THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss.:
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1	20,962	17	20,593
2	21,038	18	20,488
3	20,957	19	20,921
4	20,747	20	21,408
5	20,718	21	20,489
6	20,680	22	20,728
7	20,894	23	21,035
8	21,003	24	20,732
9	21,095	25	20,836
10	20,721	26	20,657
11	20,574	27	20,750
12	21,193	28	21,080
13	20,589	29	21,202
14	20,690	30	21,011
15	21,435	31	20,901
16	21,010		

Total	647,235
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Net daily average	20,541

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

The destructiveness of the modern naval armament is proved beyond doubt.

Blowing up men-of-war is too expensive a luxury to be often indulged in.

A headless police force is about as good as a headless army. And the head of Omaha's police force is as good as no head.

The Iroquois club of Chicago will defy fate and superstition by entertaining Grover Cleveland of New Jersey, April 13 next.

The cast iron pipe trust had to let go its hold when the court spoke. Now, if it had been the lead pipe trust—but that would be another story.

If the Kansas Pacific has really been knocked down for one-half its value it is certainly queer that no one should care to present a competing bid.

Ex-Senator Hill of New York declines to go to Colorado to speak on Jefferson's birthday. He evidently does not think that his democracy requires a Colorado brand.

The position of director general or general manager of the exposition must come. It is inevitable if the enterprise is to be carried out up to the plans of its promoters.

The action of the Spanish authorities in coming to the relief of the Maine's victims ought to count something in rubbing off the rough edges of the De Lome incident.

At least one statesman freshly out of a job will not take to the American lecture platform. What he does when he gets back among the Dons is of no special interest to the American people.

Should Yeiser land his telephone the question may become important whether the instrument should be placed on the wall of his law office in this city or in the executive chamber of the state house.

Another indication that prosperity has returned is that a new piano playing phenomenon is coming over for a tour of the American cities. These things happen only when American dollars are plentiful.

With half the money illegally spent last spring on political street sweepers in the effort to sweep the popocratic candidate for mayor into office the streets of Omaha could be put in excellent condition.

The Missouri state building and exhibit are now assured fixtures for the exposition. The states that have not yet taken action for participation in the great show will have to hurry to get into the procession.

Senator Allen publicly announces that he has the utmost faith in Mr. Bryan. Senator Allen expects Mr. Bryan to assist in re-electing him to the senate. His faith may be put to a severe test before the legislature meets.

Governor Holcomb's testimony in the second trial of the Bartley bond case is not half so interesting as his testimony in the first hearing. The governor has learned by sad experience that it does not always pay to tell too much.

Secretary Wilson has made the discovery that tobacco can be grown in Florida as good or better than that grown in Cuba. It has been an open secret for a long time that most of the genuine imported Havana filler never saw Cuba.

The state capital is to witness another impeachment trial—this time of municipal officers instead of state officials. A repetition of the last Nebraska impeachment farce is not called for. One example of that kind ought to be sufficient.

Now let the popocratic papers talk about the tyrannical partisanship of the gold standard press which, by publishing in full the appeals of the silver parties for fusion, has given them 100 times wider publicity than all the popocratic organs combined.

The condition of Omaha streets will compare well with that of any other city that has no money for street cleaning. So will the condition of Omaha's police compare well with that of any other police force that is commanded by a chief who never gave a day to police service and knows nothing whatever about police work.

THE DISASTER TO THE MAINE.

The destruction of the battleship Maine, with the attendant loss of life, is a national calamity. Though a battleship of the second class, this splendid war vessel was really the pride of the navy and when she steamed into the harbor of Havana the event appealed to the patriotic pride of the whole American people. It was an incident of international interest, which gave to the Maine and her commander a place in history.

The latest information throws little light upon the cause of the explosion, but it appears to leave no doubt that it was an accident, due, possibly, to some carelessness or negligence which will never be explained. Perhaps a great majority of those who read of the disaster at once concluded that Spanish displeasure at the presence of the Maine in the harbor of Havana had thus manifested itself, but there is no good reason for such a view, although it is quite probable that there are Spaniards in Cuba who do not regret the disaster.

