot times in the old town of Paris recently. If the interest keeps up, M. Zola will have material for a number of new and thrilling novels.

We presume the Board of Education Is preparing to convince the council and to declare that this had no influence the taxpayers once more that the kindergarten system is conducted entirely without expense to the public.

Omaha invites the most rigid comparison of its support of the State fair since located in this city with that accorded by the people of Lincoin when the fair was held at the capital city.

Among other advantages that would come to Hawaii should President Dole succeed in his annexation scheme would tained the high standing he had achieved be that of getting rid of \$4,000,000 debt in his judicial capacity. There can be the island republic has accumulated.

Despite the \$150,000 deficit the beginning of the year the Omaha school him. board is the most economical school board in any city in the country. If Governor Griggs of New Jersey will

MORE SILVERITE FOLLT. The silverite advocates in the senate of the resolution declaring that the enlarged if American manufacturers as is atandard of bonds of the United States are payable, would more carefully study the peculiar at the option of the government, lu kets and adopt a more liberal policy in silver dollars, agreed to defer action on it until next Wednesday. Of course their dealings there. There has been an awakening of inthey expect to pass it, but what they bope to accomplish by such a resolution terest in this direction within the last year or two which promises good reis not apparent. A declaration by the sults and the obvious fact that the colsenate that the bonds are payable in ton industry of the United States has silver will not change the situation. largely outgrown the demand of the When this resolution was before the home market must stimulate the efforts senate finance committee the republican of our manufacturers to broaden the members pointed out the uselessness of markets for their products. such a declaration, but the silverites urged that as it was the evident pur-NEW YORK AND THE GULF PORTS. pose of the administration to secure leg-The legislature of the state of New islation in the interest of the gold stand-York has been asked by the governo ard they desired to secure a declaration to create a commission "to examine in favor of a double standard in order to into the commerce of New York, the show that there had been no change of cause of its decline, the means of its sentiment. The suggestion that the revival, and to report conclusious," and business interests of the country might in the same week a news dispatch from be injured by the agitation of course Galveston stated that the trackage in had no weight with them, because they that city was blockaded by more than are entirely indifferent to the welfare of those interests.

1,400 carloads of western grain awaiting the arrival of ships to take it to for-This is simply another piece of silverite eign markets. By putting the two facts folly. It is another Illustration of the together even the casual observer bedesperate determination of that element comes aware that great changes are to keep vitality in the silver cause, retaking place in the routes and objective gardless of the effect upon business. So points of American commerce. These far as change of sentiment is concerned changes interest the people of the inland everybody understands that the Tellers states as well as the residents of the and Vests have not experienced any, so seaport cities. that the passage of this resolution will

The inference that the loss of prestige amount to nothing in this respect, while of the port of New York has been due It is well understood that there can be to something the people there have done no legislation by this congress for or have failed to do may not be alto strengthening the gold standard, so that gether fair, while the competition of it is quite unnecessary to furnish no ports farther south on the Atlantic coast tice to this effect through this resoluand on the gulf and on the Pacific is tion. The move is not likely to have becoming sharper every year, and some any injurious effect in this country, of these minor ports have natural adwhere its motive is understood, but it vantages which makes their competition may have a tendency to disturb confihard to meet. A larger proportion of dence abroad in American investments. the foreign commerce of the United though under existing conditions this States has its origin in the states of the

### can hardly be serious.

JUSTICE M'KENNA The senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Attorney General Mc

Kenna to be associate justice of the

port handles the produce they sell and the merchandise them buy, as that this commerce shall go by the most direct routes free from unreasonable charges or delays. This is all there is to the problem of controlling the foreign commoree of the United States. If the proposed investigation goes far enough it

will be found that the primary source of the comparative decline of business at the New York port lies in the growing importance and more intelligent direction of western business.

NEW STREET SIGNS IMPERATIVE.

street signs must not be over-Although the streets of looked. Omaha are laid out on a most est judicial tribunal he will justify his simple plan and the naming and

selection and prove entirely worthy of numbering are intelligible with the first the distinguished honor conferred upon explanation, it is almost impossible in the present state of affairs for a stranger

to find his way about town without reyou don't believe it just ask any mem- be appointed to succeed Justice McKenna peated inquiries of everyone he meets. as attorney general and he will bring If we hope to have a favorable impre-

that our trade in cotton goods with the i He allows that there cirtue, but that southern countries could be very greatly too'h and asaere to then whus and of morality, respectively. wants and requirements of those mar-

No Prosperity in His'n.

