

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Net total average: 797,275. Net daily average: 25,718. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of October, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Register today. Register! Register! Last day of registration today. Last chance to register. Do not neglect it.

Two years of slum reform ought to be quite a sufficiency for the voters of Nebraska. Registration is equally as important as voting, because the man who neglects to register will not be permitted to vote.

Roosevelt is proving as persistent a campaigner in New York as he did in Cuba and his courageous work deserves the same measure of success. Only half the voters of Omaha and South Omaha are registered so far. The registrars should be kept busy today to the very closing hour of registration.

The railroads are again wrestling with the passenger question and they will soon announce that they will be more strict than ever in the distribution of free passes for the coming year. But their preaching and practice will be as far apart as always.

Of course the popocratic embezzlers did not get away with as much public money in Nebraska as the republican embezzlers, but that was not their fault. Considering the circumstances and opportunities the popocratic officeholders have made a good start in the defaulter line.

Having saved the state more money than they handled since their incumbency in office the popocratic state house gang are now desperately trying to save themselves. Saving money for the taxpayers is not half the incentive to their campaign that is saving salaries for themselves.

People who remember the protracted peace negotiations that grew out of the last war between Greece and Turkey will soon announce that they will be more strict than ever in the distribution of free passes for the coming year. But their preaching and practice will be as far apart as always.

The editor of a German paper with a Latin name has gotten into trouble over the publication of a poem reflecting upon the emperor's pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The editor will doubtless now have the inspiration to stick to Latin texts when the poetic muse again seizes him.

Remember that three candidates on the popocratic legislative ticket voted in the last legislature for the ousting of men lawfully elected and thus deprived the people of Douglas county of the representation to which they were entitled. The people of this county cannot afford to endorse fraud.

In France the ministry waits until after it is chosen before making public its declaration of intentions and legislative program. In the United States the declaration of principles comes in the shape of the party platform enunciated before the people pass on the claims of opposing candidates.

The republican nominee for county attorney, Phil E. Winter, is by reason of his experience as deputy county attorney Baldrige thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office to which he aspires. By electing him the people of the county will avoid all experiments with the important business of the county attorney's office.

Poyner is not the only popocratic candidate who is trying to play all sides of the game by working prohibitionists and saloon keepers at one and the same time. The popocratic candidates for congress in the First and Second districts are each trying to make a racket with the same result of shaking the confidence of all parties. The people have no use for straddlers, no matter what their political professions.

WHAT WESTERN INFLUENCE DID.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, western influence is very largely responsible for inclining President McKinley in favor of the policy of expansion. The president, this correspondent says, at first would greatly have preferred to draw out of the Philippine entanglement as quietly as possible, annexing substantially nothing in the way of territory, but requiring the cessation merely of a coaling station, with enough land about it to provide properly for its defense. Presently his ideas expanded, but it was not until Mr. McKinley visited the west, according to this authority, that he became convinced that a majority of the people wanted territorial expansion.

The president's visit to the Omaha exposition, says the Post correspondent, and his participation in the various civic celebrations in the course of his journey, were carefully planned and timed so that he could test popular sentiment for himself before the Philippine question came to a head at the Paris conference. "The whole program was a success. The president came back more fully convinced than ever that the representations made to him by various public men and experienced campaigners were true and that the people of the west, the region which he considered the danger-point in the field of political warfare, were strongly in favor of a policy of 'getting all we can and keeping all we get.'" It appears, therefore, that it was western influence that decided the presidential mind as to the desirability of retaining possession of all the Philippines and perhaps determined the attitude that has been taken on that question by the American peace commissioners.

It is certainly true that President McKinley found a great deal of sentiment in this section favorable to expansion. It is still strong here. But the president could hardly have overlooked the fact, if as suggested he was testing popular feeling, that there is also a large and intelligent sentiment in the west that is opposed to expansion and we are inclined to think it is growing with a clearer and better understanding of what that policy means. It was quite natural that at first most western people should regard with favor the acquisition of territory which seemed to promise so much for their interests. Thus on the Pacific coast the practically unanimous sentiment has been for expansion, but some influential voices are now being raised there against it. For the reason that a careful study of the question has shown that the advantages are not likely to be so valuable as had been anticipated. So in the middle west it can safely be said that the expansionist sentiment is not growing, but rather declining, as intelligent, practical and conservative men come to see and understand the responsibilities, the difficulties and the dangers inevitable to the carrying out of the expansion policy, while the benefits to accrue, whatever they may be, are by no means assured.