The appalling and saddening feature of this most unfortunate occurrence is the loss of life. Two officers and 251 marines and sailors is the roster of the missing at last report. Nearly one-third of the complement of men on the fated battleship were hurled to death in a moment, while a large number were wounded. The dispatches speak of this as the greatest disaster that has befallen the American navy since the disaster at Apia nine years ago, but there was no such loss of life there as at Havana. The disaster at Apia in March, 1889, was due to a cyclone of great severity which lasted two days and swept the island of Samoa. Two American men-of-war, the Trenton and the Vandalia, were wrecked, as were also two German war ships, the total loss of life being 146—50 Americans and 96 Germans. The American ships wrecked at Apia did not involve so great a loss, pecuniarily, as the destruction of the Maine.

It is gratifying to know that the officers of the Maine acted with self-possession and bravery, while the prompt efforts on the part of the Spanish authorities, by direction of General Blanco, to render such service as they could to the survivors of the disaster will be appreciated by the American people and undoubtedly will be duly acknowledged by this government.

THE CORN CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the convention in session at Chicago, with the object of promoting a better knowledge of the value of corn as food for men, will command the interest of the producers of that cereal throughout the country. It is a timely move, which ought to receive the hearty encouragement and co-operation of all who are interested in the most important, from the financial point of view, of American products. As was shown by the chairman of the convention, corn is not only our most valuable cereal, but the annual average value of the crop during the last ten years has been more than thirteen and a half times the value of all the silver produced, or more than seven times the value of both gold and silver mined in the United States.

The attempts that have been made to induce Europeans to make a larger use of corn as food have not had very satisfactory results, but this fact should not be permitted to discourage further effort. It is quite as important, however, or even more so, to educate our own people to a larger use of the cereal. Probably not to exceed 25 per cent of the American people, if so many, habitually use corn. Double this number and there will be created a market for this cereal which will render a foreign market unnecessary. It is almost inexplicable that so many Americans know almost nothing about the superior food qualities of corn. The convention at Chicago is the initiative of a movement that may have most beneficial results.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

A bill has been introduced in the United States senate and is now in the hands of the committee on interstate commerce which proposes to grant to the Interstate Commerce commission enlarged powers, agreeably to the recommendations of that body in its last annual report. What the chances are for such legislaton cannot now be determined, because while there is unquestionably a majority in both branches of congress favorable to maintaining the interstate commerce law and strengthening it where it has been shown to be weak or inadequate, not all of these are in favor of enlarging the authority of the commission to the extent it has asked for. While the fact is recognized that under the judicial interpretations of the act to regulate interstate commerce the commission is little better than a figurehead, there is doubt among some of the most earnest friends of regulation whether it would be wise to clothe the commission with the broad and almost autocratic powers which that body urges as essential to the effective enforcement of the law. Thus the bill in the senate may confidently be expected to encounter vigorous opposition and if it pass it will undoubtedly be in a modified form.

Meanwhile the commission's recommendations are the subject of criticism outside of congress. Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., has recently published a rather vigorous protest against the effort of the commission to induce congress to grant to it full rate-making powers and other administrative functions in the management of traffic over railroads in the United States, holding that what is thus asked for involves a scheme of regulation differing radically from that provided in the interstate commerce act, antagonistic to fundamental principles upon which our governmental system rests and detrimental to the commercial and industrial interests of this country. Mr. Nimmo pronounces absurd beyond expression "the assumption that the Interstate Commerce commission is capable of administering the traffic interests of all the railroads and thus of dominating the commercial and industrial interests of this country." He urges that two kinds of legislative work now confront the American legislator—the one in the line of a better adjustment of national regulation to developed conditions and the other in the direction of restraining the Interstate Commerce commission from its mischievous and persistent efforts at the acquisition of autocratic power, the manifest tendency of which is toward political disturbance and toward that demoralization which is the inevitable result of any attempt to restrain the proper exercise of commercial and industrial freedom."

That there is some force in the objections to the commission's recommendations must be admitted. Such broad and comprehensive powers as that body asks for might prove troublesome. But it is perfectly obvious that in order to have a more effective regulation of common carriers, in order to do away with existing evils which the law was intended to remedy, some enlargement of the powers of the commission is absolutely necessary. It is well understood that the law is being continually violated. Large shippers throughout the country know this to be the fact and railroad officials themselves admit it. The commission is powerless to correct this state of affairs and certainly it cannot reasonably be urged that it should be allowed to remain in this helpless and useless condition.