The statesman who gets himself elected to a legislature that docan't choose a United States senator can always be depended upon for a hard-luck store,

may be a stelleleney of

in and ashere to hay

Those "Secret" Sessions. Linto It will be observed that the Hawailan

speeches of the senators behind closed doors are reported in the newspapers with the ucual fullness and neuracy.

#### The Governor's Suppressed Pass, Atlanta Constitution

They are telling this story on Governor Russell of North Carolina: He was traveling recently from Raleigh to

Wilmington and when the conductor was passing through the train punching tickets W.3.8 he came across the governor and stopped to took at his pass. Governor Russell, however, asked the con-

ductor what the fare was.

"Why, you've got a pass, haven't you, governor?" said the conductor. 'Well, yes," Covernor Russell replied, "but I'm tired of the d-n pass business!" He paid his fare, but it is safe to say the precedent will not commend itself to state fficials generally.

Perils of Justice in Georgia. Louisvi

It is stated that a Georgia sheriff the other day intercepted this letter from a prisoner in jail on the charge of murder: "Dear Bill: Please kill the judge who's going to try my case. That's the only way t can git a continuance long enough for me to break out of jail. Please shoot him with No. 8 buckshot. You will greatly oblige me, Bill, if you will do this much for me, and I won't forgit it. Give him both barrels. Yours truly, JIM." Those who thought that the resources of criminal jurisprudence had been exhausted were evidently not acquainted with Georgia firm of practitioners, Jim and Bill.

#### Why the Army Trembled. New York Sun

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis of Washington has hurled himself against the United tates army and the army will have to vetire. t was a splendld sight when he stood up in front of the speaker's deak, turned his back on that abashed official and turned upon the house his flowing face with all its wealth of Mississippi valley or the west than ever lamboyant, Gothic tracery and ornamentabefore, and this adds greatly to the imtry," he cried, in accents wild, "and con-stitute the main hand of power behind the courts. If the army is inspaced that portance of ports that may be reached by the shorter or cheaper routes from inland trade centers. If the growth of will be justified in asking whether it is not to be used to barricade the courts and break down everything that means the freedom of the government." Wherevoon he shook and ulmined and the army retired behind entrenchments. There will be no barricading while James Hamilton Lewis has hair on his ace and a heart in his bosom. In his own roud words, he has the smallest foot and the biggest head in congress.

# ATTACKING A PLAGUE.

Concerted Movement to Check the Spread of Hog Cholera. Minneapolis Tribune

The losses of the American farmers by tog cholera are something enormous every year, and they will doubtless be as gratified as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is at the success of experiacuts recently prosecuted looking to th discovery of a specific for the dread disease. These experiments have been carried on under his direction in Iowa and Nebraska during the last few months and the secretary thinks the discoveries made will be worth \$1,000,900 a year to the people of the United States. The official re-ports of results have not been published,

but it appears that a cure is effected by the use of a serum, which serum also acts as a protector and preventive when injected into the veins of healthy animals. In the experiments in Iown<sup>4</sup>It is stated that 85 per cent of the sick were cured, and that

in no instance has an animal contracted the disease, when exposed to it, after be ing inoculated. The serum is obtained in the same manner as that used in diphtheria. A horse or a cow is inoculated with the germs and when its blood is "ripe" its veins are tapped and a few drops of the blood incted under the cpidermis of the hogs. buriously enough, it is claimed, the cultiva-

OTHER LANDS TRAN OURS.

The opponents of the new pavy bill Germany are quoting the authority of the British Admiral Colomb in favor of torpedoboat destroyers as against battleships. The government organs assert that Admiral Colomb's views are shared by no naval authority of the first rank in England, and that, moreover, the opinion of English experts is divided on the question whether the chief task of the destroyers is to destroy boats as quick-firing guns or to attack battleships and cruisers with torpedoes. The torpedo-boat destroyer is described as merely The

'the torpedo-boat of the Atlantic." Germany has been in possession of this type of verwhich is designated there as a torpedo divis. ion boat, since 1884-that is, ten years longer than England. Besides the divisional boats, the German navy has a number of torpedo-boats fitted for service on the high seas. Theco boats, the German naval authorities hilm, would be quite equal to the English

isstrovers in warfare against battleships in he Baltic and the North seas. It is true that destroyer has been ordered in England, out the sole object is to ascertain what its value really is, and especially to see whether its speed is as great as is elleged. There is no reason, however, for supposing that the German admiralty has any intention of neglecting its torpedo service, which has been brought to its present high state of efficiency inder the care of Rear-Admiral Tirpliz, now secretary of state for the marine. Although the navy bill does not mentica new torpedoboat constructions, at this moment, no one doubts that they will be heard of, and have

to be paid for, later on, ...

