THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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	21,197
2	21,278	18	21,511
3	21,403	19	21,325
4	21,537	20	21,239
5	21,532	21	21,384
6	21,389	22	21,725
7	21,668	23	21,237
8	21,319	24	21,211
9	21,303	25 (m'rn'g only)	10,557
10	21,209	26	21,059
11	21,148	27	21,204
12	21,020	28	21,136
13	22,217	29	21,088
14	21,343	30	21,016
15	21,577	31	21,133
16	21,264		

Total	656,872
Less returned and unsold copies	12,322
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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.

While the Princeton inn remains open the president of Princeton has demonstrated that he is pretty good as a temperance lecturer.

Thus far Senator Teller has not shed any tears in enthusiastic support of the proposition of his eloquent colleague to raise the ratio to 20 to 1.

The drug store gin mill might be a necessary evil in a prohibition state, but there is no excuse for it in Nebraska, where the licensing system prevails.

Sealskins are not barred out when they are brought on the backs of their original owners. This guarantees a supply of trained seals for the circus men.

Perhaps a realistic reproduction of the Denver barbecue would be an attractive feature for the exposition if western life is to be portrayed as she is lived.

At any rate the United States consul in Havana is able to get three meals a day and have some left for the boys in blue who usually dine in the battleship Maine.

Popocratic newspapers are not referring to the increasing revenues derived under the Dingley law with the cheerfulness that has illumined their remarks about failures, strikes and other calamities.

Senator Allison is right in his determination to have the appropriation bills considered in the senate at the earliest possible date. The business of the United States should take precedence over political medicine-mixing.

It doesn't matter much to the people of Omaha what the main charge against the Chicago police is. The main charge against the Omaha police is incompetency to cope with the thugs and thieves who are holding an unmolested carnival of burglary and highway robbery.

Kansas republicans are preparing for a determined fight against populism in their state, and with the backing of the good crops of last year and the more prosperous times brought about under the republican national administration they ought to have excellent prospects for success.

Bringing people to Omaha seems to be the best plan yet devised for advertising the scope of the exposition plan. In addition to being the best it seems to be the only plan yet devised.—World-Herald.

Isn't this rather hard on the World-Herald's chromo extra? And what about the self-laudatory efforts of the architects-in-chief?

Chicago has become reconciled to the establishment of a branch Indian supply depot at Omaha, but wants to get even by capturing the main depot away from New York. As Uncle Sam's Indian wards are nearly all west of the Mississippi, there is no good reason why their base of supplies should be kept on the Atlantic seaboard.

Through the agency of a government board the poor tenant farmers of Ireland have been induced to make use of the honey bee as a rent-raiser instead of the squealing pig, and the result is that some tenants are actually buying the land on which they live. Bee keeping is too often one of the neglected industries in many other countries besides Ireland.

The Board of Education in the city of New York has been taking the lead in the matter of school fads. The charge that boys have been taught to sew in the public schools is not denied and the hint that a director of music, who is paid $4,500 a year, never enters a school building, seems to have struck a tender spot. The new mayor of the city, however, goes to extremes when he wants the primary and intermediate schools improved at the expense of the high schools. They doubtless all need improvement.

California and Colorado are rivals for the leadership in gold production and the figures indicate that last year the younger state passed the older in the splendid race. But nearly every other state of the mountain region produces gold in large quantities and another decade may witness the development of still other great gold camps in the unexplored mountains of the United States. In the meantime gold mining is not the only industry under development in the mining states, and even when the last vein of gold is worked out they will still have valuable resources to develop.

REJECTED BY THE HOUSE.

