

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of October, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The wide-awake merchant advertiser in The Bee. And it pays people to patronize The Bee's advertisers.

The streets of Omaha belong to the people of Omaha. No railroad will be able to get around this proposition.

The tax commissioner's arrangement of real estate is in the main satisfactory, but there is vast room for improvement in the assessment of personal property.

All railroads that desire to enter Omaha should be granted facilities on equal terms and the interest of property owners adjacent to rights of way should be protected as far as possible.

Colonel Bryan will probably have no hesitation in testifying to the efficacy of the salubrious climate of Nebraska as a sure cure for military lockjaw, no matter how serious the case may threaten.

Douglas county has ten members of the republican majority of the coming legislature. That readily explains why Omaha has suddenly become the Mecca for the pilgrimages of so many aspiring republican statesmen.

One woman at Dawson stands a fair chance to go down in history as a rival of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. She has started three fires by playfully throwing lighted lamps at people, the last one of which nearly consumed the town.

Spain is trying auction room tactics in the Philippine case, but the United States shows no disposition to raise dummy bids. On the contrary, it appears to be insisting on its right of eminent domain and do the appraising itself.

Now that the election is over the fusion state officers can safely bring their railroad passes from retirement and their friends can secure free transportation for deferred visits which campaign modesty prevented them from taking at an earlier date.

Excessive bridge tolls have been an impediment to Omaha's commercial growth for many years. If the Commercial club can devise any plan for relieving our jobbers and manufacturers from the bridge embargo it will render Omaha invaluable service.

Defeated candidates have the consolation that their troubles are over, while the successful ones are struggling with the demands for place. The fusionist county attorney must yet solve the problem of providing for forty or fifty followers with only four places at his disposal.

While the council is at the business of protecting public streets from occupation for private use it should not overlook certain store buildings that have occupied public thoroughfares all summer without paying a cent of ground rent for the street space on which they are located.

Colonel Bryan has sufficiently recovered from his attack of tetanus to explain that the recent election does not mean anything and that both himself and the sacred ratio are just as much issues as ever before. Nothing but a case of complete political paralysis can shatter the colonel's self-confidence.

According to the local yellow journal "Tomorrow may bring a renewal of the Hispano-American war." We think so, too. Tomorrow may bring a renewal of the war of the revolution or the war of the rebellion. All are in the range of possibility. But the probabilities are all the other way.

The coming legislature can materially reduce the appropriations by simply taking the popocratic state officials at their word. During the campaign they promised to reduce the expense of conducting state office of power. Politicians, like doctors, often hesitate about taking their own prescriptions, but there is nothing like experience to show just what effect it has on the patient.

REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACKWARD.

William Jennings Bryan has sounded another silver bugle blast to the popocratic hosts whom he hopes to rally around his standard in the fatal year 1900. Bryan dons his colonel's uniform for the time being, and reviewing the political battle which has proven so disastrous to his followers, tries to re-inspire confidence by declaring that the dead issues of two years ago can be re-galvanized into life and that the Chicago platform will be reiterated by the next democratic national convention.

In this respect Colonel Bryan is laboring under a delusion. Revolutions go forward and never backward. The mistake of his life and that of the popocratic leaders from Senator Allen down to Jerry Simpson lay in their foolhardy efforts to force a foreign war upon the republican administration, which every rational reader of political history must have foreseen as an extra-hazardous risk for the political minority. On that score Colonel Bryan and his friends are referred to the columns of The Bee, which last February outlined the inevitable result of their war cry in the following article headed, "What Fools These Mortals Be!":

The New York Journal, a paper that claims to speak for the popocratic forces of the country, has loosed its dogs of war. Secondary blood and thunder dispatches dated for the past several days, swirled every few minutes of the day, supplemented by startling rumors of war fabricated at Washington to fire the popular heart into an explosion that will force a war upon the nation even against its better judgment.

The chain of popocratic pogrom organs from New York to San Francisco is reaching all the horrible yellow back tactics of impending hostilities and using up all the sturdiest type with regard to emulating the parent paper war. Tons of pictorial ammunition are being discharged at long range and short range and vast amounts of red fire set off to blaze the way of patriots to glory and the grave.

In the language of the French general who witnessed the ill-fated career of the immortal Six Hundred at Balaklava, "Tis magnificent! But it is not war." Suppose that the popocratic big guns and little guns should succeed in inducing a country into a war with Spain over the Maine incident, what would become of the prospects of their party in 1898? What chances would it have to recoup in 1900 from the disaster that overtook Bryan in 1897?