While, therefore, the president found the expansion sentiment in the west the more demonstrative, the opposition sentiment was still worthy of his consideration and should not have been altogether without influence with him. It is grounded, at least, upon the traditional policy of the republic and therefore merits the respectful consideration of every American statesman who has regard for the precept and example of the founders of the government.

FEW CHANCES FOR AMERICANS.

Americans have already been warned that there are few chances for them to make a livelihood by their labor in Hawaii. There is like information from Porto Rico, the American consul having sent to the State department a warning to Americans that there are few if any opportunities for them in that island now. The labor market, he says, is overstocked. Several hundred thousand Porto Ricans stand ready to take all places that may be vacated and at low wages, and any American who goes there with the idea of "striking it rich" is sure to be disappointed. All who go should be prepared with money to pay their board and secure a return passage to the United States.

There is no doubt as to the correctness of this information. Americans who have gone to Porto Rico have found few opportunities there either for work or for the investment of capital. It appears that the Porto Ricans, having an eye to business and realizing that a boom would probably follow annexation, put the price of land up to several times its real value and were careful to keep within their own hands almost everything else that Americans might want. More than a month ago a newspaper correspondent who made a careful investigation of conditions in the island wrote that it was no place for people seeking work, while even for the capitalist and investor the field was far from an inviting one. The man who is looking for a job, said this correspondent, should look for it at home. There is absolutely nothing for the position hunter, for the clerk or for the workman. Merchants will find nothing to do there, except to glean a certain amount of information of rather doubtful accuracy, until the question of tariff rates shall have been definitely settled. The entire trade of the island is of no very great magnitude, but this is reasonably expected to increase when business shall be adjusted to the new conditions.

So far as Hawaii and Porto Rico are concerned, it is already shown that they will afford no outlet for any class of American labor. Not only have they an abundant supply at present, but the future needs will undoubtedly be supplied from sources where labor is cheaper than in this country. The same will be the case in the Philippines. Those islands are also flooded with cheap labor, suited to the climate and no opportunity will be offered there for American labor, even if willing to accept the low wages paid. It may as well be accepted, therefore, that those new possessions can give no possible benefit to American workmen, but may in time do them no little injury through the competition of cheap labor products. After the pacification of Cuba there may be considerable employment for American labor in developing

WHAT WESTERN INFLUENCE DID.

that island, but there is nothing of consequence to be looked for beyond this. As to the commercial benefits to be derived from the new possessions, that is a matter for the future to determine, but it may be doubted whether they will be so great as the advocates of expansion generally expect. As we have more than once said, it is quite easy to form extravagant ideas regarding the commercial advantages these possessions will bring us.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

The stock in trade of the sham reformers in the present campaign has been in figures by which they try to convince the taxpayers of Nebraska that they have been immensely benefited by popocratic rule. "But figures can be juggled to prove most anything." For example, it is claimed and proved by figures that there has been a marked increase in the apportionment of state school funds for Douglas county under demopop rule, as compared with school fund apportionments under republican rule. The assertion is made that the highest amount apportioned this county semi-annually under a republican administration was \$34,698.04 during the second half of 1892, while the lowest amount apportioned Douglas county under the demopop administration was during the first half of 1897, amounting to \$37,422.52, or \$2,724.48 more than the largest amount apportioned under a republican administration.

What do these figures prove? Simply that there has been more money collected from the taxpayers and lessees of state school lands during the past two years since the advent of McKinley and better times than was collected during the period preceding and following the business crash of 1893.

It must also be borne in mind that the marked increase in the apportionment of state school funds within the past two years is largely due to mortgage foreclosures and changes of property ownership after years of litigation. An enormous amount of delinquent taxes has been paid in clearing up the titles to property. Last but not least, the figures showing such a marked increase of apportionment to Douglas county are deceptive because they omit the principal factor of the increased apportionment, which is the increase in the number of school children. While the data is not at hand to make a statistical comparison it is safe to assert that the number of children of school age in Douglas county has increased more rapidly than the number in the farming sections of the state, especially in the western half. This population increase makes the showing for Douglas county more favorable than it would otherwise have been.

