THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas Count ss. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of October, 1898, was as fol-

126,020	1725,638
225,505	1525,005
325,410	1920,580
425,810	2025,273
525,351	2125,345
623,474	2225,845
725,465	2325,815
827,329	2423,676
925,267	2525,485
1025,628	2625,257
	2725.408
11	2825,538
1234,012	2925,736
1331,048	3025,960
1427,D48	30
1520,740	3126,055
1626,300	
	W15 (108
Total	
Less unsold and retu	rned papers 17,823

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of October, 1898. N. P. FEIL,

Many men are just now trying to figure out where the profit is in affixing a 50-cent revenue stamp to the official bond for a 25-cent office.

Notary Public

Spain now takes refuge in its position on the Philippine question "on the high ground of financial probity." This is he first time that Spain has got on that high ground in many years.

Traveling opera companies that expect of chose in the city on the Kaw.

seats. And this time they will hold party." them without fear of being fraudulently ousted by any popocratic majority.

the-less well intended.

travel to the Transmississippi Exposiexposition for next year.

Public buildings should be devoted only to public uses. There is no good reason why the city hall should be turned over to the use of private music teachers any more than it should be turned over to the use of private teachers of stenography or typewriting.

The czar of Russia exhibited the extent of his faith in his disarmament proposal when he recently ordered twentythree torpedo boat destroyers. It is very evident the lion and the lamb are not going to lie down together soon unless the lamb is inside his bedfellow.

If the mayor of South Omaha declines to do his duty to suspend the chief of police, who is to stand trial in the criminal court for abetting a prize fight. it may become necessary for the council of South Omaha or for the prosecuting attorney to discipline the lawless mayor.

Omaha used to offer bond subsidies as well as other valuable inducements to get new railroads to enter the city. When a railroad wants to come in without a bonus, but, on the contrary, paying for whatever concessions it requires. littical sea. why should obstructions be placed in its way?

York county furnishes an illustration of the improved financial condition of Nebraska more cogent than any long of harmonizing the republican factions argument. At a recent sale of fine stock, where time was offered the purchaser. for in cash as was settled for in notes. Nebraska has lost no time in getting into the front rank of the prosperity proces-

Omaha can be made a grain market if the railroads can be prevailed on to give was doubtless a judicious proceeding it as favorable rates as are given Min- but after all Colonel Roosevelt will find neapolis, Kansas City and other western points where a grain business has undoubtedly some of those whom he has part of several Nebraska cities to secure been built up. But the way to secure better grain rates is to go after them without let-up. The Commercial club has only to keep on the trail to secure the desired results.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

ritorial expansion is authoritatively interest. voiced by the Home Market club of Boston, an organization representing the various industrial interests of that section. The practical men who constitute this club see in the policy of expansion, if it shall involve the annexation of acquired territory, a menace to the existing economic policy of the United States and to the interests and welfare of American labor. It is pointed out that part of this country the provisions of our constitution in respect to duties, imposts and excises will apply to it. The competition with low prices and ill-condi- at least a year longer. tioned and coolie labor."

We think this must be the inevitable result of expansion, whether the acwould so make their influence felt in congress that sooner or later they would not seem to fully realize this danger, for surely if they did so they would take a more pronounced stand against the

expansion policy than they have done. The anti-expansion sentiment of New England is making itself heard and we believe is exerting a widespread influchants' association adopted a protest pression of the Home Market club in opposition to expansion. There are very earnest expansionists in New England, but they constitute a small minority and their number is not increasing.

WANTED-A NEW PARTY.