Political history tells us that no party in power in the United States has ever been dislodged while fighting the battles of the nation. A war with Spain would embolden all other issues and solidify the popocratic, irrespective of its support of the republican administration. The roar of Uncle Sam's guns would drown the tinkling of the silver bells and the smoke of battlefields would obscure the oratorical fireworks of brass-banded orators and palanquins, whether they hail from the fertile valley of the Platte or the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies.

The 16 to 1 question, the free trade issue, the protest against government by injunction and all the great and small items would be sidetracked, not only for the time being, but for years to come, by the all-absorbing, paramount issue of the sword, which would have free right of way. With the unlimited control of the nation's resources for prosecuting the war, with all the contracts for war ships and war supplies at its disposal and with the awarding of all the commissions sought by men aspiring to military and naval fame, the administration would be an irresistible force that would sweep the country like a whirlwind in a political contest and smash the popocratic machine and its organs to smithereens.

Yet with these prospects staring them in the face almost as certain as the operation of the law of gravitation, the popocrats continue to belch forth their inflammatory combustibles and howl for war. What fools these mortals be!

SEEKING RECIPROCITY. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has submitted to the Anglo-American commission in session at Washington a petition urging the desirability of reviving and amending the reciprocity law. Just and reasonable concessions, the barriers which now obstruct commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, a Boston paper, in referring to this, says that a strong feeling pierces business circles, especially in New England, that the fundamental question for the commission to settle is the question of reciprocity "and should that body dissolve without some broad and definite action upon that particular interest, there will remain a residuum of disappointment, dissatisfaction and perhaps anger, though every other point of difference should be disposed of." Doubtless this accurately represents the quite general feeling in New England business circles, but it cannot truthfully be said that such a feeling widely prevails in other sections. There is a good deal of selfishness in the zeal of New England in behalf of reciprocity with Canada and the manufacturers of that section are quite willing to sacrifice the interests of the agricultural producers on our northern border in order to secure the advantages they think would come to them through reciprocity.

The barriers that obstruct commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, so far as our tariff is concerned, are chiefly the duties on agricultural products. What the Canadian government and people desire is an "open door" to the American market for their natural products, such as they had under the one-sided arrangement, miscalled reciprocity, from 1854 to 1867. Under that arrangement our agricultural producers on the northern border suffered severely from the Canadian competition, as they also did under the low duties of the last democratic tariff. Canada offers no just and reasonable concessions in return for this. She will of course agree to admit our natural products free, but she has no markets for them, because she produces in excess of the home demand. She does not propose to show any favors to our manufacturers. The Canadian government not only proposes to protect the manufacturing industries of the country against American competition, but it has put into effect within the last four months rates which discriminate in favor of English manufactures. We cannot fairly find any fault with the protection accorded to Canadian manufacturers. That is a legitimate policy, essential to their development. But when Canada goes further and discriminates against the industries of this country in favor of those of England we are warranted in asking where the principle of reciprocity would come in.

New England agricultural interests have nothing to fear from Canadian competition. It would simply displace western competition and perhaps from the enlarged trade with Canada in natural products New England manufacturers would be benefited. But it is necessary to take a broader view of the matter than this. If less restricted commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada can be effected upon terms entirely fair and just to all interests the American people generally would welcome it, but we cannot see any hope of this being done so long as Canada is unwilling or unable to make concessions of equal value with those she asks. The numerous efforts that have been made to renew reciprocity since the abrogation, in 1867, of the treaty negotiated in 1854, should have convinced Canadian statesmen of the utter futility of attempting to effect a new arrangement upon anything like the basis of the old one.

STILL HOLDING OUT. The dispatches from Madrid and Paris show that Spain apparently has no idea of submitting to the demands of the United States, but on the contrary seems to be quite as determined as ever to persist in its contention in regard to the question of sovereignty in the Philippines. The meeting of the joint peace commission yesterday lasted only three-quarters of an hour, when an adjournment was taken to next Saturday. In the meantime the American commissioners will consider and frame a reply to the Spanish communication, which is said to be simply a reaffirmation of their position in regard to the Philippines.