NOT A CLOSE CORPORATION.

The Transmississippi Exposition is not a close corporation. From its inception it has been and is a public enterprise The funds that are to be expended upon it have been raised by popular subscription and public taxation, national, state, county and city. It is a matter of public concern that these funds shall be honestly and economically expended, and that business methods shall be enforced in all departments. While the responsible work of exposition management has been undertaken by a corporation whose affairs are controlled by a board of directors, it is none the less in every respect as much of a public corporation as any concern founded upon taxation and public contributions.

For these obvious reasons any attempt to exclude the public from information about the exposition at any and all stages of its progress is calculated to arouse suspicion and destroy popular confidence in the management. While it is a matter of necessity to keep grounds and buildings closed against the intrusion of parties who have no legitimate business there, it is a mistaken policy, to say the least, to discourage or obstruct free and full inspection by directors or stockholders who desire to verify complaints that may come to them.

It is a greater mistake yet to pursue a policy that would discourage and terrorize honest employes from calling attention to defective work, or fraud on the part of contractors or gross negligence on the part of the inspectors. When men are given to understand that they risk their continued employment if they dare to talk about irregularities or frauds upon the exposition, they are not likely to make any exposure of rascality, however flagrant it may be. Such a course is notice to contractors that they can do as they please if they can make themselves solid with parties who are influential with the managers.

The experience of all expositions has been that the contractors who are not watched and checked at all points will take advantage of every opportunity to unload inferior material and slight the work. It is this experience that has made necessary supervision of expositions by a responsible head with executive force devoting his entire time to protecting the interests of the exposition. The failure to apply the lesson of former expositions has unquestionably cost the Transmississippi Exposition many thousands of dollars, and further delay in creating such a position will entail still greater loss, to say nothing of the constant clashing, confusion and demoralization among the different branches of the work.

The south has been much troubled about the colored man in politics. Now the colored man in the factory threatens to be the cause of heartburnings among the southern people. Ground was broken a few days ago at Concord, N. C., for a cotton mill which is to be owned and operated exclusively by negroes. The promoter has $50,000 in hand, which he has secured through two years of effort, and says he has $100,000 more pledged. While colored operatives have not been entirely successful in the southern mills they have been making progress, and the skill shown by the negroes who have had industrial training gives promise of ultimate success for negro workmen in the skilled trades.

Minister Angell sends word back from Constantinople to his associates of the faculty of the University of Michigan that he will resign and return to his college duties at the opening of the fall term. It was supposed that he went on the Turkish mission for the special purpose of effecting a settlement of the claims of the mission boards for loss of their mission houses in Asia Minor, but these claims will never be collected until the United States sends a fleet of war vessels to the Mediterranean to bring the Porte to time. Dr. Angell is doubtless in a position to make an interesting report on the status of American missions in the Orient.

Even the diamond schedule of the Dingley bill, which was much derided by the free trade opponents of tariff revision, is being justified by the custom house returns. The bill reduced the duty from 25 to 10 per cent. Under the new schedule the smuggling has almost ceased and the revenue from diamond importations is increased. The records of the New York custom house show that for the first six months of the new law the appraisements on imports coming under the schedule for precious stones footed up $7,196,000 against $1,800,000 under the old law for a corresponding period.

The investigation into the Maine disaster should be begun without delay and pushed to a speedy conclusion. There is no good reason why the official report should come dragging in after the people have almost forgotten about the event that occasioned it.

And now we are told there is dissatisfaction everywhere in relation to the letting of city contracts. There is doubtless dissatisfaction on the part of unsuccessful competitors. We have not heard of any dissatisfaction on the part of the taxpayers with the asphalt paving contracts, for example, that are giving Omaha the cheapest asphalt pavements ever constructed in this country.

The republicans of Wyoming have profited by the experience of the republicans in other states. Nothing is ever gained for republicanism by refusal to meet issues squarely and fairly. Wyoming republicans promise to stand firmly on the St. Louis platform and in the end they will be better off for their wise decision.

One of the Spanish ministers declares that Dupuy de Lome is a fool. Calling names will not help the case any, and as for De Lome, unfitness for the great trust imposed in him is conceded. But that is something the Spanish authorities ought to have known long ago.

A Vacation in Prospect.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Klondike continues to take a great deal of work off the fool killer's hands.