Former Secretary of Agriculture J. to get stranded in Kansas City are ad- Sterling Morton sends greeting to all garrison. vised to arrange their tours in the future who share his views concerning the so is to fix their dates at Omaha ahead past, present and future of American The members-elect to the house from of July, 1809, for the purpose of or-

South Omaha bears the distinction of promulgate policies and principles with- for the corresponding period of last year having a chief of police continuing at out fear of running amuck with its own and very much heavier than for the the head of the police department while precedents and platforms. It is Mr. first ten months of 1896 under the demo bound over to the criminal court on Morton's conviction that a conservative cratic tariff. These who complain that charges of abetting a fatal prize fight. party for the United States which can the present tariff does not yield suth-Senator Stewart may, as he claims. the best elements of existing political have more than enough votes in the Ne- organizations would advance civilization vada legislature to re-elect him. If so, and good government by ignoring all the the general expression of joy at his de- fallacies and follies of the old parties feat was premature, but it was none- and proclaiming itself for an honest, frugal and constitution-respecting administration of national affairs. In sup-Omaha opened one new railway pas- port of the proposed new departure the senger station in time to take care of the country is reminded of the fact that the republican party was organized in 1854. tion. It can open a second in time to two years later ran John C. Fremont for take care of the travel to the proposed the presidency and by reason of a divided democracy elected Lincoln a minority president in 1800.

Mr. Morton evidently forgets that new parties cannot be improvised by resolution whether adopted in Independence hall or under the dome of the national capitol. It matters little either whether they are foreordained to be born on the Fourth of July or on Christmas day. The essential factor for the incubation of a new party destined to survive its issue in which the masses are vitally interested.

The conservative party in Great Britain was not fabricated at Runnymede or at Westminster Abbey on any particular national anniversary. It was not created by the edict of any convention. but is simply the outgrowth of the old tory party, with its conservative tradi-

That there is a considerable number of men who are not completely in accord with any of the existing parties must be conceded. But when it is borne in mind that by 1900 nearly 20,000,000 voters will exercise the suffrage in electing the next president of the United States the diversion of 100,000 or even 500,000 votes scattered over forty-five states would scarcely create a ripple upon the po-

ROOSEVELTS TASK.

It is already apparent that Colonel Roosevelt is not going to find the task in New York and of effecting the reforms which are expected of him altoconference with the factional leaders and also with prominent independent republicans, getting their opinions as to demand for good government, which blackmailers. thirty days.

There is every reason to believe, how There are between 4,000 and 5,000 confidence of the people in his integrity. ditions much legislative time at future paid up stockholders of the exposition his desire for good government and his and ninety-nine out of every hundred solicitude for the welfare of the whole see no good reason why \$10,000 of their people. There is no doubt that he will money should be tied up and squandered act conscientiously and will not permit financial lines. The country having reearned savings and many others only by ture and it remains to be seen what in- cratic national committee to continue in

tion of Governor Roosevelt will every which they agree to pay \$1 a month for The opposition in New England to ter- where be watched with extraordinary the benefit of the cause. The scheme is

NO REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES. The statement by Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, that there will be no revision at the coming session of congress of the war reported as saying that in the event of an early treaty of peace the present congress should reduce or abolish some if the acquired territory snall be made a of the war taxes, but it will undoubtedly be found that a large majority of the republicans in both houses are in accord with the view of Mr. Dingley that new territory, it is held, must if an- the government will need for some time nexed be placed in this regard on the all the revenue produced by the war home labor market is a permanent not accept the nomination of a strictly popusame basis as are the states and terri- taxes. As stated by the chairman of factor. tories of the union. The effect of this the ways and means committee, during would be to open our markets to the October the war expenditures exceeded free importation of the products of the the war revenue by some \$14,000,000 acquired territory and as the secretary and this month they will be \$10,000,000 of the Home Market club said, "expose in excess. Such being the case he our industrial population to unrestrained thought the war taxes would be needed