By a vote of 182 to 132, the house rejected the Teller resolution. This result was a foregone conclusion, but the house republicans are to be commended for their prompt action in condemning a proposition which reflected upon the integrity, honor and good faith of the American people. There was no necessity, no good reason, for prolonging discussion of this resolution. Its silverite supporters in the senate had all the opportunity they desired to air their views and to have permitted the silverites of the house to thrash over the same straw would have been an intolerable infliction. The few hours allowed for debate were therefore ample and the decisive majority of fifty by which the resolution was rejected will attest to the world that there is no danger of any legislation by this congress that might impair the credit of the government or produce disorder in the finances of the nation.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, made a strong speech in opening the debate, saying among other things that a nation's obligations are measured by its own sense of honor and good faith and that the credit and honor of a nation "are its title deed to permanence and prosperity." He urged that the intelligent selfishness of a nation ought to lead it to so scrupulously maintain its pledges in both letter and spirit, as to preserve its credit untarnished. Again it has been shown that the integrity, the good faith, the honor of this government are secure when the republican party is in power.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

It is reported that there is a movement among manufacturers of leather and shoes, chiefly in New England, to induce congress to repeal the duty on hides. It is claimed that the government derives little revenue from the duty, while it is a means of large profit to monopolists. A Boston manufacturer who appears to be the promoter of the movement says that while the packers are getting more for hides the cattle raisers get but little extra for their cattle and on the other hand have to pay more for shoes. The matter is one of considerable importance to the western cattle raisers.

For about twenty-four years the hides of cattle were on the free list and the present tariff bill as it came from the committee on ways and means retained them on the free list, but some western senators thought hides ought to be made dutiable. There was very vigorous opposition to this from New England and also from states along the northern border which have large tanning interests. The senate finance committee placed a duty of 20 per cent on hides and the difference between the two houses was adjusted in conference by making the duty 15 per cent, with a proviso allowing a drawback of the entire duty paid on hides used in tanning leather actually exported. The matter was very fully discussed in the senate and it was stated that the cattle raisers of the west and the northwest were very anxious to have a duty on hides. They believed that they had been injured by free hides and earnestly demanded that a duty be placed on them.

It is possible, as claimed, that the packers are more benefited by the duty than the raisers of cattle, but we very much doubt whether the latter will be found generally disposed to have the duty repealed, while the claim that the duty has added materially to the cost of shoes is very questionable. The hide duty was imposed as a concession to the west and northwest and unless the cattle raisers of these sections are getting no benefit from it and are willing to have it removed there is no probability that congress will give serious attention to the movement of the leather and shoe manufacturers for repeal of the duty.

OMAHA IS THE PROPER PLACE.

At the special session of congress last year, while the senators and members of the house from Illinois were chasing after the local offices and absent from their seats, a bill was slipped through congress making Omaha a depot for Indian supplies. In some respects, as to grain and cattle for the agencies, this may have been a wise movement. But as to the vast amount of goods of all kinds required for the Indian market Chicago is the natural base of supplies. The pending measure in congress should be adopted for the benefit of the Indian service in every way.—Chicago Chronicle.

The absence of the Chicago delegation from their seats and the presence of Dave Mercer in his seat may have been largely responsible for the location of the Indian supply depot at Omaha. The Congressional Record, however, shows that Illinois was not entirely unrepresented or indifferent during the debate in the house over the location of the supply depot. The claims of Chicago were fairly and fully discussed, but Omaha was designated as the most suitable place for an Indian supply depot on the very grounds on which the Chicago press now seeks to get the main depot removed from New York to Chicago.

It is now pointed out with a great deal of force that the cost of transportation from the sources of supply to the Indian agencies is doubled in going to the New York depot and coming back to the west. That is precisely why Omaha was selected as the western branch for storing and distributing Indian supplies. Omaha is more centrally located with reference to the principal Indian reservations than any other point and its facilities for reaching the agencies are better than those of Chicago. As a measure of economy, if for no other reason, the supplies for the Indians who are on government rations should be purchased for delivery at Omaha and reshipped from Omaha. All the food products for both man and beast can be bought for less money here than further east and the transportation charges are considerably lower from Omaha to the Indian reservations than they are from any of the lake ports.

The food supplies constitute by far the greater volume of the material furnished to the wards of the nation by the government and the contractors for manufactured articles can just as readily deliver their goods at Omaha for redistribution as at any other place. At any rate the decision of congress by which Omaha was made a western branch supply depot should be carried into effect. If it is deemed best to locate the main depot at Chicago Omaha will interpose no objection.