American Toadies Snubbed.

Indianapolis Journal.

Anthony Hope, like others who filled their pockets with American money and who have been most courteously treated, has returned to make slighting remarks about us, using such expressions, according to a cablegram, as "many alleged gaucheries of American women to whom he was introduced." When we cease toadying to such celebrities they may be more civil on their return.

Dictation in Politics.

Kansas City Star.

The information is vouchsafed by a democratic organ that "Mr. Bryan has endeared himself to the people of Nebraska because he has refused to become a dictator in state and local politics," and then the further statement is made that "Mr. Bryan's mere suggestion is accepted by his friends as the law of the silver party," which indicates that Mr. Bryan understands much better than his followers the meaning of dictatorial politics.

Coming Our Way.

Philadelphia Record.

Two English concerns which recently completed plans for lighting the city of Malaga, Spain, with electricity have been compelled to send to the United States for the requisite plants. After having vainly tried to obtain what they needed in Great Britain, they have finally sent their orders to Pittsburg. Thus the American product has gained another victory, which has been properly recognized and commented upon by our consul at Malaga.

Thrilling Scene in Mid-Ocean.

Springfield Republican.

The sinking of the Veendam in mid-ocean and the night rescue of all on board make a thrilling story soberly told by the two captains concerned. The greatest danger which besets ocean travel at present lies in the growing number of ships which frequent the chief highways of ocean traffic and increase the liability to collision, but this has its compensations in the greater certainty of help being at hand in case of accident. In the main ways of transatlantic travel a ship in distress has not to wait long nowadays as a rule before being able to summon a passing vessel to the rescue. Had it not been for the near presence of the St. Louis the fate of the Veendam passengers and crew might have been very different, in the heavy sea that was running at the time.

St. Louis and the Exposition.

Globe-Democrat.

St. Louis feels a deep interest in the visit of the delegation from Nebraska to urge a full representation of this city and of Missouri in the Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha. The object is one of the first importance to our people. St. Louis is the largest city of the transmississippi region and Missouri the largest state. Their exhibits at Omaha must be equal to their position. The enterprising business men of St. Louis are well up in exposition matters. They can and should make a remarkable showing at Omaha. It will pay them, and the reputation gained will last. What is needed now is a prompt response to the appeals of those charged with the labors of preparation. When the great exhibition opens June 1 St. Louis and Missouri will be on hand and at the front.

Significant Signs.

Pittsburg Times.

One of the most gratifying signs of the return of prosperity is found in the brief dispatches that come in from time to time from the country places, telling of the creation of new industries. At Ford City, in addition to the enlargement of other plants, a pottery is building, "larger than that the Kittanning." Reynoldsville will have a silk mill in operation, employing 200 or more hands by midsummer. Morgantown is to have a large glass plant. Charleroi will have a big silk mill. Large purchases of timber lands along the southern boundary of the state are for the purpose of building extensive sawmills to cut the lumber. Johnsonburg is to have a new paper mill. All these institutions, which are taken at random from the telegrams of the past week or so, are large industries and make important additions to the towns where they are building. The movement is going on in all directions and the intelligence forms a part of nearly every day's telegraphic reports for the newspapers.

WHY STOP WITH HALF?

If the Country Repudiates a Portion, Why Not All Its Debts?

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Mr. William J. Bryan has a very clever way of putting things so that the worse shall appear the better reason. But he is not always felicitous. In a late newspaper pronunciamento advocating the co-operation of democrats, populists and silver republicans for the campaign of 1898, he sets forth the issues on which he thinks they could agree, as follows:

"First—They are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism.

"Second—They demand the immediate restoration of bimetallism at the present ratio by the independent action of this country.

"Third—They oppose the retirement of the greenbacks.

"Fourth—They oppose the issue of paper money by national banks.

"Fifth—They oppose the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace.

"Sixth—They favor the income tax as a means of raising a part of the revenue necessary to administer the federal government.

"Seventh—They favor the abolition of trusts.

"Eighth—They are opposed to government by injunction.

"Ninth—They are in favor of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between labor and capital."