The Argentine Republic presesses some very valuable territory in the shape of Patagonia. which carlier was considered of scarcely any worth. A more unpromising and ungobial portion of the globe scarce exists in the view of many of us, and we would perhaps as soon go to Greenland with a view of leading a profitable and pleasant existence. Neverthe-less, land there now, all the way down to the Horn, is coming into value, and some recent sales show that it is very far from being without money worth. Especially since locusts have devastated the crops the Argentina, the farmers and ranchmen have been looking southward for a country which is safe from this plague. Patagonia yet seems esire the extinction of the continental bounty ot to have been invaded by the insects, and he climate will probably prevent them from ever thriving there as they do in the north. Herds are now to be found in all parts of Satagonia, the farmers cultivating the lands southern Argentina, which were earlier overrun by cattle and sheep. Considerable thipments of frozen mutton have recently een made from this bleak land to the English market, which leads a London news-paper to remark that "With her wool and coasional meat shipments, Patagonia le loing her best to compete with Australia.

....

The cost of the Soudan expedition since March, 1896, has been, according to Lord Farrer, hard on to \$10,000.000. Every penny of this it is proposed to get back from the Egyptian taxpayer. For purposes of taxation, the whole thing has been undertaken in his interest; for purposes of glory and imperialism, the advance to Khartoum is exclusively British. Meanwhile, all improve-ments in Egypt proper have been halted. The plans for the storage of water, which is, of course, the life-blood of the country, have been laid acide. It is admitted that if "a cycle of low Niles" should now supervene. the disaster to Egypt would be enormous and irremediable. But the money has all to be spent in securing an English highway

from Calco to the Cape. The French, in the meantime, are bent on securing their highway from the Congo to the Gulf of Aden. The two highways intersect on the upper Nile, and the resources of diplomacy are put o the test to arrange amicably crossings switches, and a division of the traffic, to use railway terms. But the whole is done with slightest regard to native wishes. The English authorities consult the Egyplars no more than the French do the Send gamblans.

A memorandum of the Russian minister of finance, which accompanies the estimates of the general budget for 1898, shows that Russla's national debt on January 1, 1898. amounted to 6,101,339,902 rubles, a net increase during the year of 50,559,810 rubles The total increase in reality is 115,914,280 rubles owing to the issue of fresh 4 per cent state rentes and other loans for the purchase and transfer to the government of the Baltic, the Vistula, the Moscow-Brest and Moscow-Smolensk milways. But a diminution of the debt has also been effected by the extinction

...

#### adherence to which must prevent internaagreement for any

whatever, as the great silver advocate, Sen-Wolcott, declares? There is time between now and 1900 to re-

There is time for intelligent bimetallists to ed the warnings of such leaders as Sena-Wolcott and to present their cause to the people in such a way as to command popular support, or at least to avoid public

strust and antagonism. It is, after all, a question of practical common sense.

# SUGAR BOUNTIES ABROAD.

The Movement to Abolish Them in Foreign Countries. New York Sun.

According to a recent telegram the Belgian government intends forthwith to invite the European exporters of beet sugar to meet in conference, with a view to abolishing the export bounties. This is a matter in which the consumers of beet sugar all over the world are interested and in which the producers of

cene sugar, especially the West India islands, are vitally concerned. the government bountles At present granted by Germany, Austria, France, Belgium and the Netherlands enable the growers of beet root sugar in those countries to sell the surplus of their crops available for export at less than the cost of production The practical result is that, in England, the surplus beet-root sugar of the continent can be purchased for less than the price which it commands in the countries where it is produced. To England's sugar conumers this is, manifestly, an advantage, and yet there is reason to believe that it is at England's instigation that the Brussels gov ernment has undertaken to abolish bounty system. It is easy enough to see how a certain amount of pressure could be exerted on Belgium by the British foreign office. The commercial treatles between England on the one hand and Germany and Belgium on the other were recently denounced, and, although England will not again allow the products of those countries to enter her colonies on equal terms with similar British commodities, any concession short of that will be forthcoming for a quid pro quo. But why, it may be asked, should England

system, when the outcome of such a move ould be to increase the price paid for sugar by her consumers. The answer is that only in this way can England save her West India islands from ruin. The alternative of imcosing on sugars imported into Great Britain ountervalling duties equivalent to the con inental bounties is one that would not be colorated by the mass of the British in-

dustrial population, which is wedded to the principle that no tax must be levied on food products in the British islands. At the same time British statesmen con-sider it of the utmost moment, even from an