THE ISSUE CLEARLY DEFINED.

The battle for the control of the house of representatives of the Fifty-sixth congress will be fought on the issue whether the United States shall adhere to the gold standard. There is no longer any chance for compromising or temporizing in respect to this question. International bimetallism, it is well nigh universally conceded, is hopeless. The recent action of the India council, in providing for the issue of currency notes against gold, is believed to have driven the last nail into the coffin of international bimetallism and the declaration only a few days ago by Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, that during the course of the next twelve months the government might take steps to establish a gold standard, is very likely to be verified, thus bringing under the gold standard the only portion of the British dominions in which that standard has not been established. But whether or not India shall soon become a gold standard country, it is evidently the fixed determination of the government not to reopen the mints of that country to silver. As the possibilities of international bimetallism have been conceded to rest chiefly if not wholly upon the chances of India having to resume the coinage of silver, the disappearance of those chances has destroyed the supreme hope on which the cause of international bimetallism rested. That cause, therefore, must be dismissed from further consideration.

The recent address of President McKinley in New York plainly and unequivocally committed the administration to the maintenance of the existing standard of values and it has been hailed by the sound money press of the country and by all interests which support the cause of sound money as an entirely satisfactory declaration in behalf of the gold standard. It was a "keynote" which, it can be confidently predicted, a very large majority of the republicans in the house of representatives will give heed to and in which a very large majority of republicans and other sound money men in the nation will see a distinct challenge to the free silver forces. The debate in the senate on the Teller resolution made perfectly clear the fact that the silverites intend to keep their cause to the front. All of the champions of free silver proclaim this to be their purpose. They propose to continue their assault upon the public honor and credit, to go on with the fight for a policy the success of which would place this country on a silver basis. These men do not temporize; they boldly avow their policy and their purpose. They offer no compromise and will accept none. They are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of consequences.

The friends of sound money, the supporters of the existing standard of values, must be no less courageous and determined in battling for their cause. They must unequivocally declare their policy. There must be no halting, no wavering, in the contest for the maintenance of the monetary standard of the civilized world. The conscience, the integrity, the honor of the American people must be appealed to, as was done by President McKinley when he said that "the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment." This has always been the policy and every consideration affecting the credit of the government and the welfare of the people demands that it be maintained. Defeat of the free silver forces in the congressional battle of 1898 will go far toward eliminating the issue from the national contest of 1900.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

The conviction is general among intelligent students of American politics that we have too many elections, or perhaps more properly too frequent elections. The fall and spring elections which occur every year in many states require, under modern political methods, that campaigns overlap each other and become practically continuous from one end of the year to the other. The importance of political parties and political machinery becomes unduly magnified under this system and business interests often suffer by reason of unnecessary political agitation.

The insincerity of democrats in the matter of election reforms is exposed whenever a proposal to reduce the number of elections is approached. Since it is necessary that elections be held in the even numbered years to fill national offices, the biennial election system can be adopted only by abolishing the state elections in the odd numbered years. In some states, as in Iowa, where this is now proposed, this would require a change in the time of electing the governor and members of the legislature and objection is at once entered by the democrats and populists on the ground that the republicans are always stronger in years when there is a national election and they would not have a fair chance for a campaign on purely state issues. The biennial elections plan is no sooner mentioned in Iowa than it is denounced as a vile scheme for perpetuating the republican party in power.

The opposition of democrats to biennial elections is a confession of their weakness. If the republican party is uniformly stronger whenever national issues are involved in an election, it is because the republican party deserves the confidence of the people and they instinctively turn to that party when matters of vital importance are at stake. The republican party does not depend for its life and strength on the indifference of an "off year," nor on specious arguments that may be advanced in state or local elections. It has nothing to fear when its record in the nation and in the states is subjected to the closest scrutiny and comparison with that of its opponents.

The people of South Dakota are said to be in danger of another capital removal contest. A bill introduced in the legislature last winter looking to removal of the capital met with defeat, but the effort to get the matter before the people again will be made in the next legislature. The chief objection to the present capital is that the people from the western part of the state have to go through Nebraska and Iowa to get to the state capital, but this objection will at no distant day be removed by the building of a railroad across the state. A capital fight, like a county seat fight, is something every well regulated state should fight shy of.