In advocating this platform he treats with fine scorn what he calls the pretense of solicitude for the maintenance of the national honor and credit. He declares that the friends of the gold standard "know that the debtor, whether a public debtor or a private debtor, meets all the requirements of the law, moral as well as statutory, when he discharges his obligation according to the terms of the contract. They know that all through the war the government and private debtors as well paid coin obligations in gold, although gold was worth 3 cents on the dollar less than silver."

The friends of the gold standard and the friends of honest dealing know to be true precisely the contrary of what Mr. Bryan states. They know it would be a dishonest proceeding to take advantage of the fall in silver to pay debts with it at the ratio of 16 to 1. They also know that during the war the government, and private debtors as well, did not pay coin obligations in gold where it was possible to pay in greenbacks, worth perhaps half their nominal value. And Mr. Bryan himself knows that there were no silver dollars in the country during the war with which to pay coin debts.

Why should Mr. Bryan longer beat about the bush in vain talk about immediate bimetallism? He should have the courage of his populist convictions and declare for immediate flatism. If it be well to repudiate one-half of the public and private indebtedness of the country it would be better still to repudiate the other half.

MEASURING THE GAIN.

Facts Calculated to Swell the Groans of the Groaners.

New York Tribune.

Whether business has improved and to what extent are questions of fact about which a partisan who has ordinary sense does not let his feelings dictate his statements. It is inconvenient to most men, and harmful to the reputation of those who have a reputation that can be harmed, to make public assertions which can be instantly proved false by commercial records the accuracy of which nobody can dispute. The assertions recently made by Mr. Bryan and some of his friends in congress are of that sort. The automatic records which business makes for itself, just as gas or water registers its own passage through a meter, are every day proving these assertions false, and either so ignorant or so mendacious that the man who makes them can have no respect for his own reputation, and little for the sense of his hearers.

For instance, the latest statement of exchanges through clearing-houses shows an increase over the same week last year of 54.7 per cent. That is a gain great enough, one would suppose, to be recognized as most significant, even by the dullest minds. If it is said that part of the exchanges are due to operations in stocks, in spite of the increase in clearings through the Stock exchange, the record itself gives the answer that exchanges at chief cities outside New York for last week show a gain of 24.2 per cent, compared with last year, and 9.8 per cent compared with the same week of 1892, the best year in past history. If it is said that the returns from the fourteen largest cities may not measure the volume of all business, the full record for the week ending February 5 shows a still larger gain, 13.68 per cent, compared with the same week in 1892. In the regular course of business of all kinds the actual payments at all the cities where clearing houses exist are to that extent greater than in the best of all past years.

But the volume of business expressed in dollars may not rightly measure the quantities of products moved or consumed. The amount of wages and of rent paid, of settlements for transportation, or on contracts for buildings or improvements, finds accurate expression in the exchanges; but the change in prices must determine the sums paid for given quantities of products transferred or passing into consumption. This is true, and again the everyday record of prices, including more than 300 quotations and about nine-tenths in value of all consumed, tells the story. Taking all the articles, each in its due proportion to the aggregate consumption, $86.37 will now buy in the chief markets as much as $100 would buy in January, 1892. The best and most complete foreign record, that of Prof. Sauerbeck, makes the present purchasing power in Great Britain 89.14 against 100 in January, 1892, so that a given payment means more in quantities than six years ago, though the change has been less in Great Britain than in this country. Every dollar paid in wages or in settlement of business accounts means that a greater quantity of products has been transferred or gone into consumption than a like payment indicated in 1892.

Pushed to a corner, the fighter for calamity says: "The country has grown in population, and hence payments might be larger and yet the quantities of food or other things consumed might be smaller for each person." True, and the treasury report each month puts the population at 73,857,000, against 64,926,000 in February, 1892. The actual payments through fifty-nine clearing houses doing business at both dates were $20.37 for every inhabitant in the first week of February, 1892, and $20.36 for each inhabitant in the first week of February, 1898, a surprisingly close coincidence. And since every $100 in 1892 would buy no more things than $86.37 does buy in 1898, it follows that the payment of just the same sum weekly in the two years for every inhabitant has provided for consumption or transferred in business 15.78 per cent more products in quantity for each person this year than six years ago. If that is not a conclusive proof of improvement, even in competition with the best of all past years, the world will look in vain for proof of anything.

ANOTHER DISPLEASED ONE.