In any event, however, there is nothing in the figures that justifies the demopop claim of more economical management of the state's business any more than the payment of state warrants by Treasurer Meserve is proof that the burdens of taxation have been lightened. It is easy to redeem warrants when the people are prosperous and able to pay their taxes and it is easy to distribute school money when the taxpayers are prompt with both current and back taxes.

The most creditable thing the colored people of Omaha can do for their race is to reject Walker's candidacy for the legislature without regard to the fact that he is a negro. If the colored people are willing to be represented by Walker with his scandalous record as the intimate associate of thieves and prostitutes, no decent colored man will ever feel impelled to aspire to honorable office. By turning down Walker, the colored citizens will give notice that they require as high or higher qualifications from their own people as do the white citizens.

As a representative business man Levi Cox deserves the support of all who want the business interests of this community properly looked after at Lincoln next winter. Mr. Cox was elected to the legislature two years ago, but was unseated by the popocratic majority in spite of his unquestionable title to the position. Mr. Cox's majority ought this time to be made so large that not even a populist legislature will dare to steal his seat from him.

J. O. Detweiler, on the republican legislative ticket, is a young attorney of excellent reputation who stands well among his associates. Although he has never served in any public office, he has demonstrated good judgment and common sense so requisite for legislative business and his election promises a faithful and efficient representative of his constituents.

Reputable laboring men repudiate the pretensions of Joe Koutsky to represent labor. They want nothing to do with bar room toughs like Koutsky, who has figured repeatedly in the criminal courts, and whose concern for the toilers has been to get their patronage for his groggery and gambling dive.

There Are Others. Philadelphia Record. The Cuban insurgents will not disband, and they will not work. They are very like the political guerrillas who infest Pennsylvania. They insist that they shall be furnished with official positions.

Experience Veritas Theory. Springfield Republican. Denver is said to be hot for expansion, yet the Colorado regiment in the Philippines has telegraphed to the governor of the state that 1,000 Colorado volunteers desire "earnestly" to be recalled because the "rations are insufficient and 15 per cent of the men are sick."

Cuban "Patriots" Have Their Price. New York Mail and Express. If there were enough civil offices in Cuba to provide one for each member of the Cuban insurgent army the latter would probably put down their weapons and go back to civil life in short order. At present, however, the average Cuban seems resolved to hold on to his machete until he gets hold of something better.

Samples of "Yellow" Rubbish. New York Commercial Advertiser. All there is in this yellow rubbish about Abner McKinley is that certain strikers preferred to see his influence to contractors whose bids were rejected. It is an old trick, as old as knavery on one side and folly on the other. It is probable that Abner McKinley knew nothing of the merchandise made of his pretended influence. It is certain that he had no real influence to sell. These contracts in open market by an army officer whose reputation is proof against dispossessed bribers, defeated strikers and yellow journals.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Half of the Trans-Siberian railway is completed and trains will be running from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, a distance of 8,000 miles, by 1902. Building is proceeding from both ends. From Vladivostok about 600 miles have been built northward along the Ussuri river toward Khabarovka on the Amoor river. At Iman, a new town on the Ussuri, material is transferred from the railway to steamers, which convey it to Khabarovka, whence it is taken up the Amoor river 200 miles to the mouth of the Sungari river. Entering the Sungari the barges ascend that stream with their loads of railway material 500 miles to Chulanen, in Manchuria. Chulanen is a new railroad town of 4,000 inhabitants, and has a future since the branch line southward to Port Arthur is at present in the hands of Vladivostok by a long detour northward, but when the difficult section east of the town is completed the connection will be direct and comparatively short. Building is proceeding now east and west from Chulanen. Little, it seems, has been done on the branch line to Port Arthur. The climate of Siberia is described as "far less cold than the Klondike," and the fertile soil "grows vast areas of wheat as fine as the Manitoba grain, while Manchuria is in a temperate zone and will soon have her doors forced open, and the world will be invited to come in and partake of the riches."

Power of the West. Philadelphia Ledger. The president's western tour is said to have converted him to the doctrine of expansion, and convinced him that the great body of the American people demanded the retention, rather than the acquisition, of all the Philippines. If this is what the people want, this is what must be done, but it is the president quite sure that the great mass of the American people resides in the central portion of the Mississippi valley?