They may be necessary for a much more extended period if the policy of acquiring the Philippines is carried out. quired territory shall be annexed or held Let it be assumed that a treaty of peace and governed as colonies, if American will have been concluded with Spain in capital should be very largely invested the near future surrendering those in such territory. This capital would islands to the United States, there is no persistently clamor for the freedom of assurance that our government will be the American market and the syndicates permitted to take peaceable possession and corporations here representing it of them. On the contrary it is quite possible and even probable that our assertion of control there get what they asked for. Perhaps it and our attempt to exercise auwould be some years before this could thority would encounter a determined be brought about, but that it would be and vigorous opposition from the natives accomplished in time we think there can There are very definite indications that be no doubt. What seems strange is they are preparing for such a conthat the labor interests of the country do tingency. In that case the American forces now at Manila will be entirely inadequate, at least to do more than hold that city and its harbor. How many American soldiers would be re quired to suppress a Filipino revolt against the authority of our government or how long a time would be occupied ence. Not long since the Boston Mer- in putting down such resistance, it is impossible to say. Possibly it would be against the acquisition of the Philippin 's necessary to send there an army of 50,000 and this is now supplemented by an ex- and it might take a year or two to fully establish our control. At all events. having in view the acquisition of all the Philippines, it is clear that the government cannot safely reduce war taxes. But there would be no difficulty about doing so were our government to simply retain possession of a naval station, which would require only a small

In regard to the tariff there will of course be no revision, because there is politics to join him in Philadelphia in no good reason for it. The law is serv-Independence hall on the coming Fourth | ing its purpose very well so far as our industries are concerned and is yielding Douglas county have selected their ganizing "the national conservative more revenue than was derived from the preceding tariff. Moreover, the re-According to Mr. Morton there is need ceipts from customs have been steadily of a political party in the United States growing. They were larger for the which can live without traditions and ten months ending with October than easily be formed by a realignment of clent revenue and advocate revision in the direction of lower rates should reflect that this condition is due to the larger share of the home market which American industries are now having. while at the same time the tariff is no obstacle to the enlargement of our exports of manufactures. Lowering duties would not necessarily increase revenue, but could not fail to be more or less injurious to domestic industries

> To people accustomed to court pro cedure founded on the English common law, the suggestion that Drevius may be brought back to France to save the great cost of examining him by caple in a peculiar and by no means attractive feature of French criminal jurisprudence. With us the meanest criminal is entitled to be present at his trial, not as a privilege or to save cable tolls, but as a right guaranteed him by the law swaddling clothes is some all-absorbing and the constitution. He is entitled not only to know the charge against bim but to be confronted by the witnesses and to have the power of compulsory evidence in his defense. Nothing could so strikingly illustrate the marked difference between criminal procedure here and abroad than the abandoned proposal to examine Dreyfus in his defense over ocean cable, with the opportunity to operators at either end to garble questions and answers.

There is a growing conviction that the course pursued by the exposition with regard to the awards of medals and diplomas is calculated to bring discredit upon the enterprise as well as upon the exposition city. The holdup of exhibitors for a large sum of money to be presented to the general factorum to whom had been abdicated the sole control of the collection and installation of exhibits and the selection of juries was countenanced by the management instead of being reprimanded. This scandal has since been supplemented by an exhibition of rank favoritism to those who contributed liberally to the gift solicitmore than five times as much was paid gether simple and easy. He has been in submit to be thus bled. The stellid in in the expenditure of exposition money is difference to which complainants are being treated calls for some action on the part of the exposition management that what should be done to give the state a will at least convince patrons that they ing of the directors General Manderson debetter administration and satisfy the were not decoyed into a dragnet of

The coming session of the legislature it impossible to satisfy everybody and will witness another struggle on the counseled with will be his most unsparinew charters or have the old ones the experiment once of giving the cities what they want it stead of having those ever, that Roosevelt will honestly and documents emasculated by people who courageously endeavor to justify the have no knowledge of the needs or consessions might be saved.

Coin Harvey has struck a new lead in exposition and not to publish books. | events it is certain that the administra- porters of bimetallism sign notes in terprise that comes up.

all right, but it is barely possible that the committee's bank would not cash very many checks drawn against such

The Boston Home Market club has the wit to see what many just as ardent revenue act, may be accepted as con- protectionists overlook, and that is that clusive. A republican senator has been, the annexation of distant islands with a 1 ng time, pronouncedly, in candidature for population of millions of the cheapest of the presidency. The other, Mr. Lincoln, had cheap labor is the hardest blow which protection could receive. A tariff law is today. which throws the American laborer into competition with the low-priced work- make him the most prominent and available, own body politic his influence on the

Fusionist pretensions that they had made the penitentiary self-sustaining received a rude shock in the drawing of a warrant for over \$1,000 from the maintenance fund to pay the running expenses of the institution for October. No one would be unkind enough to suggest that the drawing of the warrant was purposely delayed until after election. The state officials were too busy asserting that it was self-sustaining to make a balance to ascertain the truth

Expansion of the Enemy's Country. After this Mr. Bryan will not have to leave Nebraska in order to find "the enemy's country."