Anthony Hope Bags Dollars and Cuffs the Donors.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Now it is "Anthony Hope" who has been giving the people across the Atlantic views concerning America and the American people which were carefully concealed while on this side. Mr. 'Awkins does not appear to have a much better opinion of the people he encountered on his lecturing tour in the United States than had his fellow lecturer, Nansen. American dollars were welcome and he took home a good many of them, but the getting of the dollars was irksome.

"Prisoner of Zenda" Anthony Hope—"which his name it is 'Awkins"—has been telling a "Lunnun" interviewer that he believes "half the population of the United States is composed of interviewers whose predominal characteristics are conceit." While everyone asked him innumerable questions as to his opinion of the United States and its literature, past, present and future, no one asked him a single question regarding England or the English. Really, Mr. 'Awkins, that was too bad, you know. But American interviewers may not have been so conceited as the interviewed imagined them. They were seeking information. They did not want information about England or the English—with the sole exception of the English specimen before them—because the average American, and especially the average American newspaper representative, is fairly well up on both subjects. England is a small pocket edition of a country that can be "done" in a short time by the thousands of Americans who cross the Atlantic on a summer vacation trip. England and the English are described and discussed "ad nauseam" in books, periodicals and newspapers in the hands of reading Americans—which is equivalent to saying all Americans. English events of consequence, and very many of little consequence, are known in American newspaper offices some hours by the clock before they occur in England, and Americans from New York to San Francisco are reading about them in their newspapers before Mr. 'Awkins finds the news in his Times, Telegraph or whatever Lunnun paper he gets from his newsman. Besides, why should the opinion of Mr. 'Awkins on England or Englishmen be asked? Everybody knows what the answer would be. Can there be any country greater than England, or any people finer than the English in the mind of the typical Englishman? Nobody blames an Englishman for holding such views. He is as much justified in that as an American is in maintaining the United States to be the greatest country on earth, and its people the freest and best, on an all around view.

To the average Englishman the United States is still a country of which he has but a misty conception. If he has learned that New York is partly civilized he is still uncertain whether buffaloes are not hunted in the streets of Buffalo, whether the municipal boundaries of New York and Chicago do not touch each other, and whether the great lakes are larger or smaller than the little duck ponds that are called lakes in England. He has gained the impression that it is a land where dollars grow on bushes and he is eager to come here and shake the golden fruit into his hat. Now there is a natural curiosity among the American people to know the feelings of the visitor when the facts as he finds them are compared with his preconceived notions. Not that "Anthony Hope's" interviewers cared a decayed tomato whether his impressions were favorable or not; what they were after was a self-revelation of the man. They had no conceit of themselves; they simply wanted to know the extent of Mr. 'Awkins' conceit—and they found out.

The joke of the whole business is that Messrs. Nansen, 'Awkins, and their kind hypocritically pretend to be greatly in love with America and Americans while they are here gathering the dollars and receiving the attentions of the people. It is only when they are safely out of the country with all the available dollars pocketed that they express their real opinion. However uncomplimentary they may then be only those who have run after the visitors and stuffed their stomachs and their pockets have any occasion to feel chagrin at the revelation.

FORTUNY IN MONTANA.

A Silver Plutocrat with Money to Burn.

New York Press.

The hollowness of the outcry against wealth in this country has not received a more convincing demonstration lately than in the purchase of a $42,000 Fortuny, over the bid of a Gould, by a Montana "silver king." If there were really an American protest against profuse and unnecessary displays of lavishness, this man, one would think, would be the first to hear and heed it. The toiling masses of his state are continually being armed by its orators and writers and their bayonets fixed in the direction of the money power. This would argue the actual existence there of such a sentiment as a sensational local preacher tried to get up in this city last winter against the giving of a fancy ball. And when such a sentiment exists its hostility cannot be confined to expressions against people who have not made their money out of silver mines.

But this purchaser is not at all afraid that his fellow-sufferers from the rigors of the gold standard will resid his purchase from his wall. He knows that all Montana will be proud of it. There is, we feel quite certain, a copy in every "sample room" in Butte of "The Choice of a Model," and Mr. Clark may and probably does rest assured in the belief that the presiding genius of each of these institutions will point to his example with importance, and remark to the casual visitor: "Bill Clark's got the original of that. Bought it from old Fortuny himself when he broke up. George Gould couldn't stay with Bill. None of them eastern fellows was in it when it came to a showdown." And every herder who visits the gallery will be nearly as much impressed with the sight of the picture as with that of the onyx cuspidors.