The state of Nevada has been further disgraced by the refusal of the grand jury that investigated the Uber lynching to bring in any indictments against the guilty persons. The report of the jury was an admission that the names of the lynchers are known, but that it would not be safe to prosecute them. The investigation lasted several weeks under direction of the state's attorney, who had been instructed by the governor to insist upon a thorough investigation. The failure to prosecute the members of the mob is a plain invitation to the people living in that part of the state to repeat the crime whenever occasion arises.

Why should the overlap in the police fund be funded into bonded indebtedness? The members of the police board and their bondsmen are personally responsible for every obligation incurred beyond the limit of the funds provided by the council. If the police commissioners were compelled once to pay the piper for their wild run of lawlessness and extravagance a repetition of the performance would not come too often.

Congressman Bill Greene says that to refuse to nominate Bryan as democratic presidential candidate in 1900 would mean the death of the democratic party. But Bill professes to be a populist. Are the populists ready to play second pigtail again to the democratic ticket? On this Bill's opinion might have more weight than his views of impending destruction of democracy.

Stocking the Midway.
Chicago Tribune.

Omaha has two negroes with red hair. This seems to point to the probability that the Midway pertaining to the Transmississippi Exposition will have some new features.

Pretty Well Stocked.
Globe-Democrat.

The reorganized Union Pacific railroad has a capital stock of $136,000,000, which indicates the value of the Pacific railroads in which the government is still interested.

A Costly Fight.
New York Tribune.

The British engineers' lockout and strike have come to an end, with nothing material gained on either side, and with a loss to both and to the nation of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. A sorry showing, indeed, but one by no means unique in the history of labor troubles.

"We Are the People."
New York Sun.

The Hon. John Warwick Daniel of Virginia has long been known as an accomplished reciter, and he has seldom been in better reciting form than he was on Thursday. "In every republic," said he, with profound solemnity of expression, "there must be a party of the people. The democracy is that party in this country." This is a Danielic paraphrase of "we are the people." It must be very depressing to the melodramatic Virginian elocutionist to feel that the people are not in the majority. How does it happen that the people are less numerous than the other people?

Money Abundant in the West.
Harper's Weekly.

In the state of Nebraska and in the other states of the middle west the loan business, as it was formerly conducted, is over. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of eastern money have been sent back since last fall because there was no market for it. Only recently a bank official in central New York received letters of inquiry from Kansas asking as to the value of certain investments. Some persons in Kansas had money to lend in the east. It is a fact beyond dispute that western mortgages are being paid off far in advance of maturity. One agent of a loan company told me that from the west alone returns on unmatured loans were coming in at his office at the rate of $50,000 a week faster than he could put out the money again. He said he was simply sending back all the eastern money that was coming to him. He could not find a market even for his western money.

The Low-Tide of Journalism.
Leslie's Weekly.

An observing journalist recently remarked that the present time indicated the low-water mark of journalism in this country, and especially in New York state; that fierce rivalries and bitter competition were ruining some of the best dailies, and that few were as prosperous as they were a short time ago. Another experienced journalist attributes this depression to the extraordinary competition in the advertising department, growing out of the development of magazine, poster and street car advertising. The advertising on the elevated railroads of New York City, it is said, has taken from the daily papers more than $1,000,000 worth of patronage a year, and yet there is a serious question whether a railroad charter confers the right to do railway advertising. The charter is granted for the public convenience, and is not intended to be utilized merely for personal profit. Otherwise buildings could be erected on the elevated structure for purposes of rental, and various other things could be done which on their face would be manifestly illegal. If the newspapers suffer, it is because they have not been alert and insistent in protecting their own rights. Assemblyman Hoffman has introduced a bill providing that elevated railroads shall not carry on any business except that specified in the statute under which they are organized. If there is any uncertainty as to the right of street car lines to intrude into the domain of the newspaper, the law should be made clear.

LET THE HOWLERS HOWL.