A Striking Coincidence. Minneapolis Journal.

Cat island is thought to have been the first land Columbus saw. It was a striking coincidence that the Teresa went there to lay her bones away.

Fever Bucking Expansion. Globe-Democrat Two hundred cases of sickness among the American troops at Honolulu indicate weakness somewhere in army sanitation. There has been no such outbreak among

American sailors. Out of Place in the Army. New York Herald. A United States army officer "of high rank" who witnessed the wrecking of the office of the negro newspaper organ by white citizens of Wilmington is quoted as saying it was the "best managed and orderly m b he ever saw." The army officer who can use the word "orderly" in describing the

Hot Town Grows Weary.

calling.

work of a mob ought to seek some other

Fashoda abandoned. Dreyfus (if alive) to come home and be fairly tried, and no fresh downfall of the ministry, no resignathe president, no newspaper suspended and editors arrested, no outbreak f the army, no "man on horseback," no What is the matter with oup d'etat! Paris? Is that volatile and excitable city coming dull and commonplace and sensible at last?

A Disgrantled Patriot. Philadelphia Ledger. And now, it appears, General Gomez disgruntled at the Americans, and is setting up opposition to them, because he hinks they will not consent to the instant ndependence of Cuba. Gomez should be more patient. The United States is pledged to give Cuba an independent form of government, and has no wish to do otherwise, but it will take time to make such a and put them on a stable footing. The in surgent chief should rather co-operate with the American authorities than try to antagonize them. However, if he does not worry them more than he did the Spanish. he will not trouble them much.

No Comparison Possible.

New York Tribune What twaddle is all this attempting fraw contrasts between the management of he navy and of the army in the late war o the discredit of the latter! Of course the navy got along better than the army because it was complete in all its principal elements at the outset, while the army had chiefly to be improvised out of volunteers at short notice. If we had had a standing army adequate to the needs of the nation the revision of his trial must come as in war, as we had a standing navy, it would doubtless have got through the campaign with no more hitches and mismanagement than the navy had. To expect a hastily organized body of raw recruits to behave as well as a disciplined and experienced body of veterans is the height of injustice and absurdity.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. The republicans may, and in all probability will, have the power to name the next United States senator from Nebraska. And any political organization which has that power ought to feel the great responsibility of rightfully using it for the best interests and the exaltation of the best citizenship of this growing and prosperous commonwealth. Nothing emasculates the reputation of a state with such certainty as the promotion of unworthy characters to oc-The experience of cupy its high places. the republican party in Nebraska teaches that nothing can so speedily convert a majority into a minority as the election to responsible positions of men who are mentally and morally irresponsible.

That the coming election of a United States senator may result in a wise choice and give Nebraska a representative in Washington of whom even his opponents may be proud is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

MANDERSON'S \$10,000 HISTORY. Why He is So Anxious to Squauder Other People's Money. Western Laborer.

That \$10,000 "history" of the exposition

is a big holdup of the stockholders in the exposition company—most of whom bor rowed money to pay their subscriptions. ors and disfavor to those who did not The reason General Manderson is so lavish because he cannot be in on the divide at General Manderson aubscribed \$1,000 to the exposition and the B. & M. \$30,000. About ten months ago at a meetclared that exposition stock was not worth cents on the dollar, and about that time the B. & M. subscription was officially de-B. & M. could not be held liable for the debts of the exposition; neither can it be in on the divvy if the exposition is a great financial success. Mr. Manderson has a very ing critics before he has been in office amended. If the legislature would try exalted opinion of the prophetic vision of General Manderson, and if the show is a great financial success you can readily see where it will leave the general. For that reason the general is in favor of any old expenditure that will result in permitting him to say, "I told you so," to his em-The greatest advertisement that could possibly be given to Omaha-one that would travel farther and do more goodwould be this: "The Omaha exposition is the only one ever held in America that was on an exposition history just to give a himself to be controlled by any boss, jected his ideas of conducting the a financial success. It paid dollar for dolfat job to some favorite. The stock- but he has not full power to effect what finances of the nation, he has conde- lar to the stockholders!" Another reason holders put up the money they sub- he may deem to be wise and necessary. scended to evolve a plan for raising the why the money should be protected and paid scribed-many of them out of their hard. He must have the support of the legisla- pecessary revenue to enable the demolongs to them, and if they are treated hon- ground that it is impossible to carry on the