It is quite evident that the whole purpose of Spain in this parleying has reference to a monetary consideration. It is not at all probable that the Spanish government has any idea of attempting to resume control of the Philippines, but it very naturally wants to get something for the territory and it will hold out as long as there seems to be any chance of obtaining a money consideration for the surrender of the sovereignty it claims. It is reported from Washington that the American commissioners will name an amount which the United States is willing to pay in cash to Spain for the territory and the claim of sovereignty is a play for money.

DIFFERENCES SHOULD BE ADJUSTED. Omaha has always pursued a liberal policy toward the railroads that converge at this point. Its property owners have taxed themselves hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay interest on bonds voted as railway subsidies and will eventually have to be taxed more than \$500,000 to pay the principal. Besides donations in land and money for depot grounds this city has given to the railroads without price free right of way through public thoroughfares which today they estimate as worth millions of dollars to their respective companies.

In every other city of Omaha's commercial importance the railroads are compelled to pay their just proportion of municipal taxation for pavements, street cleaning, police and fire protection. In addition to local taxes the railroads are also required to expend large sums for subways and viaducts under or over street crossings traversed by their tracks. Up to this time, however, the railroads centering in Omaha have contributed little or nothing toward protecting their own roadways by bridges or viaducts which annually save them thousands of dollars damages and claims for injuries to property and person.

At present the city has unadjusted claims against the railroads for maintenance and repairs of viaducts which should have been paid long ago. In view of the fact that the city's funds for street repairs are exhausted it would not seem unreasonable that the railroads should be asked to pay over the amount legitimately due. In any event they should cheerfully comply with the request on the part of the city authorities to bring about an amicable adjustment of the city's claims at the earliest possible time.

Such action would go far to allay public feeling against the railroads for resisting the demands of the city for compliance with the law that requires railroads to construct viaducts wherever they may be deemed essential to public safety.

FISCAL CONDITIONS IN CUBA. The chief considerations in connection with providing a tariff for Cuba are to obtain sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of administering the government of the island and at the same time relieve the people of the oppressive taxation to which they were subjected under Spanish rule. Mr. Robert P. Porter, who was sent to Cuba by the administration to investigate financial and economic conditions there, gave due attention to these considerations and has reported a measure, which reduces the general average of duties over 63 per cent from the Spanish rates. This serves to illustrate the excessive nature of Spain's taxation of the Cuban people in this one direction. Mr. Porter has no doubt that with the stimulus such a reduction of duties will give to importations and with an honest collection of customs, there will be an ample revenue from this source for meeting the expenses of governing the island under American control and in his opinion he is doubtless correct. It is well understood that a great deal of the revenue from customs in Cuba as well as from other forms of taxation did not go to the support of the government or into the Spanish treasury, but was taken by the Spanish officials, many of whom made themselves rich by systematic robbery of the people and the government. This is true as to all the colonial possessions of Spain and was a potent cause of insurrection in the Philippines as well as in Cuba. Mr. Porter also recommends the modification of other taxes and the abolition of some which are peculiarly onerous and could not properly be countenanced by this government.

It is interesting to learn that the Cuban people firmly believe in the gold standard, having been so taught by their experience with the Spanish attempts to

force upon them depreciated silver and paper currency. When Cuba shall have an independent government, therefore, it will be an addition to the gold standard countries. United States currency is already being introduced in the island and undoubtedly will be in general use within a short time after full occupation of Cuba by this country.

Mr. Porter appears to have performed the duty assigned him carefully and thoroughly and his suggestions and recommendations generally seem to be judicious.

The contact of the Spanish with the Americans during the late war is having its effect in many ways upon the people of that unhappy country. The latest development is the demand of the various provinces in the peninsula for home rule, such as is enjoyed by the states in this country. If the war which has been so disastrous to the nation should be the means of awakening civil liberty in that hitherto unprogressive country it will not prove an unmixed evil. It was just such a conflict, though less lengthy and serious, which opened the doors of Japan and started the hermit kingdom on the road to the most marvelous development in the world's history.

There is an increased attendance at the term of federal court now being held in this city. The semi-annual convention of bootleggers has been reinforced by a number who wish to rid themselves of the incubus of debts accumulated in democratic times in order to be able to participate in the McKinley prosperity, and the bankruptcy court is the only thing which can rid them of the legacy.

Governor-elect Poynter has sufficiently recovered from the fright which the first election returns gave him to appear at the state capital and make a survey of the gubernatorial chair to see how it will fit him. It is reported that he informed the custodian that he was of the opinion a smaller one than that required for Governor Holcomb would feel more comfortable.