A Growing Roast from the Sunshine of Prosperity.
Chicago Journal.

These be evil days for the calamity howler. He has not ceased to deplore the sad condition of things generally, but day by day the evidence piles up against him.

Not only does it increase in mass, but it becomes more and more convincing in character.

Perhaps there is no better evidence of the general conditions of business over wide areas than the condition of freight and passenger traffic in a great railway system. No sporadic changes can perceptibly affect the merciless figures of the railway accountants.

The railway has to carry the trade of which its figures tell. It is one of the most certain registers of prosperity or adversity for its territory. The Burlington road is in touch with the whole middle west as far as Denver. It threads the very country which was most sorely stricken by the blows of adversity. In December, 1897, its freight traffic increased $500,645, and for the six months ended with December 31 its freight traffic increased $4,095,859, and its passenger traffic $399,885.

This is business. It means the western farmer has been selling his produce and the eastern manufacturer has been selling his goods. Yet the Burlington's figures are only one bit in a mass of similar evidence.

It is time to emerge from the gloom of an unlucky season into the bright sunshine of prosperity. The number of doubters is growing smaller every day.

TELLER'S BLANK CARTRIDGE.

Minneapolis Tribune: The free silver battle is on again, and that is the principal significance of the senate vote.

Chicago News: As the Teller affair will be knocked out of fatherly recognition when it reaches the house we do not imagine that it is necessary to go into convulsion fits over it at this time.

Indianapolis Journal: When the so-called higher branch of congress reaches such a depth of demoralization as this it is indeed time to consider whether the method of electing senators should not be changed.

Detroit Journal: The Teller resolution is, in the abstract, an empty and meaningless bit of demagogy, intended only for use for political effect, and which can in nowise affect the established policy of the government. When it goes before the direct representatives in the house, who exercise their power by the choice and selection of the people, the resolution will be decisively defeated.

Philadelphia Times: The passage of the resolution has very little significance in comparison with the uncompromising attitude of President McKinley, as declared in his speech at the manufacturers' banquet in New York on Thursday evening. This means that the challenge of the free coinage advocates is accepted and that from this time forward the republican attitude upon this question is to be a bold and aggressive one. There will doubtless be some changes in party alignment in consequence, but there is ample time for this before the next presidential campaign.

Springfield Republican: Only a sentimental force attaches to the Teller declaration. It changes in not the slightest particular the law and policy of the government as now recognized and administered. It merely reaffirms what congress twenty years ago had affirmed. It declares that the coin obligations of the government are payable in silver at the government's option, but the executive power will continue to pay in the money preferred by the bond and note holder as it has been paying throughout the twenty years since the Matthews resolutions gained a place on the public records.

Philadelphia Ledger: The champions of this infamous resolution, but which is happily powerless to inflict any injury whatever upon the public credit, indulged in the usual platitudes in defense of the silver heresies which were so industriously exploited in the last presidential campaign. Senator Stewart, standing for the mining gulches and repudiation, by his attack upon President McKinley's speech in New York this week, unconsciously paid a fine tribute to the unassailable patriotism of the president's remarks upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and to the influence the president's position will have in preserving the nation's financial honor.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: The degradation of Mitchell and Murphy is the greater because New York in 1896 gave a virtual majority of 250,000 against the Teller resolution, and Wisconsin 110,000. Murphy and Mitchell concluded that they had better obey the wishes of the free silver leaders and the silver barons of the west rather than the voices of their own people. It is fortunate that these senators gave their votes as they did, as they are coming up for re-election in '99, and the honest people of the land will then have a better opportunity to bury them. When Mitchell agreed to support Bryan for the presidency he affirmed to his friends in this city, by all that is holy and eternal, that that support would not change his views on the free coinage question. But the vote in the senate shows that he has surrendered.