Senator Allen's Defent and What It

May Lead To.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. The defeat of Abraham Lincoln by Stephen A. Douglas in the senatorial campaign of 1858 made Lincoln a presidential candidate and elected him in 1860. Douglas and Lincoln held relatively the same position then in Illinois that Bryan and Allen now occupy in Nebraska; one had been for a his view on the subject. Mr. Edmunds served one term in congress and was not then nearly as well known as Senator Allen

And Allen's defeat for the senate may man can be repealed, but when the as he is the most forceful and able, among workman is once introduced into our all the populistic candidates yet mentioned for that high office. Of course Mr. Bryan nominally a demicrat, could not and would listic convention in 1900 any more than Mr. Douglas could have taken a republican nomination away from Mr. Lincoln in 1860 The Conservative still asserts that William Vincent Allen is the biggest, brainiest and most dangerous populistic candidate for the presidency in the United States.

UNGRATEFUL FILIPINOS.

Stirring Up Annoyance if Not Trouble for Uncle Sam.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Here is another complication in the Philippines. The insurgents already hold the greater part of the Island of Luzon, outside the city and hav of Manila, which are in the possession of the American land and naval orces. They have set up a government and or as trespassers, according to the attitude the United States assumes toward the alleged Filipino "government."

Now comes news of insurgent successes in the Visayas islands of the archipelago. The islands. This cost cannot, in all human insurgents are carrying everything before them and the Spanish governor is asking permission from Madrid to turn the nominal command of the islands in his district over to the Americans, so that he can put himself and the other Spaniards under American

That may tend to ease matters in Paris. because if Spain has lost the islands to the insurgents there is no excuse for putting in a big claim for money compensation in

eding them to the United States. But the situation will not be much better for the United States. If the insurgents have possession, what claim have we to the slands as part of the spoils of war wrested rom Spain?

If the insurgents have driven out the Spaniards and assert their independence what becomes of our claims as liberators and what will be our position if we assert ownership to islands that the Filipinos control themselves or assume to set up a 'beneficent rule' over a people that conider themselves able to rule themselves and will have none of our "beneficence?" The situation would be somewhat awkward in that case.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Governor-elect Roosevelt will take the eath of office on Sunday. That is a very proper day on which to promise to be good Frank Hunter Potter, a nephew of the Episcopal bishop of New York, is a grand opera tenor whose stage name is Signor Fillipe.

Admiral Walker's 'whiskers, which were once the despair of all the navy, are, it is said, to go down at last before the barber's shears.

Emperor William is going to Spatn

strictly incognito, but the Spaniards had better understand that he is Emperor William, just the same. Olga Nethersole has resolved to discontinue the kissing scene in "Carmen," be-

cause she considers it too sensational. Olga behind the times. Colonel Edmund Rice of the Sixth Masachusetts, which lately returned from Porto Rico, has a unique distinction. He

Massachusetts regiments. In Atlanta the other day a young woman said to Israel Zangwill: surprise. Carlyle said the Jew had no humor." "Yes," replied the critic, "but

Carlyle was a Scotchman." Among the sultan's gifts to his imperial German guests and their suite were two paintings of the battle of the Maluna pass and Domoko, in the recent war with Greece, for the emperor, a magnificent spray of brilliants for the empress and diamond proochts for each of the ladies in waiting. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is one of the ew wives of political notabilities who shares her husband's enjoyment of cartoons. Mrs. Thomas Platt has said that she sometimes fears to open a paper. So, too, Mrs. Russell Sage. But Mrs. Roosevelt has made quite collection of the multitudinous representa-

tions of the Rough Rider. Geo:ge W. McNear in San Francisco is millionaire, self-made, and a man of many enterprises. "They tell me, Mr. McNear." said a visitor, "that you had no capital to start with." "You do me too much honor." courteously replied McNear, who is consclously and pleasantly a little egotistical. 'My rivals in business will tell you that I began with a capital I and that I have never lost it.