The police commission has announced that in the granting of liquor licenses it will avoid the bad example of its outlawed predecessor and follow the law strictly as interpreted in the courts. If the applicants for licenses evince the same disposition to abide by the provisions of the law there will be few controversies over licenses and permits this year.

On the best expert testimony the loss by death of less than 1 per cent of the soldiers wounded at Santiago makes the record for low mortality in modern warfare. But the carrying critics of the War department will decline to see in this any credit for those upon whom rested the management of the medical and hospital service.

South Dakota has agreed to experiment with the initiative and referendum, but has drawn the line at woman suffrage and the state dispensary. With the initiative and referendum, however, it will stand a good show of having woman suffrage and the liquor question poked at the voters every election.

Hope for Missouri. Kansas City Journal. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding, before the next century is half gone we expect Missouri to take her place in the republican column. Mark the prediction.

Omaha's Crack Shot. Chicago Post. In a battle between two handits and four Omaha policemen over 100 shots are said to have been fired and no one was hit. It is evident from this that there were no innocent bystanders.

Perfecting Voting Machines. Minneapolis Journal. The voting machine at Rochester, N. Y., told the result in thirty-seven minutes after the polls closed. The next thing in line will be a voting machine that hands out a \$2 bill when the voter hits it the right way.

Dealing with the Wrong Party. Philadelphia Record. If the Filipinos have taken the Island of Negros, as asserted in a London dispatch, our commissioners at Paris would appear to be dealing with the wrong party for the cessation of that particular member of the Philippine group.

Alleged "Pull" of the West. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. One of the oddities of the era is that the supposed opinion of the great west should be regarded by the administration as infallible on the expansion question, but very unsafe on the money question. The east's opinion on money goes—but its view on expansion is stamped "N. G." Will some one explain?

Whittier Strikes a Light. Philadelphia Record. Just at the moment when we had imagined ourselves almost uncontentious in the Philippines, General Whittier, collector of customs at Manila, insists that our "celebrity" should be contented with "cutting" in our dealings with the Filipinos. Rome was not built in a day and a night. Wise Whittier! Cautation is the word! Let us uncut like a very Spaniard!

Advice from Abroad. Philadelphia Press. Henry Norman is very kind to tell the people of the United States that they must not make the mistake of putting into effect a protective tariff in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands, or any other of our newly acquired possessions. It is all right that the United States should grow and prosper as an other nation has ever done—the result of such a tariff; but we must not apply it to colonies. Well, this country will not go to any European nation for advice on that point.

Wild Huntsman of Cranbury. New York Sun. The New Jersey village of Cranbury was filled with alarm last week by the performance of a wild huntsman of the name of Cleveland.

Kind friends of the wild huntsman had collected some real rabbits at Cranbury. Everything was made easy for him. With twoounds he entered the forest glade or warren. He came back with the dogs. It is supposed that they may have been feebly, or that the huntsman mistook them for real rabbits.

We wonder if this Cranbury dog destroyer is a relative of the Mr. Cleveland who, according to the Philadelphia Record, came from Caldwell, N. J. The Caldwell Cleveland once went out hunting tariff barons when the hunt was over the tariff barons brought him back in their bags.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The chaplain of the First Alabama, who was extremely anxious to remain in the service and draw the fairly handsome stipend provided by the republicans, became so offensive to the rank and file that they hung him in effigy, at Birmingham, the day they were mustered out. The men took that means of resenting his interference with their wishes.

The boasted courage of the Fifth Missouri was sorely tested in St. Louis a few days before retiring from the army. Some of the boys were hitting the regimental canteen quite enthusiastically, splitting the atmosphere with yells and thins. At the moment when patriotism and sneezers were at the highest pitch Colonel Billings broke in, sleuth like, on the scene. Not a word of protest did he utter. Neither did he kick. He jumped in headforemost, but the boys got out of the shack in three minutes, he jumped upon the bar and calmly viewed the scene of his triumph. The colonel has been promoted to a warm corner in a local army.

The war with Spain has served to popularize in common language many terms usually employed only in a military sense, and has frequently furnished the smart men of the press with a new figure of speech. "I shall have to ask you, Mr. Padden," said a city editor, looking over a large bundle of manuscript which a new reporter had turned in as a description of a trivial occurrence, "to deploy that stuff."

