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lows:	
125,015	1624,4:
224,877	1724,11
324,831	1824,05
424,330	19
524,865	2024,03
625,285	21
724,322	2224,28
824,361	2325,00
930,780	2424,95
1027,832	2524,01
1124,427	2625,33
1224,299	2724,80
1324,825	28
1424,352	29
1524,390	30
and the second	747,1
Less unsold and retu	

Net daily average...... 24,393 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of November, 1898. Notary Public.

Now that the scalping bill has gone to the United States senate, every senator will have to look out for his scalp.

What an appropriate Christmas present another distribution of exposition surplus funds would make for the stockholders.

No popocratic member of congress will be doing his full duty who does not introduce a resolution for another war investigating commission.

America expects to lead the world in its bicycle exhibit at the Paris exposition. That is because the wheels go round so much faster in this country than in the more slow-going nations of Europe.

The First Nebraska boys have earned discharge if any of the volunteers have earned it. The order for their return home to be mustered out would unquestionably be the most acceptable holiday greeting that could be sent them,

The president has asked congress to make provision at once for the taking of and revolution. Leave her to herself should take the hint by beginning at once to make provision for a creditable standing when the enumerators come around.

There are doubtless urgent reasons well be separated from the court house problem. When the time arrives to take the question up it must be considered in all its many bearings.

The popocratic organs are becoming among the ranks of the republicans in the coming legislature. The republican legislators, however, may be desolicitude for their welfare at its true worth.

The chairman of the house committee the immigration bill can wait. If the question of currency and banking re-United States is to annex all the stray form is not likely to materially islands of the Pacific and leave the doors strengthen the cause which he unquesopen there may be no need of further tionably has most earnestly at heart. legislation for the restriction of immi- He has really added nothing of subgration.

True, we want few changes in the Omaha charter, but we want those changes all in the interest of the general taxpayer and mass of the citizens and not in the interest of franchised corporations, city contractors, grasping taxeaters or taxshirking property

According to the official statement \$130,000 of the \$50,000,000 emergency war fund has been expended by or placed at the disposal of the American representatives on the Paris peace commission. Peace commissions came high, but not quite so high as a war establishment.

Things must be getting to a pretty pass when members of the Jacksonian club democracy are referred to as bolters for refusing to support a man whom the Jacksonian club by resolution denounced only three years ago as a bolter and traitor to the democratic grown enormously in industries, comparty who forfeited the respect of all decent democrats.

It should be easy enough to establish the notorious fact that Nebraska corporations have expended hundreds of stacle and embarrassment to industry thousands of dollars to corrupt legis- and commerce. It is easy to assume lative bodies and to procure favorable legislation or prevent objectionable legislation. What would interest the public more would be the exposure of the bribe-givers and the bribe-takers.

Democrats in congress never cease to lament the decadence of the merchant Mr. Gage says of the legal tender money marine of the United States. Republicans regret the fact as much as the opposition. The difference between the two parties lies in the fact that the republicans seek to correct the evil, while the democrats just as persistently oppose any measure which gives promise of accomplishing this result. A this for a time had an unsettling and popocrat divorced from his chronic disturbing effect, but except during this habit of grumbling would be at a loss brief period there has been no derangeto know what to do with himself.

THE TREATY FINISHED.

and that negotiations on the part of there were panics before there were the commissioners are at an end, will government issues of paper money and cause a general feeling of relief. There has been no doubt, of course, since Spain peculiar to the United States. Other yielded to the American demands in regard to the Philippines that a treaty would be concluded, but the recent temper of the Spanish commissioners caused might drag along for a considerable time not practical without eliminating the and it appears from the dispatch that the American commissioners even thought a rupture possible. It is not they deposit the required security. Let difficult to understand that the Spanlards should be, under the circumstances, in anything but an amiable mood, yet the exhibition of ill-temper par value of bonds deposited to secure and resentment they made was not at circulation. The secretary of the treasall creditable.