imperial standpoint, to restore a measure of heir former prosperity to the West India islands, in view of the certainty that the opening of an interoceanic waterway at Nicaragua or at Panama will give back to the naval stations in the Carlbbean Sea the vast strategic importance which they possessed in the eighteenth century. The present deplorable condition of those islands is attributed by the royal commission, which recently examined the matter, to the colapse of their cane sugar industry, and this, in turn, is ascribed to the impossibility of ompeting with the beet sugar nental Europe, produced under the bounty system That the conference proposed by Belgium

will be successful is scarcely probable. There is, indeed, some ground for thinking that Germany. where the consumers of sugar regard the bounty paid to the produc-ers as a grievous burden, may, notwithstanding the resistance of the agrarian party, sup ort Belgium's proposal. It is possible that Austria may follow suit, and we presume that means may be found of securing the concurrence of the Netherlands. It is certain, on the other hand, that France will re use assent, so long as M. Meline is premier, and, even should he be overthrown, the proectionist party would, doubtless, retain sufficient strength to assure the rejection of the project.

Assuming that the conference called by and interest is certainly not too small. lare not promote the interests of those were investing money in America. slands by placing a duty on foreign sugars, ginning of foreign sales of A dare not promote the interests of those for the Canadians would at once demand the

Belgium is doomed to failure, we can see no hope of a revival of prosperity in the British West Indies. The home government The be securities was in the fall of 1890, the time imposition of a duty on grain and wheat, and the first disclosure of a willingness on continued almost constantly ever since that

Chicago Times-Herald: The press censor. strict that Ameri-

ship in Havana is now so There is time between new and 1900 to re-onsider and correct mistakes. There is ime to adjust party policies to patent facts. JOCHT.

THE CUBAN OBISTS

Globe-Domocrat: The prople of this country will be slow to believe that a party exists in Cuba opposed to the issue of supplies to starving women and children. Spanish overs a multitude of sins, but that infomy s beyond the credible.

Minncapolis Journal: There is a very minous ellence at Havana. General Blanco has concentrated troops enough in the city to suppress rlots, but he dare not withdraw them, and he is in a decidedly tight place between the insurgents and the Weylerita anti-autonomists, and the trasion can't last a great while. Something must supp soon. Philadelphia Press: General Blanco ad-mits the desperation of the Spanish cause by his order forbidding the circulation of American newspapers that give the facts about Cuba, and also by his allowing the suppression of certain newspapers in Havana. Bankrupt and corrupt, Spiln can keep up the protonse little longer. If the If the Cuban junta in this country is wise it will make the most of its present opportunities,

for conditions never so favored the Cuban cause as now. Philadelphia Times: There are plenty of ngo congretamen ready to breathe out preatonings and slaughter against every nation under the sun whenever an opportunity offered to make a frothy speech that will get in the papers and be read by his admiring constituents. But when a congressman with some practical knowledge of military affairs proposes to make even the little army we have effective by reorganizing it on an in-to-date basis and equipping it with arms and ammunition with which it could fight a battle if required to in a sudden emergency, these same jingo statesmen are frightened with the specter of the suppression of American liberty and refuse to vote the necessary supplies. All of which shows what an arrant set of mouthing demagogues our jingo statesmen are. If foreign nations have any warlike decigns upon this country the recent

debate in the house of representatives upon the army appropriation bill very clearly revealed to them that they can attack us with impunity unless our people shall decide to replace some of our present congressmen with statesmen and pairlots.

UNCLE SAM'S TRADE BALANCE. Ninety-Seven Smashes the Record of

Ninety-Two. Kansas City Star.

exports of merchandise from the The United States in 1897 amounted to \$1,100,000 000 and they were \$93,000,000 greater than those of 1892, which were the largest on record prior to last year. The excerts were \$356,000,000 greater than the imports. In addition to the excess of merchaudise exports there were about \$25,000,0000 worth of silver exported in excees of the imports The movement of gold was about a stand-off, so that the net trade balance reached a total of \$380,000,000.

This enormous excess of exports over imorts shows plainly that Europe has returned more American securities during 1897 than in any previous year. Perhaps \$75,000,000 of the excess represents money spent by American travelers in Europe, \$40,000,000 the amount of freight charges paid by Americans to foreign owners of ships, and \$50,000,000 the interest and profits on foreign investments in America. The other \$210,-000,000 represent approximately the amount of American indebtedness to Europe that has been liquidated, and the increase in American credits abroad, which must amount to a good many millions. These figures of ounse, are mere approximations, or guess since it is impossible to accurately calculate

the amount of the various items named, but they probably are not far out of the way. The net excess of exports of merchandlice silver and gold over imports during the years 1890 to 1897 amounted to an average of \$187,-000,000 per annum, and there is not the least

doubt that during every year of that time more American securities were sent home than were purchased by Americans, so that the estimate of \$165,000,000 as the total

annual payments for foreign travel, freights The American the part of ministers to raise the price of time, so that foreign investments in America food products would produce a political con-

vulsion in England that would soon sweep years, and probably less than at any time the Salisbury government from power. The idea prevails among some people that America's dent to Europe is constantly growing larger. But the trade returns furnish the most positive evidence that such is not the case. The United States has been growing more and more independent of Europe financially for many years.