A Suggestive Incident. J. Sterling Morton's Conservator. One of the most forcible and sensible addresses delivered at the exposition was that of the Chinese minister. No other man's oratory on that occasion elicited such universal and continuous applause as did that of the Chinese minister, and at a particular moment when, with impressive earnestness and eloquence, he declared that "the oldest nation" was for peace. Whether the vast audience appreciated the evident rebuke to the United States from Peking to the surrounding glorification of wholesale murder which the modern Christian nations sometimes call war, and at other times "hell," remains an unsettled question.

The Craze For Colonies. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Fashoda incident supplies the distinguished French writer, M. Gaston Donnet, with a text for criticizing the craze of his nation for colonies.

"Our oldest colonies have not yet reached the point of self-support," he says. "Hartford, Guilford and Reunion, although they are of adult age and long since should have no need of subsidies, still receive millions a year. Algeria suffers from a deficit of nearly 30,000,000 francs. There is also a deficit in Senegal; there is another deficit in the resources of the country."

According to M. Donnet's estimate, the cost of maintaining these colonies presents an annual aggregate of 100,000,000 francs. This does not include extraordinary expenditures and there is always a big deficit on the debit side of the colonial ledger.

It is worth noting that, next to England, France is the most considerable colonial power in the world. Most of her ultramarine possessions have been acquired since the eighteenth century, following the disastrous conclusion of her struggle with England in the reign of Louis XIV. Her acquisitions, when the Napoleonic wars closed, her colonial possessions were comparatively few, but she has gradually increased them and every subsequent government, especially the third republic, has added to the number of her colonies.

Whether from lack of commercial enterprise on the part of the home population and the government in developing the colonial resources to the point of profitable remuneration, or on account of the natural obstacles in the way of paying development presented by the colonies themselves, or by reason of a combination of both, these overseas possessions add nothing to the greatness of France and are a drain on its revenues.

The event of a war with England, that, by reason of her superior maritime strength, could take from France all of her colonies that she considered worth the taking. Should a general European war break out, these territorial dependencies would cause an embarrassing strain upon the resources of the mother country.

Colonial possessions, so long as they yield all glory and no pay, are never things of beauty or joys forever to the taxpayers upon whose shoulders falls the hardship of furnishing the money to hold and maintain them.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The average monthly cost of the police department of Greater New York is \$1,924,515. Episcopal Bishop Whitaker of Philadelphia advises Pennsylvania republicans to vote for Dr. Swallow, the eighth commandment candidate.

This year's campaign in Massachusetts is said to be the dullist in years. There is a subject in this direction, "Whom Americans party to kick up a disturbance at a meeting."

The majority for prohibition in Canada dwindles down to 13,884, and only 22 per cent of those entitled to vote cast their ballots in favor of it. The vote is regarded as a slight defeat.

Replying to the charge that New York is "wide open" under Tammany rule, Dick Croker says there are no Seely dinners. But there are nightly banquets which are pronounced equal to Nero's Roman efforts brought up to date.

W. J. Bailey, republican candidate for congressman-at-large in Kansas, is a humorist of great force. He has a circus at a town at which he was booked for a talk, he hired the concern for the day and spouted between the acts, circumventing the enemy in great shape.

The seventh annual convention of the American Republican College League, which was held at Indianapolis on the 17th and 18th inst. All clubs expecting to send delegates are requested to notify President Arnold L. Davis, Hotel Denison, Indianapolis.

The estimated cost of running all departments of Greater New York for the ensuing year is \$22,520,000. There is a surplus of about \$7,000,000 in the treasury, leaving the taxpayers to put up \$35,500,000 in round numbers. This sum is far in excess of the cost of maintaining the combined cities separately.

Henry Zeigler, mayor of St. Louis, is a man of great force of character who achieved distinction in business and politics without education. Speaking of his lack of education he says: "I could hire plenty of men to write speeches for me, but I won't do it. What I say comes from the heart, and I mean it. I don't have to pay money for fine words."