The treaty will include little outside other proposals submitted by the Amer ican commissioners having been reof a coaling station in the Caroline isdeal, either with this country or some the paper currency of the country. oz other. Although there has been a denial, said to be semi-official, that Germany wants a coaling station in the Carolines, it will not be at all surprising people consoled themselves who disto find that country negotiating for one couraged the Transmississippi Exposiafter the conclusion of peace between Spain and the United States. The mat- certain to follow its close that would ters not disposed of by the treaty which | nullify all the good Omaha might dewere presented by our commissioners will become the subject of negotiation Francisco, Atlanta and other cities were through the regular channels of diplomacy when these are again open,

The treaty to become operative must having refused to call it together sooner. fore the senate earlier than January. tion plan. At all events it will probably be at least two months before it is ratified, assumhas an overwhelming majority.

THE CUBAN ANNEXATIONISTS.

The assurance given by President Mc-Kinley that the promise of the United at any similar period. The working States that Cuba should have an inde- classes are generally employed. Busipendent government shall be faithfully carried out has not wholly discouraged the annexationists. One of the organs for charitable relief is so small that it of this element, the Philadelphia In- is not to be compared with the recent quirer, declares that Cuba must be an- years of industrial depression. What responsibility and make liberal arrangenexed. "Let congress take the com- is more important, the confidence of mon-sense view," says that paper. "Ac- Omaha in itself has begotten a conficording to the president himself, the war dence in Omaha abroad that cannot fall was justified as one of self-preservation to redound constantly and continuously on our own part and our interests can to its benefit by promoting investments only be preserved by maintaining con- and stimulating population growth. trol over the island. Cuba will have far It is safe now to assert that all aparate nation continually torn by strife less and visionary. and it cannot be long before the same why Douglas county should have a and that annexation, with our hold upon new jail, but the jail problem cannot the island, can very readily be arranged for without a resort to force."

Our Philadelphia contemporary would fiercely resent any reflection upon the yet it counsels a course which would extremely anxious to stir up strife position before the world and justly dethat a very large majority of the Amerposition of President McKinley.

GAGE ON THE CURRENCY.

The consideration which Secretary stantial value to the discussion of this question and as the arguments which had been presented in favor of eliminarency have failed to convince the people or a majority of the business men of the country of the wisdom of that proposition, or of the necessity for such a policy, we do not think that the latest contribution of the secretary of the treasury to the discussion will make a very great impression.

The American people are extremely practical. They are influenced and guided largely by facts rather than theories. This country has had financial experience as varied as any other nation and it is not necessary to go outside of this experience for lessons. One thing the majority of the American people are convinced of is that their currency must be sound-that the monetary standard must be the standard of the civilized world. Another thing they know is that the country has merce and wealth during the last thirty years, in which period the legal tender the currency. Mr. Gage implies that this money has been and still is an obthis, but impossible to demonstrate it. The United States has made greater progress in the last thirty years than any other nation. Can any rational man believe that we should have accomplished more if we had had a paper currency issued exclusively by the banks? issued by the government that it is a deranging and disturbing factor in its relation to industry and commerce. When has it shown itself to be so? Sil-

ver legislation that impaired financial

confidence caused a demand for the re-

demption of legal tender notes and

besides such experience has not been countries whose governments do not issue notes have panics.

Secretary Gage wants a system that will give more elasticity to the currency. apprehension that the negotiations Doubtless this is desirable, but is it legal tender notes? The banks are free to issue notes to any extent for which them be given some additional inducement to take advantage of this privilege, as permission to issue notes to the ury is entirely correct in saying that there is an honest prejudice against the of the terms of the protocol, most of the proposal to substitute bank issues for government notes and he must also realize that it is very strong and genfused, among them that for the cession eral. Nor does it arise, as he asserts, "from a failure to comprehend the true lands. It is highly probable that the philosophy of a paper currency." but offer made by the United States for a rather from a well-defined conviction coaling station was rejected in the ex- that it would not be in the public interpectation of being able to make a better est to give to the banks a monopoly of