New York commerce has not kept pace supreme court of the United States, fillwith the increasing commerce of the ing the vacancy caused by the retirenation it is probably because that comment of Justice Field. Action on the merce is distributed among an increasappointment was delayed by reason of ing number of ports in accordance with protests alleging that Judge McKenna natural business laws. lacked the qualifications as a jurist for The people do not care so much what a seat on the supreme bench and it was thought necessary by some senators that this charge should be carefully investigated. There was objection to confirmation from another source, but the senators who urged delay were careful with them.

The contirmation will be accepted by all fair-minded men as a full vindication of Judge McKenna, so far as the allegations in the protests are concerned and it will be satisfactory to all but those who from personal or professional hostility opposed the appointment. The

fact is that Judge McKenna made an Among the many public improveexcellent record as a member of the ments made imperative for Omaha by federal judiciary and as attorney genthe fast approaching Transmississippi eral of the United States he has sus- Exposition the pressing need of new no doubt that as a member of the high-

ber of the board.

A great deal of the speculation in dulged in regarding Speaker Reed's program for congressional action on leading topics might well be laid on the table to await the pleasure of the house. The republican majority is not unmindful of its responsibility.

The railroads say that an anti-scalping law will enable them to be much more liberal to the public in the way of excursion rates than they have been. They may have a chance to prove the truth by the manufacturers, although they of their assurance during the Transmississippi Exposition.

By maintaining a strong organization Nebraska millers will be in position to make the most of their natural advantages. If the Nebraska grown wheat could all be sent to market in the form of flour the profit to the producers would with the cotton exports of Great Britain be much greater than at present.

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The attitude of the people of the United States and the government toward the Cuban revolutionary movefact greatly to the credit of the energy ment could hardly be more encouraging to the insurgents without active intervention. For the United States to espouse the cause of the insurgents openly without special reason therefor might prove the worst thing that could happen for them, yet there can be no doubt whatever that the sympathy of the people of the United States is with the movement for independence.

Although there was practically no need of irrigation in any part of South Dakota last year and crops grew well in every county of the state, yet a series of irrigation meetings in the leading cities this winter under direction of the state irrigation engineer is attracting the attention of farmers, merchants and business men. The fact that last season was a good crop season without resort to artificial means of supplying water to the land is not preventing the South Dakota people from wisely insuring the permanent prosperity of their state by making a study of irrigation results and methods.

The chancellor of the exchequer of the not insurmountable. American cotton British empire is confident that Great manufacturers are undoubtedly able to Pritain could rely upon friends to fursupply such goods as the southern mar nish food supplies for the British army kets require and at prices as favorable in case of war, and that the British navy as those of European manufacturers. would be able to keep the ports open If we can compete, in the matter of so that all the grain the English people prices, with England and Germany in might need could be landed. This con- China and Japan, we can certainly do fident feeling ought to be very comfori- so in Central and South America. As ing to the chancellor even if not shared to credits it would seem that our manby all the English people. With the ufacturers ought to be able to offer as tation to engage in other business for a world eating up each year's crop before favorable terms as those of Europe. The part of their time, but that would not another is ready for the harvest, the transportation difficulty is more serious most serious problem of the next great and the disadvantage at which this war of nations will be that of providing places our manufacturers seems likely food for the annies and for their de- to continue indefinitely. But even with this drawback it is not to be doubted

pendents who are left behind.

to the duties of that position the qualision of our city left upon the thousands fications of a high order. of strangers who are sure to attend the

exposition we must remedy this glaring BROADER MARKETS NEEDED. evil.