The campaign has now reached that stage when the prophets of both parties get in their work. Notwithstanding the lessons of experience from the days of Ramesis to Cleveland, the campaign managers solemnly assure their followers that each have a useful purpose this year in landing a little galeity to a funeral performance. One of the novel features of the campaign in New York is your Uncle Dick Croker in the role of spellbinder. The Tammany boss has not been very fluent of speech heretofore, but the desperation of his party, who control of the state broke through the mask of silence. His latest speech was delivered before an audience of deaf mutes and the audience acted very like the state democracy with reference to the Chicago platform.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Work of fortifying Berehaven, at the mouth of Bantry Bay, Ireland, has begun. It is the intention of the British government to erect works similar to those at Gibraltar by making use of the hills and cliffs. The necessary land has been acquired on the eastern side of Bere Island, and the contractors' engineers and workmen have already dug up and tunneled part of the ground. Bere Island is about several miles long, and in some parts nearly two miles wide. Along its center, lengthwise, a range of high hills is conspicuous, and gives such protection to war ships lying in Berehaven harbor that they could not be shelled by an enemy's fleet unless the latter came within a range of five miles which might be placed upon those hills. Berehaven harbor has two entrances around Bere Island; the western, which is rather narrow, battleships enter and by the eastern they depart. It is now proposed to block the former even against merchant vessels; and the intended fortifications will make the eastern side impregnable. It will be recalled that the Channel squadron during maneuvers has frequently utilized Berehaven for torpedo practice. The importance of the site, lying as it does on the direct route of English food supplies from Canada and the United States, is very great. It is expected that the fortifications will be completed in ten years' time.

The Italian statute called the Law of Guarantee, promulgated in Italy after the taking of Rome, in 1870, by the troops of the pope, and the unification proclamation, assigned to the pope a civil list of 3,200,000 lire (about \$640,000) annually from the Italian Budget as a compensation for his loss of temporal power in the peninsula. Pope Leo XIII has accepted the offer on condition that the pope should have a certain amount of the money and lately there has been much inquiry in Rome as to what has become of it and the accumulated interest. The Italian government recently found it necessary to inspire a statement concerning the subject in La Tribuna di Roma. An account of the money is kept in the great book of the public debt of Italy and according to the minister of the treasury the principal and interest accumulating from January 1, 1871, to October 1, 1898, amounted to 70,000,000 lire. But the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, asserts that the sum is not made up by computing the prescribed interest, which would bring the amount due the Holy See in the present year to over 70,000,000 lire. It is the consensus of opinion, however, that as there seemed to be no probability of the Vatican ever claiming its own, the money was almost from the beginning diverted by the government and that the civil list of the Holy Father has no more material existence than the pen marks on the books of the minister of the treasury.

The growth of Egypt under British guidance is an interesting spectacle. How many inhabitants the Egypt of the Pharaohs had is problematic, but it is doubtful if it had more than 10,000,000. The population, and that was not more than 8,000,000. A couple of centuries ago, under the Mamelukes, the number had fallen to 2,000,000. Under Mehmet Ali and his successors there was some improvement and the census roll of 1875 was increased to 6,000,000, at which figure, or a little less, it stood in 1882. Now, after scarcely sixteen years of British rule, the population is about 10,000,000. That means an increase of 66 per cent in sixteen years, or more than 4 per cent a year. It means that Egypt today, Egypt proper, not counting the vast realms of Equatoria and the Bahr-el-Ghazel, is more populous than ever before in all its history. That in itself is a singularly impressive and significant fact. In industry the growth of Egypt is comparably great. The country is not the granary of Europe, as it once was. Other lands have usurped the place. But if we measure its grain, its fruits, its cotton and all its products we shall find it is yielding far more than it did even in the fat years of Joseph. It is not building pyramids and sphinxes and Philes. But the bargages of the Nile, one built and one building, are greater works than those. Nor may we overlook its railroads, of which it has today some 1,400 miles, or more than Spain or Portugal, or even Austria-Hungary. Twenty years ago there was scarcely a mile of good wagon road in all the land and travel and transportation had to be effected on muleback or camelback. In the last six years more than 1,000 miles of fine roads have been built.

The wheat imported into Sweden has almost always been brought across the Baltic from Russia, but imports are decreasing owing largely to the famine which is raging in many Russian provinces. It is no longer possible for the Russian government to remain silent in regard to the suffering which is going on in the provinces of Kasan, Samara, Saratov, Suabinsk, Ufa, Vjatka and Rjasan, where the famine is more severe than ever before. The local authorities are giving all the assistance possible. The government must come to their assistance and it is thought that a Red Cross society will be organized to facilitate the distribution of help. Appeals have been sent out requesting contributions of food,

clothing and money, but Sweden has never been any too friendly to Russia and it is doubtful if much assistance will be offered.