NO REACTION VISIBLE. The most plausible excuse with which tion project was that a reaction was rive from the enterprise. Chicago, San held up as examples where the aftereffects of the expositions held there were most barmful and demoralizing to the be ratified by the United States senate business interests of the community. and the Spanish Cortes. The latter will The predictions were likewise ventured not convene until next month, Sagasta that before the Omaha exposition had closed its gates a week Omaha would this figure is a regal secret. Perhaps the treaty will not be laid be- wish it had never taken up the exposi-

The Transmississippi Exposition passed into history six weeks ago, but ing that it can command the required the much-heralded disastrous reaction two-thirds vote in the senate, which is is not visible, nor are there any signs not now assured. There is no doubt of its approach. Of course the floating as to its prompt ratification by the population attracted solely by the show Cortes, in which the Sagasta government has in a measure thinned out, but the permanent gains are evident on every hand.

The demand for dwellings and tenements is greater in Omaha today than ness is brisk in all lines. Although a rigorous winter has set in, the pressure

greater freedom and independence as a prehensions of an injurious reaction part of the United States than as a sep- from the exposition have proved ground-

old conditions will prevail and we shall tion of the problem how to bring Cuba have to send our troops there to do the up to the plane of modern civilization fighting all over again. Far better end and self-government who have fallen the matter now. Cuba's destiny is with in with the plan for an effort toward the United States and military occupa- educating the people of the island. The tion should be followed by annexation people of means in Cuba at present are well educated, but as in all Spanish speaking countries, particularly in those directly under Spanish rule, the masses are densely ignorant. The world's history has demonstrated too integrity and honor of this government, thoroughly to be questioned that no country is capable of self-government place the nation in a most dishonorable with any great measure of personal liberty in which the masses are illiterate. prive us of the respect and confidence Castellar, the most broad-minded man of the world. We are glad to believe in Spain and an ardent republican, has been compelled to admit that the peopended on to appreciate this popocratic lean people are in full accord with the ple of that country are for this reason unfit for a republican form of government. That plans for educating the masses in Cuba are seconded by the intelligent Cubans themselves is the on immigration has wisely decided that | Gage gives in his annual report to the | best encouragement for the future of the country.

Evidences are multiplying that the great rival steel manufacturing concerns in this country are fortifying themselves for a struggle for supremacy in the home markets which may have crease them. results amounting almost to a revoluting the legal tender notes from the curtion in that industry. The new Federal Steel company on the one hand and on the other the Carnegie and other great concerns of Pennsylvania, which have heretofore dominated the market, are facilities. This will place them practically independent of outside influences and enable them to produce and transport for themselves everything from the raw material to the finished product. Backed by unlimited capital and managed by aggressive and experienced men, this struggle of the giants cannot but strengthen American iron and steel products in the markets of the world where they already occupy a command-

ing position. Charles Wooster, the Merrick county statesman, wants it distinctly understood that he is against any Omaha exposition this year, last year, next year or next century. The only wonder is notes have constituted a large part of that the recent exposition proved a success in the face of the persistent opposition of the Merrick county man. This is as much of a puzzler as the question why the wheel continued to revolve after the fly had alighted upon it.

> It is announced that General Wheeler will see no more active service in the army, but from now on will devote his time to congressional duties. The general can furnish useful information to his democratic colleagues regarding the conduct of the recent war, though it is probable his well known views will not be greatly sought after by those who think they can make capital by perpetual war investigations.