Montana all the time will be, in print and speech, just as near the verge of a bread riot as she has been chronically since 1893. There is nothing funnier in American life than the contrast between the deliverances of its citizens when local pride and national politics, respectively, inspire utterances on one and the same subject.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

There are snowdrifts in western New York that are fifteen feet deep. Everybody in that section has "that Klondike feeling."

The latest Klondike enthusiast is C. S. McDuffee of Portland, Ore. He appeared there the other day with a tandem team of seventeen goats, with which he says he will pull 6,000 pounds of provisions into Dawson before the other speculators get started.

Electrically operated cars appear to be a great success in London. At least the London electrical cab company advertises in the public prints there an increase in capital stock, the proceeds of the sale to go toward building new cabs for a service already proved to be popular.

Senator Burrows, while riding to the capitol on a car recently, was looking over a prepared speech, when he suddenly realized that he was delivering it aloud to the great amusement of the other passengers. Mr. Burrows was so much embarrassed that he got off the car and took the next one.

An Australian doctor was recently consulted by a young man who had lost the sight of one eye. The surgeon told the patient that a tumor had formed and that the eye would have to be taken out. The young man consented to an operation and was put under the influence of ether. Then the doctor took out the wrong eye, leaving the patient entirely blind. It is not necessary to twist any comment into this paragraph.

A Moscow letter in the Paris Temps describes Tolstoi as still absorbed in his philanthropic and religious activities, having now reached as lofty a scorn for "science for science's sake" as he had before expressed for art for art's sake. The trouble is that he can make nobody understand him. He cries out to his fellows: "Why, open your eyes and look, it is as clear as day!" but they remain as blind and puzzled as ever.

The memorial of Richard M. Hunt, architect, will be erected next month on the wall of the Central park, New York, on Fifth avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, and facing the Lenox library, with its strong and simple structure. The monument will consist of an exedra, whose piers will be braced by supporting statutes, one representing sculpture, the other architecture, and between these will be placed a bust of Mr. Hunt upon a pillar.

There is a great deal of regret among the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington society generally over the announcement that Don Domingo Gana, the minister of Chili to the United States, has been transferred to London by his government, and will leave Washington in the spring. Mr. Gana is one of the ablest as well as the most popular of the foreign ministers in Washington and his wife and daughter are counted among the most beautiful and attractive women.

Friends of Senator Mason are chaffing him over the curious coincidence that when he repaired to his Washington residence the other evening immediately after his vigorous and lengthy speech on behalf of Cuba, there was an outbreak of fire under his own roof-tree. For a few minutes the senator and his son had a lively tussle quenching the blaze, which originated through the carelessness of a servant in lighting a lamp. Senator "Billy" resents the imputation that he was so hot at the time as to set fire to the place himself.

The Orange Judd Farmer says that the country is again on the up-grade in regard to live stock. The shrinkage in its value, which began in 1893, was reversed in 1897, the total value January 1, 1898, being $2,037,012,000, against $1,885,959,000 a year earlier. In spite of the talk of a horseless age, the average price advanced from $33.65 January 1, 1897, to $35.96 January 1, 1898. The only item in the whole list that can afford the calamityite a morsel of comfort is the fact that the average price of mules per head is a few cents less now than a year ago.

Justice Brewer has noted some curious coincidences in regard to the members of the supreme court. The judges are seated on the bench on either side of the chief justice in the order of the date of their appointments, the senior at the right, the second at the left, and so on. Before the retirement of Justice Field, on the right of the chief justice were seated the three colors, Justices Gray, Brown and White. None of the associates who sat on the right of the chief justice had children. Every associate who sat on the left had a large family, and all but Judge Peckham had grandchildren.

STILL BREAKING RECORDS.

European Appreciation of Corn Shown by the Exports.

Cleveland Leader.

Last year broke all records in the exports of Indian corn from the United States, but so far 1898 has beaten 1897 by about 2,000,000 bushels. At that rate the total exports of corn for the current year will exceed 200,000,000 bushels.