In referring a few days ago to the What is equally to the point when the condition of the cotton industry in the new street signs are ordered, they United States we said it suggested that should be of a style and material that American cotton manufacturers should will not only be attractive, but also be make greater efforts to extend their lasting. Omaha has experimented sevmarkets. In discussing the New Eng-

eral times with different kinds of street land situation the Philadelphia Ledger signs, but has never had anything saturges that more and broader markets isfactory. To serve their purpose these are needed for our cotton industry and signs should be legible and legible both undoubtedly this fact is fully realized by day and by night. They should be placed conspicuously at street intersec have not shown very great enterprise tions, where people expect to find them, in seeking to extend their markets. It and they should be made of something

is true that our exports of cotton goods more substantial than wood if they are have been steadily increasing. In 1895 to escape being carried off for kindling. they amounted to a little over \$13,000, In a word, while we need new street 000, while last year they reached \$21,signs, the job should be done well or 000,000. This is a considerable gain in not at all. two years, but when comparison is made

The proprietor of the hold-up police board organ professes great solicitude those of the United States appear utover the loss of fees by the official police terly insignificant. Germany even is board stenographer through neglect to very close to this country in the amount take all of the license protest cases up of its cotton exports, which have been to the district court. As usual, this soincreasing more rapidly than ours, a licitude is altogether misplaced. In

every protest case appealed the expense and enterprise of the German manuof the transcript must be taxed up as factures and merchants, of whom it is costs against the applicant for license to be said that they are showing a dein event the appeal is sustained. If gree of commercial push that challenges some of the cases are not appealed it universal admiration. means simply so much saved the unfor-England and Germany, the former

tunate liquor dealer, who has already particularly, have a large trade in cotton been outrageously bled by the outlaw goods with South and Central America. police board for the benefit of its organ. The excess of exports in cotton goods Were all the protests carried up to the from the United States during - last district court the lawless action of the year was entirely absorbed by Canada, board in encumbering the record with China and Japan, so that there was no

all sorts of utterly immaterial and irincrease in our trade in cotton goods relevant stuff would prove a most unwith the countries south of us. In those comfortable boomerang. great markets for these goods it appears we are making no progress. What

The Transmississippi Exposition has is the explanation? In the first place grown far beyond anything its most enour manufacturers do not consuit the chusiastic friends dreamed of when the wants of those markets, as the manuproject was first launched. This expanfacturers of England and Germany do sion has entailed additional expense and In the second place they will not give responsibilities upon the management the extended credit that can be obtained and justifies the call for additional conof Europeans. In the third place the tributions from those who are reaping American manufacturers are at a dismaterial advantages from the enteradvantage in the matter of transportaprise. The subscription list would profit tion. These obstacles to an increase of by the services of a board of equalizatrade with the southern countries are tion empowered to raise assessments to

> the point of equality with the benefits. Iowa legislators will consider a bill to reduce by one half the number of state elections. Aside from the saving of expense this would make it possible to have every other year free from the disquieting effects of prolonged state campaigns. It might be necessary for some of those who live by political aginecessarily be a hardship on the people.

Invincible Standards.

Ex-Senator Edmunds stands cross-questioning on the currency question very well. able year for America.

or the cow, and the animal can be used for the purpose again and again. A single animal will produce 1,000 doses of serum a over, is not altogether an increase year, and if economy is practiced the cost the treatment can be reduced to 10 or 15

ents per hog. This is good news not only to the farmers, ways of communication. During the last year the total sum of 269,116,694 rubles was but to the consumer. Pork, or some of the products of the hog, forms the staple food employed in paying off interest and capital, and during 1898 the sum of 272,079,956 rubles, f large masses of our people, and it is used

to a greater or less extent by all classes. It would doubtless be eaten with greater hat purpose. reedom if all consumers could be relieved of the dread of eating diseased meat. spite the claims made by some hygienists that pork is not a healthy diet, it is a fact that the conquering races of the world are those which use it liberally. One writer says that the English won at Waterloo cause the allied forces had been fed the norning of the battle on hog meat, while the French breakfasted on a little vegetable soup. However this may be, pork-raising one of our most important industries tions. And it was due to his efforts that peace was secured, while he also willingly and the discovery of a specific for the disease that renders its profits at times so surrendered much to the after demands of uncertain will be nothing less than a boon. France, Russia and Germany. It will be

LAST YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

#### A Noteworthy Record of Profitable Foreign Business.

Chicago Re France is increasing her naval expendi-The balance of trade in favor of the United ture some 20 per cent and Russia is doing States in 1897 was the largest ever recorded in the commercial history of the country. the same. Germany is about to authorize For the calendar year the excess of exports amounted to \$356,498,664, which exceeds the an expenditure of \$200,000,000 on new ships within seven years, proposing to add sevenbalance of the preceding twelve months by \$32,240,979. The fact is the more remarkable teen battleships to her navy, to say nothing of cruisers and other minor craft. It is when it is recalled that the favorable bal-England's policy to regulate her program ance of 1896 was larger than that of any pre-