Haverhill, Mass., is the first city in the United States to have a socialist mayor, or, more strictly speaking, a mayor elected on an out-and-out socialist the next one. And generations are short ment or disturbance to industry and platform. He will have the backing of in the tropics.

commerce that can fairly be attributed three members of the city council, The announcement that agreement to the presence of the greenbacks in elected at the same time, though this is has been reached on all the matters that the currency. It is true there have not enough to give them the control of will be embraced in the treaty of peace | been panics in the last thirty years, but | that body. This fact may be fortunate for Haverhill, but unfortunate for other communities which have a desire to learn just how the socialist theory will work in actual practice under conditions existent in this country, but whose curiosity does not go to the extent of being willing to take the chances of experimenting for themselves at their own

There is little to interest creditors in a majority of the petitions in bankruptcy filed in the federal court. In most cases the petitioner has several thousand dollars of debts and no assets. Wherever the debtor has falled to take advantage of the restored prosperity of the country there is little for the court to do but perform an autopsy on what was formerly an estate.

There is no more reason why the teachers in the public schools should have to be re-elected by the board every year than that they should have to be re-elected every term or every month. Employment in the teaching force of the public school system should be obtained solely by merit and retained solely by demonstrated fitness and faithful service.

Reports from Lincoln that a practically clean sweep of the appointive state employes is to be made when Poynter becomes governor are calculated to have a chilling effect on the Christmas festivities in several homes. Moving, never a pleasant task, when accompanied by a separation from a public salary is actually painful.

Mrs. Dominis has put in a claim for \$6,000,000 as indemnity for the loss of Hawail, but why she limited the amount to

Chicago Record.

Swelling Ranks of the Regulars. The regular army has nearly reached the present legal maximum of 61,000 men and the recruits have been selected with great care. There will be less talk hereafter of defective camps and military inexperience.

A Bill Londed with Hope. Minneapolis Times. General Miles' army bill will be popular in

the army at least. It doubles the existing number of regiments, adds several brigadiers and thus increases the chances of promotion in a way that must fill the humblest second lieutenant's heart chock full of hope. Where to Place the Load.

If this country reaches the conclusion that colonial possession Great Britain will doubtless be willing to drift gracefully into the ments as well.

Washington Star.

Balking at the Cost.

Nothing is more ridculous than the outcry navy and spread ourselves over the earth, is pansion" means a permanent war tax.

Skyscrapers.

Buffalo Express. "Slow-burning construction" (there is no such thing as fire-proofing)) vindicated itself in New York on Sunday night. The its top stories. This is another warning was sufficiently condemned already on the artistic side.

Where Will the Money Come From! Chicago Chronicle. There is food for reflection in the fact

noted by the London Chronicle that in spite of the small army maintained by the United States the expenditures chargeable to the War department are far in excess of the sums expended in maintaining any of the European armies. That is to say, our army pension charges aggregate \$145,000,000 pe year, while the British military establishment costs but \$90,000,000. Thus, we have to begin with a larger military expense than any of our foreign neighbors-before we have paid a single soldier or bought a single round of ammunition. We are heavily handicapped and the increase in the strength of our army will correspondingly increase the handicap. When our colonial policy is in full swing, with the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam heavily garrisoned, it is going to be a very serious problem to find noney to meet military expenses—especially as the revised "open door" policy bids fair to decrease our revenues rather than in-

CITIZENSHIP IN COLONIES.

Status of the Residents of American

Dependencies.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The legal status of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands and Porto Rico under each securing sources of supply in iron annnexation will be determined by conand coal mines and transportation gress. These people will not necessarily become American citizens when we have taken their countries. Their allegiance to their former sovereign will have expired, and they will become amenable to the laws of the new government proclaimed over them. In a sense, they will be the subjects, under international law, of President McKinley, but citizenship and its privileges can be denied them so long as congress

> All children of those inhabitants, however, born after the proclamation of American sovereignty, will be citizens of the United States. In his Worcester speech Senator Hoar, who is chairman of the senate's judiciary committee, said with entire "If the Philippine Islands become ours, then under the late decision of the supreme court, every child born here after in them becomes an American citizen, free to come, free to go." It will be impossible to interpret the constitution otherwise. The fourteenth amendment says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are subjects of the United The clause, "subject to the jurisdiction thereof," is unmistakable in its reference to the territory, or possessions,

of this nation. Western newspapers that advocate expansion, yet halt at the idea of the very closest of connections, say that the Philip pines or Porto Rico can be governed as olonies without making any of their inhabitants American citizens with the rights of citizens. They neglect to state, however, that the present inhabitants will be dead within a few years, and that every one of their descendants will be an American citizen with all the rights of a Chi cago editor to pass from one part of the

national domain to another. You may bottle up the present generation of Filipinos, Tagals, Tagalogs, Moros and colonial bounds, but you cannot bottle up