Kansas City Star: But the most absurd feature of the whole affair was the fact that the senate should waste time upon it, when everybody well knows that the resolution will either be shelved in the house or passed in such form as to make it entirely without significance; and even if it should go through the house without change the president could, with perfect consistency, sign it, and accompany the act with a message declaring that it is merely a declaration in favor of the present policy of the government, which is to pay out silver, gold and paper without discrimination, and to maintain uniformity of value for all forms of national currency. The vote on the resolution showed plainly that there are a good many timid, wabbling members in the senate, who are afraid to take a bold stand on the question, or who are uncertain, in their own minds, as to just where they stand.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The new stars already discovered this year number 427. This is not a theatrical note.

Both Russia and England tender China a loan, yet China would be happier if they would let her alone.

Mayor Van Wyck says he was raised on a bottle. He probably doesn't object to one even now, if it is cold enough.

The Philadelphia clergymen who went on a Parkhurstian tour of observation seem to have found things about as bad in the halls of fashion as in the haunts of vice.

When surgeons remove the stomach from a patient and the patient dies it does not prove that the operation is a failure. The surgeons have the stomach to prove it a success.

Mr. Funkhouser of Maryland complains that an attempt was made to bribe him in connection with the recent senatorial election. But Mr. Funkhouser cannot make such a name famous if he tries.

Congressman Lacey of Iowa recently received a letter from a constituent asking for all the obituaries about congressmen that are published, and adding: "I do so love to read about dead congressmen."

George Beck, who has retired from the common council of Detroit, was one of the greatest reformers that city ever had and gained fame by stopping many political steals. He was at one time president of the council.

A British officer who was showing an American girl the points of interest at Woolwich Arsenal pointed to some guns and said: "We took them from your forefathers at Bunker Hill." "That may be," replied the Yankee maid, "but I guess we kept the bill and have it yet."

Don Jaime, heir to the Carlist claims to the throne of Spain, attended Beaumont college and one day a gentleman saw a big boy kicking him vigorously. Upon asking what Don Jaime had done, the boy replied: "Nothing, sir; but you see he may be king of Spain some day and then I could say I had kicked a king."

Congressman Belknap of Chicago is a member of a club organized in the White House stable when General Grant was president. Belknap was one of the cabinet boys then, his father being secretary of war. Jesse Grant was president of the club and the members were generally sons of cabinet officers, army and navy officers, and prominent men in Washington.

It is not necessary to go away from home for specimens of refined cruelty. A few days ago a consistent opponent of prosperity under the gold standard was induced to accept an advance of rent for some property, and every dollar in the pile was worth its face value. By careful nursing he will probably survive the cruel thrust at his financial faith.

Colonel Samuel Cushing, who was appointed commissary general of subsistence on the retirement of General Bell, is a native of Rhode Island, and was graduated from West Point in 1860. He served creditably throughout the war and was brevetted major in 1865 for meritorious and faithful services. He reached his present grade of colonel in 1897, and will not be retired for age before November, 1903.

Munkacsy's great picture, "Ecce Homo," now on view in London, is in a great measure the cause of the incurable mental disease from which he now suffers. He broke down under the strain of the work. His wife lately told a friend that the great painter forgot everything else in his desire to finish the picture and make it worthy of his fame. He neglected the simplest and the most imperative rules of health. He had no regular meals. He almost lived in the studio and rarely had a breath of fresh air.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Pleases Everybody.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Honest money men of all parties praise the president's financial utterances in his New York speech. This, of course, was expected. The president's stand pleases everybody at home and abroad who has any regard for the financial honesty and stability of the United States. They will advance the country's credit and prestige all over the world.

Cannot Be Overthrown.
New York Sun.

While the McKinley administration directs the government, the gold standard cannot be overthrown. The president is immovable in its defense; he would put it beyond the hope of its enemies to attack successfully. But whatever plan for that purpose may most commend itself in the end, an able politician and practical public man like McKinley may be expected to permit no entanglement or obscuration or alteration of the main issue, the preservation of the gold standard, until direct assault upon it has ceased, and it is practically out of danger.

No Cheating Permitted.
Chicago Tribune.

The free silver senators call for cheap, dishonest dollars in order that the creditors of private individuals and corporations may be cheated as well as those of the government. The answer of the president to them is:

"Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth."