vious year, the nearest approach being \$264,naval construction by those of her neighbors, aiming to build as many war ships as they do. She was formerly content to equal 661.666 in 1879. The total volume of international trade a'so was greater than in any provious year France and Russia put together, but now that Germany aspires to be a sea power, by over \$75,000,000. The previous high water

mark of American commerce was reached in Germany's naval construction also has to be 1892, when the volume of trade amounted to luplicated in British shipyards. ,000,000. nous addition to the naval armaments of In the commercial annals of 1896 and 1897 Europe is, therefore, to be expected in the next six or seven years. At present British is found a parallel with 1878 and 1879, when trade was greatly stimulated by the antici evenue exceeds the budget estimates, so pation and the resumption of specie pay hat the money will be at hand. But it is These years preceded a prolonged plain that the burden all are now shoulderng is excessive.

period of prosperity. The crops of America then were bountiful and the food supply of the rest of the world short, a circumstance which now extats. In 1878 and 1879 the bal-ance in favor of the United States was \$522,-

500,000, against \$782,000,000 in 1896 and 1897 The value of exports in 1897 exceeded \$1.144,000,000 and in 1896 \$1,051,000,000, while prior to 1896 the largest total recorded was \$1.030.000,000 in 1892? Except in these years the value of exports has never exceeded \$303,000,000. By refised of business depression in America imports have doubtless been curtailed, but this bifuence was offset in large measure by extraordinarily heavy imanticipatory of the passage of the Dingley law.

ments.

A noteworthy feature of the trade showing s the large increase in shipments of Ameri-an manufactures. Depression here forced scutacturers to evek markets outside this ountry, compelling competition with foreign This rivalry has demanded a higher

ficiency and may prove to be of lasting onefit.

The assertion is now frequently made that the debtor balance due in the shape of in-terest and dividend payments abroad is smaller than at any provious time within twenty years. Foreign holdings of American securities have been reduced since 1893, and the United States stands to day financially freer of Europe, perhaps, three ever before. It is a fact without preredent in our financial records that money in the principal markets of America is cheaper than in London and continental capitals. Chicago has advanced funds to Ger-man borrowers and New York has placed a considerable portion of its idle money London and Paris.

A balance of trade represents the profit of a nation in its trade, and 1897 was a profit-

various obligations to the extent of 65. 344,470 rubles, which leaves the net increase PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. of fifty millions and a half. This sum, more

The greatest puzzle in the world is the indebtedness, as the revenue derived from the railways must be placed over against Chinese language translated into Scotch dialect. it in the separate budget of the ministry of A New York woman cannot stop talking

and the puzzled doctors think she has been hypnotized. Croker's club in New York no longer ad-

mits the World, but the other two members of the trinity are still honorary members. or 2,963,262 rubles more, will be devoted to That cloud-piercing Masonic temple in The return of Ito to power as Jacanese

Chicago seems to be about as tempting prime minister gives promise that affairs would be suicides as the Vendome column in Paris. will be conducted by Japan in a statesmon-Prof. Lenard of Heldelberg, who first like manner and that the Island Empire will take a dignified and firm part in whatever

discovered the cathode rays, has received from the French Academy of Science its negotiations it may be sought to carry out. prize of 10,000 francs. It was Ito who conducted the war with China "Ladies are requested to remove their with an energy that has seldom been shows arts as far as possible," was inscribed on the ards of admission to a recent entertainby European statesmen under like condi

ment in the suburbs of Boston George Gould, an ex-United States sena tor, four mayors and several millionaires were sworn in as grand jurors in the United interest to watch the stand that he will take States district court in Trenton, N. J., this and the other powers are doubtless

looking forward to his policy with anxiety, President Faure of France is said to be an and acknowledging to themselves that he is a forman worthy of their steel. excellent shot with a gun, and in a recent day's shooting at Rambouillet castle were 153 pheasants and 320 rabbits to his

credit. Sir William Van Horne, the noted Cana dian railway magnate, who is less than 60 years old, began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central railroad

He is a native of Illinois and is now president of the Canadian Pacific railroad. A sandbag is a good thing when not used by a certain league of political or other hugs. It will hold heat better than anything else. A woolen stocking filled with fine cand and heated in an oven will retain warmth twice as long as a water bag or a

brick Colonel A. A. Powell of Texas, who repreents a St. Louis house and travels all over the country, is one of the tallest men in the United States, standing 7 feet 615 inches in his stockings. He is 38 years old and weight He wears a very high silk hat, 271 pounds. which gives him an extraordinary appearance in the street. His clothing is all made to orter, even his stockings, and is expensive,