UNCLE SAM'S NEW SUBJECTS. The Filipino Army and the Hopes of

The views expressed by American correspondents at Manila respecting the Filipinos and the hopes and ambitions of the insurgent leaders make interesting reading nowadays. The hope entertained in expansion quarters that the natives of Luzon are divided in their support Aguinaldo is refuted by a correspondent of the New York Sun. He asserts the southern natives are thoroughly loyal to Aguinaldo, regarding him as a liberator, and will support him to the end.

A correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle details a reception given the insurgent leader at San Fernando, sixty miles from Manila. The correspondent and three other Americans were special guests at the "flesta" and enjoyed exceptional opoportunities of viewing the insurgent army on parade, of by the extension of the secretary's powers measuring Aguinaldo and gauging the sentiment of the people. Of the insurgent soldiers, 3,000 of whom appeared in the review, he says:

'The review was by no means imposing indeed there is nothing imposing about the Filipino soldier. He is neither Romanesque nor statuesque. Wherever I have seen him, on guard or standing in line, he presents a life-like representation of one afflicted with 'that tired feeling.' His backbone appears to be plastic and his legs of unequal length. In all my experience of four months around Manila I have never seen a company perform evolutions with anything approaching the precision and snap displayed by the American soldier, either regular or volunteer, even with but a few days of drill, nor have I attempted. They do not even keep step well, and the manual of arms seems as a sealed book to them. They utterly lack that cohera much inferior body of trained troops. A few of them have served in the Spanish army and show signs of training and possess a demajority have little of either."

A banquet followed the review and Aguinaldo and his counsellors responded to enthusiastic toasts. "Let no one imagine," says the correspondent, "that this was a feast of rice and garlic. On the contrary, way out here in an interior province of Luzon, with no one present besides the natives, except the few American guests, I sat down to as fine a banquet as it was ever my good fortune to attend. There were spotless linen, fine crockery and tableware in abundance, cut glass and silverware, while the menu embraced a multitude of finely cooked dishes, with wine and champagne. Fish, flesh, fowl and fruit, with innumerable delicacies, served promptly and in good style, kept us busy for more than an hour, and then came the toasts, both in Spanish and Tagalo."

and his associates as expressed at the banquet, the correspondent says they were friendly to America and at the same time clearly and fervidly for the Filipino and proficient in its practice. republic. Every allusion to the work the Americans was cheered, but these cheers were mild in comparison with the shouts that greeted home rule and independence. "In my judgment," says the correspondent, "all the masses care for is to be relieved from Spanish rule and burdensome taxes, and if the American government gives them this they would be perfectly of the wildest-eyed "imperialists" over the satisfied with the present status were it estimates of the cost of the new policy. If not for the influential classes urging them we are to have a great army and a bigger on to the support of an independent republic. At present the influence of the leaders it any wonder that the estimates of ex- is powerful. Aguinaldo is almost venerated penses mount and soar? Every rod of "ex- as 'el libredor,' and the idea of an independent government under the protection of the United States has taken a strong hold this basis they cheer the Americans, and they always are careful to include the Republica Filipinas in all such sentiments. Still, I believe the wealthy classes are satistrouble with the big building was that it fied that American rule is better for them than an unrestrained government of the people, while the masses, as I said before, Already the signs in the streets are Ameriagainst skyscraper construction, which are well enough satisfied to be relieved from the dominion of Spain. The element unorganized. Their heads are so swelled by their success in arms that they imagine themselves to be great fighters, and even it become necessary.