That is the pledge the president gave before he was elected. He came out victor in the contest because of that pledge. He proposes that the executive branch of the government shall be true to it. That is his latest message to the men who supported him in 1896.

Timely Assurances.
Detroit Free Press.

These are welcome words from the president, and, coming at the present time, when insidious attacks on the nation's honor are so common, most timely. After the significant language of Mr. McKinley at the New York banquet there ought no longer to be suspicions that the executive is still tinctured with free silverism.

After his interpretation of the victory of 1896 by which the nation placed him in power on the issue that "the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency," the Wolcotts and Tellers and Chandlers can hardly claim that the president is in secret sympathy with their peculiar financial views.

Courageous Words.
Philadelphia Record.

President McKinley's earnest declaration for sound money—for the best money of the civilized world—as made in New York last evening will surprise none but those who have been credulous enough to believe the recent claims of the flatists that the president was inclined to experimentation with the double standard. Yet the speech, while in line with his previous utterances, is perhaps the most important that the president has yet made, since it emphasizes as never before the fact that currency reform is the urgent national duty. Such a deliverance may be without perceptible effect at this time on the silverites in the senate, but, generally speaking, its effect at home and abroad will be tonic and salutary. And if it be true that he serves his party best who serves his country, it can be confidently affirmed that the president has done his party the largest service in his power by courageously leading it toward the solid ground of a sound currency and an unvarying standard of value.

An Inspiration.
Boston Transcript.

The republican party has now the greatest opportunity in its recent career to prove itself the conservator of the nation. It will not, we are confident, shrink from its responsibilities nor ignore its opportunity. The president's words will be to it fresh inspiration to meet the issue boldly if such inspiration is needed. The president has demonstrated his right to be deemed not alone the leader of a party, but the guide of a people.

Patriotic and High-Minded.
Indianapolis Journal.

At the present time these earnest and high-minded expressions of the president will give confidence to all those people who believe in broad statesmanship and have positive convictions in regard to the duty of government. Consequently, many thousands of thoughtful men who do not agree with the president on a number of points will respond with alacrity to his patriotic, high-minded and courageous expressions. They will not call themselves republicans, but faith in the leading expressions of Mr. McKinley will cause them to come to the support of the measures and the line of action he now advocates.

Leader of His Party.
Philadelphia Times.

Those who have been deluding themselves with the notion that the president and his secretary of the treasury were at variance upon the currency issue will have no further excuse for their mistake. By his utterance he has made himself the leader of his party, and of all who believe in a safe and honest currency, in the demand that the promise of the St. Louis platform shall be given the vitality of public law.

If the republicans in congress are as outspoken and courageous as the president, they will not allow the friends of free coinage to force the currency issue. They will force it themselves, and be glad of the opportunity to do so.

Strengthens Confidence.
New York World.

In speaking for honest money the president rose to the occasion. There was no lack of candor or of courage in his declarations in favor of the best money and the highest honor in discharging the nation's obligations.

In dealing with currency reform, however, the president is more emphatic than explicit. He demands reform. He insists that his party is "bound in good conscience to undertake" a reform, even though it is obviously impossible to do anything in the present congress. But he omits to define his reform—to tell what is the matter with our currency, or to say how he would improve it. He is perhaps not to blame for this. It is doubtful if he knows. It is certain that his party is divided upon it by a bridgeless chasm.

In spite of this, however, the president's speech will have a good effect upon the public credit and will strengthen confidence in the business world.

Straddlers Rebuked.
Detroit Journal.

In addressing himself to the currency the president spoke seriously. His acknowledged intent was to rebuke the unauthorized declarations of a prominent free silver advocate who had presumed to represent or echo the views held by the president. That rebuke is so clear, direct and palpable that the unrest caused by Senator Wolcott's assurance must be quieted. The president is in full accord with his secretary of the treasury—in fact, the secretary is only the mouthpiece of his chief.

This startling information will astound the free silver men, who have been congratulating themselves that the president is spineless and lacks the moral courage to meet the money question firmly and squarely for a fight to a finish. The silver men had jollied themselves into the complacent conclusion that the administration would remain supine and nerveless while they again marshaled their hosts for a free silver victory. They have deceived themselves again and there will be lamentations in their wigwams and tepees.