Lord Kelvin, now more than 75 years old has just taken out a patent on an improved device for making soundings at sea. Atth ugh his life work has been philosophical rather than mechanical, and has related mainly to the theories that underlie physical phenomena, Lord Kelvin is the author of number of useful instruments, among them the siphon recorder, for registering cable messages, and the quadrant electrometer.

Piper Findlater, the hero of Dargai Ridge who has been appearing in London music halls with his Victoria cross, has been offered \$30 for the decoration by a Birmingham firm, with the advice to get rid of it at these terms and thus save himself and the order further degradation. Along with this comes the statement that some of the Grenadier Guards who acquitted themselves with glory in the Soudan are appearing as "supers" in Mr. Tree's production of the "Musketeers."

FORMIDABLE STEAMS FORTH

Huge British War Ship is Launched with Token of Amity for Americans.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Nov. 17 .- Thousands of people today witnessed the launch of the ram battleship Formidable at the dockyard here. It is said to be the largest war ship in the world, being of 15,000 tons clared a "donation." Being a donation, the displacement. It is 400 feet long, has 75 feet beam and draws 26.9 feet of water It cost over £1,000,000 and is estimated to steam eighteen knots. The chancellor for the exchequer, Michael Hicks-Beach; the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Goschen and Admiral Michael Culmes Seymour were among those present. A notable feature of the launch of the battleship was the entwining of the British and American flags

> DREYFUS MAY BE BROUGHT BACK Trial by Cable Found to Be

PARIS, Nov. 17 .- In legal circles here the belief is expressed that the court of cassation will shortly order the return of Dreyfus in the break made in the western states to France from his prison on Devil's island, off the coast of French Guinea, on the borrowing it on interest—to support an fluences may control this body. At all business. He proposes to have the supmoney out of them for the next public enwell as in view of the necessary delay.

PERILS OF EXPANSION.

Ex-Senator Edmunds' Strong Argument Against Taking Philippines. Hon. George F. Edmunds, the eminent statesman who, for a quarter of a century, represented the state of Vermont in the United States senate, is strongly opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine islands by the United States. Replying to a request of Governor Stewart of Vermont for writes as follows, under date of November

"Before the war with Spain, I take it that

nine-tenths of the intelligent people of the United States would have thought it bordering on madness to have taken (Philippine) islands into our domain. Their population is almost entirely what may fairly be called savage, and absolutely incapable of anything that civilization would call self-government. And if their inhabitants were as peaceable as the best of other tropical countries, they would still be (as all experience has proved) incapable of governing themselves. Our only motive for their acquisition, theref re, must be the material advantages supposed by some to flow from controlling the products of the islands and their trade. We get all the products of the islands now that we wish for, and on the same terms that other nations do. If we take them the cost will be precisely the same, unless we adopt the ancient colonial policy of Great Britain and some other nations, in controlling their trade exclusively, and allow it to be carried on only in our own ships. In that case retaliation will certainly follow, and our ships and goods will be excluded, in like manner, from the colonial p ssessions of profess to consider the Americans as allies, the great manufacturing and trading powers, which would leave the balance of disadvantages vastly against us. "In a business point of view we must take

into consideration the cost of governing the probability, be met by the taxation of the inhabitants to any considerable extent. Nature supplies them with substantially all the f od and clothing they require, and they are, of course, indisposed to labor or thrift. If we take them we must govern them by external power, and not through any autonomy of their own. This means a large and expensive civil list, governors, councilors, administrators, officers of justice, and so forth, and so forth, who must, in the main, be paid out of the treasury of the United States. The climate is, of course, very unwholesome for Americans, and the death rate of our officers there would be very large. It will also require an American army of defense and for the preservation of peace and order, of many thousand men, and an American navy of six or more ships, and probably 2,000 men, all exposed, like the civilians, to the constant hostility of the climate, to say nothing of that of the inhabitants of most, if not all, of the islands. Are we, under such circumstances, to force a government upon them?