"They want to rule, to confiscate Spanish exactions such as they have become actheir own is an opportunity to run things with a high hand and to do unto the For this reason there may be friction in fully establishing American authority and laying the Republica Filipinas on the table indefinitely, and it will call for diplomacy and lelicate handling; yet I believe this can be complished without a clash of arms. My own idea is that the more wealthy and intelligent natives should be given positions such as provincial governors and district offices, and that a degree of local self-government be provided for. In this way the aristocracy might be placated and the backbone of opposition broken."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

There is still a demand for about 25,000.

000 paper collars in the United States each James Whitcomb Riley recently won the championship for checker playing in his

native county. A young woman is said to have been seen on Fifth avenue, New York, sporting a monocle. It is English, you know.

The Vermont legislature adjourned just in time for congress to convene. The coun try is not large enough for both at once. The czar has had his special den in the St. Petersburg palace papered with cartoons relating to himself, including a great many

caricatures of the most ridiculous sort.

Harrison M. Seal of Whitcomb, Ind., probably holds the voting record of that state He voted for Jackson in 1828 and for each iemocratic presidential candidate since then. George B. Hollister, the well known law ver of Cincinnati, who has just died, was close friend of President Hayes. He was native of Plattsburg, N. Y., and came of ol revolutionary stock, his maternal greatgrandfather having been a soldier unde Ethan Allen.

Nathaniel and Albert von Rothschild o Vienna have established a foundation o \$40,000, the income of which is to be used for the support of musicians, painters culptors and draughtsmen of the Jewish faith. Applicants for its benefits must be Austrian citizens.

The late Dr. Bliss was for many year

the soldier complained, "Your stuff's doing

me no good," he replied: "Take Shakespeare's advice, then, and throw it to the "There are too many valuable dogs in our neighborhood," replied Sherman. Benjamin S. Lear is first sergeant of Company C. First Colorado infantry, now stationed at Manila. His father, Benjamin E. Lear, is a private in the same company. Sergeant Lear is just turned 22 and Private Lear is close to 50. Ben Lear, the elder, is a first-class compositor and as such is well known in various parts of the Rocky mountain region. In days gone by he played good ball with the Pittsburg and Cincinnati

PROBLEM OF THE ARMY.

Should Be Taken but of Politics and Review of Reviews.

absolute divorcement of the army in all of its departments from politics. It is absurd to expect the same thorough efficiency and preparation found in other departments of the public service unless the same methods are used. Military service is certainly as important as civil service-more so in time of emergency. Its administration ought to be conducted with the same single eye to efficiency, and no department of the army should be more exempt from political influence than the staff. This points at once to the most urgent reform, viz., make the commanding general the real working head I the army, instead of the secretary of war. No good results have come to the service in Grant's first administration. Most of the evils of the service can be traced to the fact that the general commanding has since that time been practically deprived of his proper functions, and the real head of the army has been a politician, usually not versed in military science. Promotions in the service should never depend upon political influence in any department, nor should the recommendations of a politiciau carry any weight in the military service more than the civil service examinations alone. The restoration of its proper functions to the office of the general commanding, as Grant exercised them when he was commander-inchief, would be a long step in the right direction. It would put the administration of the army in the hands of a soldier, and seen anything but the simplest movements that would be an origin of all other necessary administrative reforms. Another thing is the need of a general

staff for the army. To this body pertains ence and solidity that come from drill and the problems of organization, strategy, discipline, and to me seem but an armed logistics, the larger problems of supply, and mob that would easily be brushed aside by the acquisition of classified information previous to the outbreak of war. It forms placing the accent on the 'all.' The here plans for all emergencies in advance, supervises their execution at the critical mogree of military bearing, but the great ment, acts as eyes, ears and hands for the commander. As the will of the commander is the electro-motive force of an army, so is the general staff its nervous system. It is the channel through which mander harmoniously energizes the whole military machine. It is the thinking and planning part of an army. A commander has enough to do to meet unexpected emergencies and to execute on time, without fail, the operations intrusted to him. The general staff relieves him of the burden of a mass of detailed work and leaves his mind free to attack larger problems.