Such unprecedented and prodigious figures mean that the value of American maize is being better appreciated in Europe than it ever was before. The hold of the greatest cereal of the western hemisphere is widening and strengthening constantly. Henceforth, it is safe to say, corn will be more used in Europe for feeding domestic animals, and for human consumption, than it ever was before the great crop of 1896 forced prices down to a very low level and made possible the immense exports of 1897.

Of course American farmers will meet competition in the markets of the old world, in corn as well as in other products. Maize is being grown more and more in the Danube valley and in some parts of South America. Italy also tends toward a larger corn crop and there may be a good deal of competition from southern Russia some day. However, the countries which may attempt to rival the United States in the production of corn are less numerous and less formidable than those which compete eagerly with America in the wheat trade. Therefore we have a much better chance to hold the place already won in the corn markets of western Europe than we ever had to maintain such a position in wheat.

As corn is the most extensive and important crop in the United States the significance of these facts is apparent.

POINTED REMARKS.

Chicago Tribune: Next Door Neighbor—You are welcome to all the turkey dressing you want, Georgie, but aren't you afraid you'll eat too much and be sick?

Visiting Boy—No'm. We're faith cure people over at our house. I'd like some more dressing.

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you hear Colonel Pillidy's speech the other night?"

"No. I understand, though, that he made a bid for the senatorial nomination."

"So? How much?"

Chicago Record: "Wagner is not so bad, after all."

"Why?"

"They say he has never written anything that can be whistled."

Detroit Journal: The Minister's Wife—Why, here is a safety pin in the collection.

The Minister—Yes, I fancy the man who used to put in a pants-button is now married.

Washington Star: "Mother," said Miss Dollie Cumrox, "can't father afford a seat in the senate?"

"A seat!" echoed the good woman, scornfully. "I'd have you understand that he is rich enough to have a whole sofa, if he desires it."

Detroit Free Press: "I deceived you about one thing," murmured the new wife to her husband. "I am older than I told you."

"Don't mention it, my angel. I find that your fortune is fully twice as large as I had supposed."

Somerville Journal: Scientists assert that the fly can make six hundred strokes a second with its wings, but it prefers to loaf around on the bald man's head and tickle him.

Abilene (Kan.) Reflector: "Gentlemen," shrieked a medicine fakir on the streets of Abilene, "I pledge you my honor that there is no whisky in this medicine." With which the crowd gazed on him reproachfully and melted away.

Chicago Record: "Are your children fond of reading?"

"I should say so; there isn't a book in the house that has a back on it."

"You said just the reverse of this," began the constituent, but the politician interrupted him.

"But, my dear sir," said the latter patronizingly, "you seem to forget that that was in another campaign."

"You and the new boarder," said the landlady, "seem to be hard-to-please."

"Why not?" replied the Cheerful Idiot. "Didn't you know that we were kids together?"

RIVAL CEMETERIES.

Washington Star.

In Nowhereville, in Limbo Place,
'Mid lurid reeking murk,
Two aged jokes met face to face,
Who'd died from overwork.

"Where rest thy bones, since thou hast died?"
Each asked him of his brother.
"In the Almanac," the one replied,
"Farce comedy," the other.

A TOUCHING EPISODE.

Philadelphia Times.

I.

The note began "My dearest," and then
went on to say:
"I am doing well at college—passed a hard
exam. today;
Athletics, too, are booming; think I'm sure
to make the crew,
But I will not talk of these things, dear,
my thoughts are all of you.

II.

"I've been thinking of you daily—of the
happy days gone by,
Of the sunshine in your tresses, of the
love-light in your eye,
And I'm longing, dearest, longing, for the
time to come once more
When we can be together by the river's
murmuring shore.

III.

"I am lonely—ah, so lonely, and I would
that you were here,
That I might tell my troubles to your sympathetic ear.
And yet—I hate to ask it—but could you
spare for me
From your liberal allowance a ten spot or
a V?

IV.

"I am going to the Junior—with a girl you
do not know,
To the Sophomore and the Glee Club—and
I need the cash to blow.
Send it, dearest, I implore you, if you can,
and send it quick,
And believe me, I am always, dear, your
own beloved Dick."

V.

Then he read the missive over, made corrections here and there,
Rubbed his head and smiled quite softly,
said: "I think 'twill make her stare.
"It's no lie—she is a darling—she is a darling and I've missed her."
Then he folded, stamped and sealed it, and
addressed it to his sister.