The kingdom of Sweden is just now agitating the question whether or not to follow Norway's lead in granting universal suffrage. Out of a population of some 1,300,000 men over the age of 21, only about 200,000 have at present the right of suffrage. To vote in Sweden one must show that his yearly income is 800 crowns (\$195) and that he pays taxes on that income. The liberals are circulating petitions throughout the kingdom, to be presented to the Riksdag at its meeting this winter. Norway has just recently given universal male suffrage to its people, but in Sweden much opposition is expected from the party in power—protectionists and conservatives. The classes are being organized and the advantages which the United States is believed to have found in universal suffrage will have great force.

DRAWBACKS OF EXPANSION.

An Extraordinary and Formidable Problem for a Republic. Boston Transcript. Some interesting letters to the London Times by Mr. Benjamin Kidd on the responsibility of the English-speaking race in tropical countries have been brought out in book form by a New York publisher. Mr. Kidd favors the adoption by the United States of the English colonial policy, but he defines the conditions, that would place before us an extraordinary and formidable problem for a republic. He says: "The attempt to acclimatize the white man in the tropics must be recognized to be a blunder of the first magnitude. All experiments based upon the idea are mere idle and empty enterprises foredoomed to failure. * * * Alike in a moral, in an ethical, and in a political sense, the atmosphere he breathes must be that of another region, that which produced him, and to which he belongs. Neither physically, morally, nor politically, can he be acclimatized in the tropics." But he is equally positive that the natives can never be trusted to govern themselves, so to acquire such possessions as the Philippines, for instance, would place upon the Anglo-Saxon element the responsibility of their administration without the power to introduce the Anglo-Saxon element as a developing force. If we take the Philippines, therefore, there is only one thing left for us. We must "exercise dominion over conquered islands, over vassal states, over subject races," and we are not to do this as a temporary expedient, but as a permanent policy, because the white man can never be acclimatized and the native can never learn to rule. A large annex to our constitution will be needed to fit this peculiar and never-before-contemplated situation.

BEER OR NO BEER.

The Ultimatum of Milwaukee on the Coming Christening. Milwaukee Journal. Milwaukee and Wisconsin are not to be bluffed. There is no question but beer should be used to celebrate the launching of our battleship. The origin of the human race was necessarily in the warmer climates of the world. The race gained its earlier civilization, as it spread toward the colder climates, in the grape-growing belts. There it clung for centuries till it had built up customs and fastened them down in literature. At least from the time of Noah the grape has been the symbol of plenty and its fermented juice of joy and health. That idea has come to us from those old times and conditions; it is etched and worn out. The nations of the world are no longer wine drinkers. Its use in ceremonies has departed except in certain religious rites, where it has come about that the unfermented juice is largely used, and in convivial sociabilities where it has become odious to a large part of the civilized world as typifying inebriety. Bacchus still holds to wine.

The active, alert, progressive races are now beer drinkers. Barley has replaced the grape, not only from climatic and economic conditions, but for sanitary reasons. In England the bony ancestral home of our institutions, ale has gone into literature as wine did in the Greek, and stands for all good-fellowship, comfort and hope. In Germany, the home of our Teuton ancestry, the home of the brew, beer is as dear to the people as it is dignified in their story and song. From these two peoples we have a concurrent testimony in favor of beer as the drink of the gods. Let the grape traders of the southlands boast of wine; we will none of it. It is delusive, creeping in on the senses and stealing away with our sense of proportion and relations, leaving us in an ideal realm far from reality. Beer comforts and leaves our senses still on guard. Who would displace for the beverage of the warm weather wakefulness of the foreign lands along the Mediterranean? Beer is our own; shall it be dishonored in its honor? Let Egypt today, Egypt proper, not counting the vast realms of Equatoria and the Bahr-el-Ghazel, is more populous than ever before in all its history. That in itself is a singularly impressive and significant fact. In industry the growth of Egypt is comparably great. The country is not the granary of Europe, as it once was. Other lands have usurped the place. But if we measure its grain, its fruits, its cotton and all its products we shall find it is yielding far more than it did even in the fat years of Joseph. It is not building pyramids and sphinxes and Philes. But the bargages of the Nile, one built and one building, are greater works than those. Nor may we overlook its railroads, of which it has today some 1,400 miles, or more than Spain or Portugal, or even Austria-Hungary. Twenty years ago there was scarcely a mile of good wagon road in all the land and travel and transportation had to be effected on muleback or camelback. In the last six years more than 1,000 miles of fine roads have been built.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

ship, must feel on its proud prow the inspiration of the two greatest peoples of the world. It must separate the two grades of civilization which has moved from grape-land to barleyland. It must set a new standard of literature and a new gauge of health and sense. We have chosen the brew for us, these many centuries and eschewed the wine as the means of sociability and health among the people; shall we, then, at this late day, in our pride of strength, yet yield to an ancient and worn-out custom, founded and embalmed in literature by races long ago played out. No; Milwaukee will not be bluffed. She has borne to the utmost; it is beer or no boat.