Such a staff need not be a large body but it should be very select. It should be obtained by a process of elimination, retaining those most fitted for its duties. There is no part of the army where the principle of interchangeability between the line and staff is more important than in this body. Its members should be acutely sensitive to the needs of the line of the army, should be thoroughly familiar with the operations of all the supply departments, and should have reached that age where long experience lends dignity to counsel. They should be distinguished in the profession of arms

Hence the general staff should be taken originally from the line of the army and should contain representatives of all the sist of men of mature years, and there should be a novitlate, or apprenticeship, in it, before an officer becomes a fully constituted member of the body. The great principle of competitive examination should enter into the selection of its members, competition being open to all properly qualified officers, and promotion into it should carry increase of rank and pay.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Uncle Bam is unloading about \$500,000 o good American money every month at Manila, with the result that the town is enjoying a boom of large proportions. Artist McCutcheon, in a letter to the Chicago Record, says Manila is being Americanized at a rapid rate. The natives are adapting hemselves to the customs of the conquerors. canized, several American papers are in the enthusiasm of infancy, every third house of danger in the situation, as I conceive it, sells American beer, and the Escalta in the s the Filipino army, both organized and busy morning hours, when it is booming with traffic, has such an American activity that one forgets he is so far away from nome. The Spanish business houses are think they could whip the Americans should printing their advertisements in English, and that sterling American institution, pie, has been established in Manila. "A good and church property and collect taxes and many Americans," he writes, "are here watching chances for investment. One firm ustomed to. Their idea of a government of has bought up all the prominent saloons in town and is simply coining money. There is a great deal of drunkenness, and the men Spaniards as was done unto them. The in this condition are so demonstrative that American idea of government and civil and the Spanish women dread driving on the Esindividual liberty they do not comprehend. calts. All business houses are booming and prices have gone up. So far as trade is concerned, a wave of prosperity is making its headquarters in Manila just at present."

Rear Admiral Schley belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and the Arcanites are going to give him a \$1,500 sword of Damascus steel, inscribed with a description of the naval battle of Santiago, and the positions of the ships etched from the Navy department drawings. Schley is past regent of Farragut council of Washington, and built that council up by his personal efforts. It is composed almost entirely of naval officers, from ommodore down.

Most of the newspapers of November 23 published a dispatch to the effect that the sentence of death passed by a court-martial at Huntsville, Ala., on Private Lindsay T. Holt of the Tenth cavalry, for the killing of Private Twisby of the same regiment, was the first case of the kind to occur in our history for many years. This is a mistake. On the 2d of last August Private Alexander La Duke of the Second Wisconsin

shot and killed Private Stafford of the regular army, in a quarrel in a saloon in Ponce, Porto Rico. La Duke was sentenced to death by a court-martial on August 3 and on August 4 the sentence was executed. The most urgently needed reform is the

The city of Olympia, Wash., is going to place a commemorative tablet on the forward turret of the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey during the Manila fight. The design will be done in relief on copper, the central attraction being a figure representing Fame. Suspended from the arms of the figure and falling across the front of the body will be streamers, on which will be inscribed Dewey's famous order, "Gridley, you may fire when ready."

Hardtack is no longer the exclusive reliance of the army. Several divisions have been supplied with field ovens of galvanized iron which turn out 200 loaves of bread at a baking. Each soldier is entitled to eighteen ounces of flour as part of his daily ration, and economic baking represents an important item. A regiment at Savannab recently received \$900 in cash for flour saved in one month. The bakery is set up by the men inside of twenty-four hours and the bakers are selected from the ranks,

"Even heroes get upset," says the Philadelphia Press. "Admiral Schley, a few nights ago, was the guest of a large part of Philadelphia-of as much of it as could fill one of its theaters. He sat in a box with the handsome and benignant Colonel Mc-Clure, and every movement he made was watched by the thousands in the place. If he took a glass of water they applauded. It he smiled they applauded. In fact, the whole evening was an incessant ovation. But Schley's defeat came at the end of the second act. He arose with his usual grace and started to the next box to call on friends, but he had not taken two steps before a deep bass voice from the upper gallery rolled forth: 'Let's all go out and take a beer,' collapsed, sank into a chair and shook with laughter, while the audience shricked."