"To deploy it," said the new reporter. "I don't understand."

"Turn that column into a line," rejoined the editor.

An incident in connection with the surrender of Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya, after the battle of Santiago, was told by Captain E. Evans of the Indiana, at the Clover Club dinner during the Philadelphia jubilee, which illustrates the amenities of naval warfare. Captain Evans depicted the arrival of Captain Eulate, covered with blood and dirt and soaked with salt water, on board the Iowa, and the scene at the dining up of the "insane." "I offered him a cigar, a ten-cent Key West," said Captain Bob, "and he looked at it a moment, and then drew from his own pocket a long, beautifully rolled, pure Havana, and, holding it up, he said: 'I left 15,000 of them on board the Vizcaya.' He paused a second to allow his auditors to appreciate the fact fully, and then continued: 'I am the last person in the world to deprecate the bravery of American seamen animated by pure heroism, but if we had known those cigars were on board the efforts to save the Vizcaya would have been positively heroic.'

Former Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, now a resident of Philadelphia, in discussing the proposed annexation of the Philippines before the Contemporary club of that city, said:

"Our sons and daughters cannot live in the tropics. Look at the case of Great Britain and its hundreds of years of Indian mastery. Everybody knows that there has never been an English settlement within the tropics and of civilians that go there nine out of ten die before they are 60 years old and the loss of the battalions that go there is greater than that of our sons and brothers who went to Santiago and Camp Alger, or whatever the name of it was."

Referring to the Philippines, Mr. Edmunds said: "We now have from these islands all the commodities they produce on the same terms that other nations do. Suppose we take them and adopt the British colonial policy and make them a close colony and allow no one to trade with them except ourselves. How soon would the other nations move by saying: 'We will treat you the same as the other colonies.' And then the balance of commercial gain would bankrupt the United States in ten years."

"We told Spain and told the world by a solemn declaration of our congress when we began this war against Spain that we rejected the idea of territorial aggrandizement. 'Was that a lie, a sham, a false pretence? and we stand up in the face of the world and say: 'Yes; we have been lying.'"

Among the touching camp stories told in Leslie's Weekly is one concerning the dog of the Sixth cavalry, and a dozen soldiers since Caesar's.

"There was one man of the Sixth who had always been good to this dog, and would give it a bit of bacon from his own scanty store, and pet it and remember it when things were going badly. This man was killed at San Juan hill just before the end of the Sixth cavalry, and a dozen soldiers since Caesar's."

"But the dog found out somehow that his friend was lying there on the ground, the hot sun burning him, the cold night chilling him, and came there with a dog's faithful love and licked the white face and stretched itself out on the still body and stayed there, guarding its master, until the soldiers on burying detail came the next day and laid the remains in a grave."

GENERAL PROSPERITY IN SADDLE. Baltimore American: With the free silver issue killed and with populism nearly dead, this country can now enjoy its new prosperity in peace and with no fear of further trouble from these dangerous theories.

Philadelphia Ledger: It seems to be generally understood by the press, the statesmen and the financiers of the country that the result of the congressional election is a final quietus on the free silver issue. The danger which threatened the country from this source in 1896 will be no more in 1900. This being the case, there is nothing in sight to hinder the progress of American prosperity.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: More than is ordinarily the case, an election, the tone of business was improved and strengthened last week. The upward movement is less a flurry than a general increase of deep-seated confidence. It is not difficult to find the reason. The senate, the most stable legislative branch, is soon to become strongly republican. A further change in its political balance for seven or eight years is quite improbable, for the gains just made are of seats that usually have been republican.

Philadelphia Times: Business has been quickened in every channel and public confidence strengthened by the solemn verdict of the nation. Our sound financial policy has been overwhelmingly maintained by the people in a contest in which the administrative branch is soon to become republican. Public and private credit may be regarded as inexorably established as the policy of the great republic of the world, and that means confidence at home and abroad and a long season of substantial prosperity.

THE POLITICAL MORGUE.

Chicago Times-Herald: With Bailey dethroned in congress and Bryan dethroned in Nebraska, the outlook is discouraging for big orators.

Minneapolis Tribune: Ex-Congressman Towce was snowed under again in the case of the line between towns and country is not by any means an imaginative one.

Kansas City Journal: If Senator Allen and Senator Stewart are both defeated, the wicked money power has gone to greater lengths of diabolism than was anticipated. The outrage is really too shocking to contemplate with calmness.