An Opportune Address.
Philadelphia Ledger.

President McKinley's address at the meeting of the manufacturers was so timely, sagacious and courageous that it cannot fail to encourage enterprise, strengthen financial confidence and increase the rising tide of prosperity.

No public address from so distinguished an authority could have been more opportune, no call to duty more providently made. The chief magistrate of the people spoke at a time when many of their senatorial representatives were contending in the national legislature to impair or destroy the honor and the credit of the nation, by adopting a resolution of repudiation and the debasement of the country's money. He spoke at a time when the most malign political forces were active in persistent efforts to create and maintain a dominating sentiment in favor of repudiating more than one-half the sum of the government's pecuniary obligations, and when only the faithful few were resolutely opposing them; at a time when many of the legislative servants, the political leaders of the public, were showing timidity and indifference with regard to questions of the first and greatest concern to the entire country. The time and the place were well chosen by the president to make his explicit, decisive deliverance in favor of the strictest observance of national obligations, of honest, safe money; of the determination to safeguard the country's honor, credit and prosperity.

TRITE TAKE-OFFS.

Detroit Journal: Landlord—I call your attention particularly to the bath-room in this flat.

Prospective Tenant—It looks just like all the others, merely the picture of an alcove painted on the wall of the bedroom.

Landlord—Ah, but this one is done in water colors.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Do you take sugar in your tea, dearest?"

"Not when you are around, sweetest."

Truth: Three different waiters at a hotel asked a prim, precise little professor at dinner if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said to the last waiter who asked the question:

"Is it compulsory?"

"No, sir," said the waiter. "I think it's mock turtle."

Philadelphia North American: "I am making my son pay particular attention to oratory and language at school."

"Ah! Hope to make an orator of him?"

"Yes, or a prize fighter."

Indianapolis Journal: First Horseman—I tell you, that horse of mine is a wonder for endurance. He's a stayer.

Second Horseman—Yes, I've noticed how he sticks to his post!

Detroit Free Press: "I have a doctor's certificate here that I cannot sing tonight," said the prima donna.

"What?" roared the manager. "I'll give you a certificate that you never could sing."

Chicago Post: "What we need in foot ball," said the athlete, "is more gentlemanliness—more courtesy. And I don't mind saying that, so far as I am concerned, I intend to have it, even if I have to lick the tar out of every man who gets in my way."

Indianapolis Journal: "My grandfather," said the shoe clerk boarder, "once knew an old man who insisted that the ghosts came and milked his cows every night."

"Sort of milkin' specters, eh?" commented the Cheerful Idiot.

Detroit Journal: "He's a puppy!" hissed her father.

But the beautiful girl only wrung her hands the more.

"Oh, why, then," she cried, in anguish, "the fatal fascination he has for me?"

"Heavens!" gasped the parent, aside, paling, for the bulk of his wealth had been accumulated in the manufacture of sausage. Would blood tell on him?

PRESIDENT DOLE.

Washington Star.

Pray pardon the assumption
Of folk who pause to scan
A mortal who seems different
From ordinary man.

For none before was ever seen—
Excuse us while we stare—
Who seemed so eager to resign
A presidential chair.

THE DIALECT NOVELIST.

Waterbury Globe.

He wachet and bachelt,
He schugelt and sauchelt,
With many a hech and a hotch.
He scarlt and rakit
His memory and scrapit
A story he said was "braid Scotch."

He rowled and he sowled,
In a style ould and bould,
With a lot of begorrah and wall;
He bejabbered and gabbered
And paper he glabbered,
When he wrote his miscalled Irish tale.

He hum'd and begum'd,
He swow'd, and swan'd and vum'd,
And begoshed about keows and the barn;
He chawed and he hawed
As his poor pen he pawed,
While writing a fake yankee yarn.

He 'am'd and he hegged,
As he 'ammered and dregged
His h's and i's in the strife,
Between 'alf and 'alf coster
And unabridged Webster
In a novel of English life.