"The present condition between ourselves and Spain in regard to the islands is, as the protocol of armistice distinctly shows, that we have not obtained the islands, and that all our rights that were recognized there were those of holding the bay and city of Manila and their environments until peace should be established. What was to be done with the whole group was left for negotiations, which our commissioners at Paris are now engaged in. If, then, we are to get them without the cession of Spain, we must do it by force of further war against Spain, and probably by force of arms against the vast majority of the inhabitants, who, so far as I know, have shown no disposition to be annexed to the United States.

She has a smile for every man as sunny as can be.
And greets her gentlemanly friends with cordiality.
Although of quilte uncertain age, she tries to look her best.
A wish to win the favor of the men burns in her breast—
You'd think she was a spinster on the warpath for a mate, and the warp Paris are now engaged in. If, then, we are United States.

"Are we, then, to attempt to force civiliza-

tion and Christian religion upon them, as Mohammed made his prosclytes? This, of course, would be expressly contrary to our Declaration of Independence, and to the United States rests. How many lives of their sons do Vermont and the other states of our solid and homogeneous union wish to returned from two wars at the head of sacrifice to accomplish it, and how many more annually hereafter in governing these islands? Our few months' experience a Manila and in nearby Cuba and Porto Rico should make us awake to these questions. What 'logic' or what 'humanity' demands or even tempts us to this sort of 'imperialism' Let the advocates of such an enterprise poin cut definitely what are the grounds for such a course. Congress has solemnly pledged the national honor and faith that we had no purpose of territorial aggrandize ment, even as to Cuba, only 100 miles from our shores. It is true, the victor in war is entitled to indemnity; but the victor wh has made war for humanity has no right to be extortionate because he is strong The cession of Porto Rico and one of the Ladrones for a coaling station and refuge on the way from our western coast to Asiatio ports is ample for every expense of the war that can be measured by money value. Even Porto Rico would be, as a part of the United States, an injury to us in the long run bu for its situation in connection with the Nicaragua canal. Already some newspaper writers have opened the question of its admission as a state of the union, with senators having an equal voice in making laws for this country with that of the senators from Verment or New York or any other state. The sober-minded inhabitants of each of the states should consider the enormous danger of introducing such elements and such a power into the senate. where all our states stand equal, and which as John Adams described it, is 'the sheet anchor of the republic,' and the only

security of state rights. "Porto Rico, like every other tropical country, even if it were not already fully populated, will not admit of North American settlement and development on account of its climate. The experience of hundreds of years, all over the tropical parts of the globe, has demonstrated this. So it is only in view of its location in relation to the waterway across the continent that it i desirable to us. Why, then, should we wish or be willing to receive the Philippines?"

A POLITICAL ROUNDUP. Extent of the Republican Triumph a

the Ballot Box. Philadelphia Times (ind. dem.) While the official vote of many of the

states is yet wanting, enough is known to estimate with reasonable accuracy the majority given in every state of the union at the election on Tuesday last and the result is even more emphatic in support of the administration and policy of the republican party than has been generally accepted. The republicans have carried twenty-six

of the forty-five states by majorities aggregating in round numbers about 700,000 and the democrats, silverites and fusionists have carried nineteen states by majorities aggregating about 500,000.

The most substantial and impressive gains made by the republicans are in the western states, which were carried by th democrate two years ago by an aggregat majority of 270,000. The same states at the recent election gave an aggregate republican majority of about 10,000. The democrats and fusionists lost the states of Kansas, Nevada, Wyoming and Washington, which they carried by considerable majorities two years ago, and they have reluced the fusion majority in Nebraska from 13,000 to about 2,000, in Idaho from 16,000 to 4,000, in Montana from 32,000 to 6,000 and in Utah from 50,000 to 3,000.