Milwaukee Sentinel: It is not at all nice for the friends of Senator Allen to criticize Colonel Bryan for the loss of the Nebraska legislature. Colonel Bryan is a volunteer soldier in the service of the United States and should be immune from base attacks by corrupt partisan politicians who have no conception of the thrills and promptings of exalted patriotism.

Nashville American: The senate of the United States without the presence of the venerable Senator Stewart of Nevada will present an odd appearance to the old stages, for the indications are that Senator Stewart will be retired. Last returns seem to show that the Nevada legislature has been carried by his opponents and that he will not be re-elected.

New York Sun: Prof. Coin Harvey, chairman of the democratic committee of ways and means, is goaded by the great defeat to defend the tariff. Let us arouse ourselves and organize in a practical way, or the conditions in Asia and Europe will soon be those of the American people.

The practical way consists in sending \$1 a month until October, 1900, to Prof. Coin Harvey, Chicago.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Colonel Bryan looks across the continent and finds in Joseph H. Walker's defeat by Mr. Thayer the best news of the election. It's a sorry mess, then, for Colonel Bryan. Thayer is a gold bug and a protectionist. One would suppose that the election of the Bryan candidate for governor of Nebraska would seem more comforting to him. Poynter's victory helps out the colonel considerably as a political possibility.

Louisville Courier-Journal: John P. Jones of Gold Hill, Nev., not so voluble as Stewart and Allen, but conceded to be the ablest of the silver leaders, will lose the primary he has so long maintained in the senate as possessor of the controlling vote in the finance committee. Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Wyoming and the Dakotas by sending sound-money senators have made the deposition of Mr. Jones possible. The loss to the cause which he has championed so long and so well is great.

Philadelphia Press: The news coming from Nevada that Senator Stewart cannot be re-elected is almost too good to be true. And yet there is no reason to question its correctness. Ridding the senate of Stewart and the country of his tiresome harangues on the silver question would itself be a victory worthy of general congratulation. But when it goes along with the action of the states of Nebraska and White California the cause for thankfulness is trebled. When these windbags with their obstructive tactics are out of the senate there will be less demand for a change of the rules. But they are changed in favor of the silver, and a recurrence of such a situation when two or three men can hold up congress and injure the business of the nation.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Ex-President Harrison denies the report that his health is poor and declares he has not felt so well for many years.

Henry Havemeyer, the sugar king, finds a hobby in amateur conjuring, at which he is an expert and has the best collection of apparatus in the country.

The borrowing by the government of Norway of 20,000,000 crowns for military purposes just at a moment when the world is distinctly Norwegian flag, one not bearing the union of Sweden and Norway, may properly be placed in the war news column.

Thus telegraphed Commander Walrigh, the irrepressible sailor, to Colonel Roosevelt, the irrepressible soldier: "Oh, you a day. So fought, so followed, I'm fairly won, Came not, till now, to dignify the times I swear it true."

Frederick Macmonnies, the sculptor, in speaking of the group of "War" which he is at work on for Prospect park, Brooklyn, said: "Whatever the war has done for the country, it has done me undoubted good which I have treated with inspirations and impressions for a lifetime."

The season's new chrysanthemums at a New York flower show were up to date in their names. The Theodore Roosevelt is a large bronze yellow bloom; the Judge Van Wyck a rose pink shading to white; the Admiral Dewey a crimson one of Japanese variety; the Hobson a bright maroon, and the Clara Barton a delicate pink.

John Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee king who is fighting the Sugar trust, will not remain in a place in which the temperature is a degree higher or lower than his theory and licked the hygienic every room in his house and place of business is furnished with a thermometer, which he inspects hourly.

PARTING OF THE WAYS. Drift of the Nation from the Anchor-plate of the Popocratic Party. Philadelphia Ledger. It is speciously argued that we shall find compensation for the incubus of the Philippines in a monopoly of trade with the group. In this connection there is an outstanding question referring to the tariff which is debatable. The relation of the business world to Philippine annexation will be ascertained approximately sooner or later by the action of commercial bodies. Several representative business organizations have taken a position on the subject. It is said that the American trade with the Philippines centers in Boston. Here, if anywhere, Philippine annexation would be popular among merchants who know what the acquisition means for their guild. The directors of the Boston Merchants' association have resolved that "the acquisition of any part of the Philippine islands, except what is needed for a naval station, would be detrimental to the interests of the United States." The much-quoted Home Market club, of the same city, staunchly republican in membership, has characterized the Philippine scheme as "an appalling risk." The address of Mr. John C. Bullitt of this city before the Pennsylvania Bankers' association indicates the interest the Philippine issue is exciting in representative business circles in this state. Mr. Bullitt asks these searching questions: "We have come to the parting of the ways. Shall we adhere to our past history and traditions, or shall we embark upon a new and, for us, untried career? Shall we remain as a compact and well solidified nation—big together by our free, independent and liberal institutions—life and property protected by wise and humane legal systems—with no large military establishment