Many years ago Abram S. Hewitt of New York made the prediction that by the end of the century the eccasumption of iron in this country would be 15,000,000 tons an-

nually, and that ten years later it would reach 25,000,000 tons. Little credence was given to this prophecy at that time, but now, at the close of 1897, the consumption of iron ore has already reached the figure which he

predicted for 1900. United States Consul Ashby, who was drowned at Colon Monday, was a member of the famous Ashby family of the Shenandoah valley. His father, General Turner Ashby, was esteemed by Juckson as the best his army and gave promise of rising to the highest honors in the service, but he killed in battle during the early days of the One of the daring feats of General war. Ashby was the capture of Sir Percy Wynd bam and his entire regiment, which had been sent out, as Sir Percy somewhat boast-fully declared. "for the express ourpose of bagging Ashby." Judge Henry S. Keeley of St. Joseph, Mo.

was awakened faturday night by two burglars in his room. They covered him with pistols and bade him be quiet, while "Dou't take that," the judge said a watch. "It has little value, and is a keepsake, "The motion is overruled," replied th make a fetish of the particular ratio of 16 burglar. "I appeal." rejoined the judge. The to 1. That ratio never existed in the United States or anywhere else. Our government has repeatedly changed the ratio in recogni-tas repeatedly changed the ratio in recogniion of the market, in order to keep both supreme court, that body is of the unanimous money metais in circulation. Why should the cause of bimetallism now be risked and wrecked by unreasoning adherence to a ra-tio which is not even historically sacred, and the court ad-tio which is not even historically sacred, and the unanimous JUNGLING RHYMES.

Detroit Journal. Self-made man? Well, largely,-As a boy he was possessed Of a father and mother who gave him his He did the rest.

Chicago Tribune. In silks, and furs, and feathers fine, With engerness intense, Behold them stand all day in line, To save 11 cents,

Detroit Free Press. I'll not forget thee, Nora-I could not if I would; No other girl, at batter-cakes Could have a hand so good

Atlanta Constitution. Go on with your war-like alarms And stipulate terms and conditions; America'll furnish the arms And charge you like rip for provisions!

Washington Star. Fame came to him straight, Though not, truth to state, For Pnowledge in things economic, 'Twas a matter of fate-He was born to be great-His whiskers, by nature, were comic,

In the days when "premature epitapha was the popular form of wit in New Eng-land Miss Hannah F. Gould and Hon. Caleb Cushing wrote a pair, She once sent him the

following: Lay aside, all ye dead, Lay made, all ye dead, For in the next bed Reposes the body of Cushing; He has crowded his way Through the world, as they say, And even in death will be pushing! He responded with: Here lies one whose wit Without woundary could but Without wounding, could hit: And green be the turf that's above her; Having sent every beau To the regions below. She has gone down herself-for a lover,

HIS DOCTRINE.

Atlanta Constitution Atlantia Constitution, Some folks, they kinder doubted Ef he'd religion true; He never prayed an' shouted Like other people do; But this here wux his doctrine, Fer all its strife, an' sin Tor make this worl' a heaven Ter go ter heaven in!

You never saw him standin' You never saw him standin' Thar—in the market place, An' lookin' up tor heaven With sanctermonious face; But helpin' of the fallen ones A higher place ter win, He made this worl' a heaven Tor go tor heaven in.

Thar wuxn't no long sermonts Freached when he went ter rached when he went ter rest, hearts he'd helped brought gifts of

four nearts near hopes flowers and hopes An' laid 'em on his breast; An' thinkin' of bim now, I know A higher place he'll win Who makes this worl' a heaven Ter go ter heaven in!

Hot tea biscuit, made in perfection with Royal Baking Powder. They melt in your mouth.

# THE SACRED RATIO.

#### Sixteen to One. New York World (dem.)

There is no more earnest bimetallist in the country than Senator Wolcoit. There is none better informed, none in a better posi-There is tion to judge of what is possible or prob-He sums up the result of his diplomatic

dealings with this question in Europe with two conclusions: 1. That a sufficient number of foreign na

argement of their use of silver.

But that this cannot be done at the ratio of 16 to 1. The enormous decline in the intrinsic value of sliver must be recognized, he thinks, if ther nations are to be persuaded to co-op-

rate with us. A new ratio must be found-ne suggests 20 to 1-more nearly in accord th the market value of the two metals. And why not? Why should they not adocate a rational ratio instead of one that

e maintained, or better yet, favor imetallism and leave the ratio to future they rifled the premises. One of them found ilustment? t was a blunder for the framers of the hicago platform and of other platforms to

Senator Wolcott's Abandonment

ions to make success sure are ready and willing, some of them to open their mints to tee coinage and some to make a great en-