The most significant feature of the po litical roundup of this off-election year is where free silver had its birth. All of the Pacific slope states have become republican and sound money by large majorities. Kansas has swung back into the sound money hardly be a corporal's guard of cheap mone

representatives in the next popular branch of congress from the states west of Missourl. This means that the free silver

heresy has run its course and that it cannot be made a hopeful issue for 1900. Taking the states as they voted last week they give the republicans an increased majority of eighteen in the electoral college as compared with the votes of 1896. The

comparison would be as follows: 1896. 1898. 230 Republicans 280 Democrats 170 Democrats 167

Rep. majority... 95 Rep. majority... 113 Such is the lesson of the political roundup of 1898 and none can misunderstand why, in the face of the political disappointments of the new administration, the friends of the administration have increased the number of states they control, practically annihilating the free eliver theory in the states where it was born, and gained eighteen votes in the electoral college. It means that the people of this country are unchangeably devoted to a sound financial policy and that any party that attempts to revive cheap money and repudiation as a national issue will be ground to powder by the sovereign power of the republic.

FLOATING MIRTH.

Washington Star: "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so busy blowin' dah own horns dat dey can't hear de fact'ry whistle coaxin' em to come to work."

Somerville Journal: Man is very incon-sistent. He admires a dash of red in a girl's cheeks and laughs at her when it

Indianapolis Journal: "I played poke with an Indian once," said the Cheerfu Idiot.
"Beat him?" asked the unsuspecting shoe clerk boarder.
"He took my last Chippewa," said the Cheerful Idiot.

form will you choose for your campaign?"
inquired the friend.
"To tell you the truth." answered Senator Sorghum, "It isn't the platform itself about which I give myself most concern. It keeps me busy looking after the people who are trying to saw the timbers out from under it." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "What plat-

Somerville Journal: Judge-I don't want to see you here again."

Prisoner-I wish you'd say that to the policeman.

Washington Star: "I must congratulate you." said the very intimate friend, "on the manner in which you guided this campaign."
"Well," said Senator Sorghum, "to tell
you the truth, I didn't guide it much. I
simply hung onto the reins and let it

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, what is the difference between a liar and prevaricator?

Mr. Figg-It is a difference in weight.

Chicago Tribune: "The case against you is perfectly clear," said the judge. "You stole a package out of an express wagon. It was found in your possession. On being opened it was found to contain campaign freulars. The rentence of the court is that you be confined in the county jail sixty lays." days."

"Your honor," protested the prisoner,

"considerin' the value of the goods can't
you make it one day fur stealin' and fiftynine days fur bein' a durn fool?"

In Colorado. Denver Post.

She dresses in her natty gowns and looks real trim and neat, Her bearing is just out of sight, her style is hard to beat.
She has a smile for every man as sunny as can be. no; the winsome creature is a lady candidate But n

LOVE'S MYSTERY.

Somerville Journal Why do I love her? Who can tell? Why do I love her? Who can tell? She has never been called a belle. Her cyes, indeed, are very bright, And shine with a soft, soulful light. Her hair is just a mesh of gold, And she is pleasant to behold. Her skin is very soft and fair, Although it has no beauty rare. Her manners, too, are full of grace, And anything but commonplace. She's plump and pleasing to the view (I like a partridge girl, don't you?), But other girls are just as fair, In fact, you see them everywhere.

She surely wields no magic spell, And yet you say that you will tell Just why I love her?

No. you won't! You see, in point of fact, I don't!



guns and obsolete ordnance around Havana fertifications will be sold today by order of the United States government. This proceeding is due to the wholly useless character of the war material thus disposed of by the authorities.



"True merit depends not on the time nor on the fashion." -Cervantes.

Merit is just as much a quality of the choicest suit that we make as it is of that which is highest in price. It is all that is worth while in any garment.

There is the same care in the cutting and fitting, and in each case the goods employed are the best that the money can buy. At either the highest or lowest price you may be sure of well constructed and well fashioned clothing.

And back of these assurances stands our guarantze.