to waste our substance or load us down with oppressive taxation—with no foreign entanglements to involve us in the intricate mazes of diplomacy and impend as a ceaseless menace to our peace and a disturbance of our national repose, and with no let or hindrance to the working out of our great destiny and the reaping of the harvest of prosperity which surely follows in its wake? Or shall we assume a policy of foreign colonial acquisition, seeking to possess and occupy vast domains that are not concerned with us by territorial continuity and to dominate populations that are not afflicted with us by ties of blood, or race, or language, or legal systems, or social policy, or any congenial interests or sympathy whatever? "Shall we now engrave upon our simple republican institutions, under which we have lived and grown and prospered, a complicated imperialism, which must wrench our organization from the foundations upon which it was erected by our forefathers, and encumber it with responsibilities and burdens fraught with dangers beyond the power of the human intellect to grasp or comprehend? Shall we reach after the glories of an empire in the hope that we shall be united with us by its doubtful problems and reconcile the conflict between the simple functions of the true republic and the tangled and perplexing environments of an imperial system?"

These are some of the problems which confront the people. They must be met and grappled with and determined."

BRIGHT AND BREEZY. Detroit Journal: Possibly Jonah was no better than other fishermen and paid a boy for doing what he claimed to have done himself.

Chicago Record: "Here's a writer who says marry the election went live across the street from each other. They'd fall out then about salars they'd borrow."

Indianapolis Journal: "I wonder why that ridiculous little fellow wears such awfully low-necked dresses."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Say, Weary, here's a fellow what says in de paper dat de average man of 30 years has worked 6,000 days an drank 7,000 gallons of fluid."

Well, Soapy, dere's exceptions to both items."

Washington Star: "What do you think of the way the election went. Live across the street from each other."

"I can't say," replied the candid man. "It is useless for me to try to analyze my feelings. I am sure you know what I think. I think the country is going to ruin or whether I'm mourning over the bots I lost."

Brooklyn Life: "My friend," said the visitor at the dimly lighted door, "I have a favor to ask of you. I have a rank failure. I have seen many a fairer man than you have been. I am sure you thoroughly understand," asked the curiosity, "that I acquired all this fatness in a military camp during the Hispano-American war?"

Detroit Journal: The place was filled with people in the widest turmoil. The plumes and feathers of the Princes of the "fete champetre" or a constitutional "crisis" he asked himself, in much uncertainty as to what conventionally demanded of him. But, perhaps, after all, it did not much matter, in France.

AFTER THE BATTLE. Washington Star. The party strife is over. We have fought and won or lost. And we've settled down to business once again. The dollar's been a rover. Far at sea and tempest tossed, But we've settled down to business once again. There's a time to keep your temper and a time to raise a row. We've had some hot discussions, but we've gotten through them now. Each one of us to what conventionally demanded of him. But, perhaps, after all, it did not much matter, in France.

We showed wonderful endurance. When debating was our care, But we've settled down to business once again. 'Twas a definite assurance. Of the force we'd bring to bear. When we settled down to business once again. No matter if it's silver or small currency or Of if it comes in greenbacks in a bundle near the summit of the mountain. We're unanimously in quest of all that we can hold. We've settled down to business once again.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN. THURSDAY Nov. 17, 1898.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1898.—Under the State Supreme Court decree declaring the holding by the Pullman Company of real estate not used in its business to be illegal, the town of Pullman will be sold today. The purchasers will perhaps continue the present system.

The Special Advantage of the clothing that we make is that it is good without being high priced—When there is such a confusing clamor of offerings of cheap clothing, it is well worth while to know where you are sure of the best for the money—or your money back again. The more you know about clothing the more you want to inspect kind—and particularly the kind we are offering today at

\$10.00 and \$8.00

BROWNING & CO.

OMAHA BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

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