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Somerville Journal: Once more the United States has a standing army. At least, the regulars are slowly getting on their feet

Chicago Tribune: "They say single women live longer than single men. Why is it?" I think they only seem to live longer because they are thinner."

Indianapolis Journal: "This," said the man on the end of the disabled telephone, "this is simply unspeakable." Chicago Post: "Do you believe in the use of money in politics?" asked the Amer-

ican.
"No, sir." answered the Spanish statesman. "If you think the small fry in this government are going to get any of that \$20,000,000 you're wrong." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "What size shoe does your father wear, Mr. Blossom."
"My father's shoe? Really, I don't know, Bobble. Why do you ask?"
"Cause ma said all you was doing was sitting around waiting for your father's shoes."

Chicago Record: "Is your daughter hap-pily married, Mrs. Plump?" "Oh, yes; her husband has bought her a sealskin cloak which comes down to her heels."

Washington Star: "Your friend doesn't pay much attention to the duties of his office." omee."
"Now, my dear sir," said Senator Borghum, "don't be unreasonable. It only pays \$6,000 a year and it cost him \$5,997.50 to get it. You don't expect a man to subsist for a whole year on a profit of \$2.50, do you?"

Indianapolis Journal: "I know the pumpkin ple was rather thin as to filling," said the landlady, almost crying, "but I don't think he had any right to say what don't think he has he had he did."
"What did he say?" asked the second
"What did he say?" table boarder.
"He asked me if I didn't think that the pleerust would be improved if it had an ther coat of paint.

Detroit Free Press: "My family can't help feeling a little proud of having been carried over by the Mayflower," said the young woman who was visiting in Chicago. "Is that so!" answered the young man interestedly. "None of our folks ever went into the flor st business. What brought us through war wheat."

THE BATTLEFIELD.

William Cullen Bryant. Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands, Were trampled by a hurrying crowd, And flery hearts and armed hands Encountered in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life blood of her braveGusher warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save. Now all is calm and fresh and still; Alone the chirp of flitting bird, And talk of children on the hill.

No solemn host goes trailing by The black-mouthed gun and staggering Men start not at the battlecry-O, be it never heard again!

Soon rested those who fought; but thou Who minglest in the harder strife For truths which men receive not now, Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long
Through weary day and weary year;
A wild and many-weaponed throng
Hang on thy front and flank and rear.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof, And blench not as thy chosen lot; The timid good may stand aloon. The sage may frown—yet faint thou net.

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast, The foul and hissing bolt of scorn; For with thy side shall dwell, at last, The victory of endurance born.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worsnipers.

Yes, though thou lie upon the dust, When they who help thee flee in fear, Die full of hope and manly trust, Like those who fell in battle here! Another hand thy sword shall wield, Another hand the standard wave, Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed The biast of triumph o'er thy grave.

To Close

in our children's department on second floor-yesterday we told you about \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.00 reefer suits that we were selling at 85.00. The sale was good, they are nearly gone. and for the benefit of those who did not secure one of those fine suits. We are going to put all our Russian Blouse Suits on the same table and make them the same price as the reefer suits -85.00. These Russian Blouse Suits we speak of have been selling at \$6. \$7 and \$7.50 they are made up in the very best of manner of cheviots and tweeds, plain or fancy, with plain or nickerbocker pants. They are dainty, sightly little suits, and General Sherman's physician. Once when at \$5.00 ought not to last one day—two styles now to select -Reefer or Russian Blouse, and only.

\$5.00 each.