CHAINED TO POPLISM.

Pitiful Condition of the Oteomargarine Branch of the Democracy. J. Sterling Morton's Conservator. Nothing could better illustrate the difference between the simulated democrats who are chained to the vice and vagaries of populism, and the real, genuine, gold standard democrats than the difference between oteomargarine and real cream-evolved butter. The populists are pinchbeck statesmen, and the alleged democrats who follow them are oteomargarine democrats. They are as different from the full-weight-and-fulness democrats of the gold stamp, as tallow and lard are from genuine Jersey butter. But oteomargarine, according to Holcomb's administration, is good enough for invalids who are the wards of the state; and oteomargarine democracy is good enough to furnish votes that secure all the offices to the pop lists. The sick will thrive on bread spricial with oteomargarine just as satisfactorily as democracy thrives when veneered with free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, and other financial and economic fallacies. Oteomargarine statesmanship is as good for the state of Nebraska as an oteomargarine diet is for the insane and other wards in the public institutions of this commonwealth.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Detroit Journal. A husband who does just what she says: A woman doesn't want, one gleams: For such a husband she constrained: Always to say just what she means.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. With all the flowers of manhood That are blooming o'er the mead, 'Tis strange that William Wilton Should take up with a Wied.

Washington Star. He figured hard, no rest was rich. He took his dare not shirk. He struck the whipperwill why? His flares didn't work.

Detroit Free Press. The wind across my chimney Wakes no depth of joy in me. For I know that its wild singing Makes my coal bills bigger.

Indianapolis Journal. He sang a song to her nut-brown hair, Her rosy cheeks, her brow so fair. He praised her wit and said that there Was sunlight in them hidden; The maiden fixed him with her stare, And said: "Aw, quit your kidding!"

Detroit Journal. "No flower of her kindred, no rosebud is mine," Sang the love-stricken troubadour, heaving a sigh. While the maid at her casement above, And, "Only a blooming old idiot!" said.

Illustrated Bits. You ask me, darling girl, if I, Should you refuse me, I, Should I be a poor grim and die? Well, you amuse me.

I'd live to learn from him you chose, That other fellow, And from his life—colour de rose, Or sickly yellow.

What mine had been—what I'd have done! Had the wood parson made us one, And love been blinder.

THE FIRST KISS.

Atlanta Constitution. Sweetheart, 'twas but a white ago—it scarce seems yesterday. Though now you are white as snow, and all your curls are gray— When, walking in the twilight haze, ere stars had shined above, I whispered soft: "I love you," and you kissed me for that love!

The first kiss, dear, and then your hand— your little hand— I held it tight. And when you were white, white sand that twinkled at your feet, Laid tenderly within my own! Have queens such lovely hands? No wonder that the whipperwills made sweet the autumn lands!

It seemed to me that my poor heart would beat to death and break. While all the world—Sweetheart! Sweetheart!—sings of singing, and every rose that barred the way in glad and dying grace, Forsook its faded summer day; and, leaning, kissed your face!

I envied all the roses then, and all the rose weathers. That I was doomed for your sake are still my life's bright yesterdays. But thinking of that first sweet kiss, and that first clasp of fingers, and Life's whipperwills sing sweeter now through all the autumn lands!

No, sir; the Wisconsin, our one dear battleship.

TIME IS MONEY. In the final settlement of the interests of the Henry W. King estate, in the business of Browning, King & Co., it becomes imperative that we dispose of our wholesale part of the business—and the large stock manufactured for that branch of the business, in the shortest time possible. Time is money to us in this transaction and our necessity is to your immediate advantage. We have never sold finer winter clothing before at anything like the present prices—and while the stock lasts a money saving opportunity is presented to all our customers. Men's Suits from \$7.50 to - \$20.00 Men's Overcoats from \$10 to - \$25 Boys' Suits from \$2.50 to - \$6.00 These goods are marked way below their true value, and we ask you in good faith not to neglect this chance. Browning, King & Co. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.

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