## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year. St.
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year. St.
Six Months 4.
Three Months 2.
Sunday Bee, One Year 2.6
Saturday Bee, One Year 1.5
Weekly Bee, One Year 1.5 OFFICES.

OFFICES.
Omaha: The Bee Building.
Bouth Omaha: Singer Block, Corner N
and Twenty-fourth Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: Stock Exchange Bldg.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed; To the Editor

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Com-pany, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 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 November 1898, was as fol-

lows:	
125,015	1624,483
224,877	1724,110
324,831	1824,070
424,389	19
524,868 ·	2024,686
625,285	21
794,829	22
824,361	23
930,730	2424,927
1027,832	2524,010
1124,427	2625,823
1224,209	27
1124,825	28
1424,352	2924,781
1524,390	8024,420
Carlo	

Less unsold and returned copies .... 15,328 Net daily average...... 24,398 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of November, 1898. Notary Public

Omaha merchants have reason to be thankful for seasonable Christmas shopping weather.

Regulars from Nebraska are to relieve the Nebraska volunteers at Manila. Nebraska will maintain good representation in the Philippines.

Those Nebraska City physicians ought to be quarantined along with the smallpox patients until they learn enough to know contagious disease when

The license board has an opportunity to clean out a few of the worst dives and low resorts by refusing to reissue their licenses. This is an opportunity that should not be neglected.

floated over the City of Mexico, but the military government by the United showing of increased earnings is denever-take-the-flag-down party of pa- States is very different from Spanish triots failed to prevail upon the government to annex all of Mexico.

As governor general of Cuba, Major General Brooke will give a striking ob- men as General Lee and General Wood. administration of Weyler and Blauco.

For further chapters in legislative oil room history we presume we will have to wait till some of the other local corporations undergo a change of management with the consequent house clean-

One of the three surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 has bobbed up again as the beneficiary of a special pension | the past." Undoubtedly General Brooke bill presented for the approval of congress. Long life must be in store for the volunteers of 1898.

The clock in the steeple of the federal building is causing almost as much trouble as the clock in the steeple of the old nursery rhyme. That clock must be serving as the refuge for all sorts of belated wanderers who cannot tell time by it.

There will be a falling off in revenues from the license fund for the coming year that will compel the school board to retrench wherever it is possible to do so. The new school board should therefore endeavor to cut its clothes according to the cloth.

Who says the American soldier does not exhibit the highest type of courage? Here we have the commissary general of the United States army recommending the addition of beer to the army rations with full knowledge of the fire his suggestion must draw from the temperance agitators.

There must be some advantage after all for a state to be represented in the senate by the father of the body, when Senator Morrill of Vermont can get a bill passed by courtesy out of respect for his long service by simply making a speech in its favor, as he did for his bill to purchase a site for a new supreme court building.

Should the present congress fail to enact an army reorganization bill it will not be for want of material on which to word Three bills are now pending, one supposed to represent the departmental and the third supposed to be favored by the younger officers of the army. With should be able to strike a gait and work overtime to satisfy the ambitions of the various elements in the service.

The longer fusionists ponder over the figures of the late election in Nebraska the less encouragement for future fusion they find in them. On national issues. as evidenced by the vote on congressmen, the fusion plurality in the state is less than 2,000. As the light dawns the evidences increase that the crew is making preparations to desert the fusion craft, each hurrying to be the first to money in the shape of offices in sight the discordant elements cannot be much of the essential features of army relonger restrained and the struggle for organization was to give the president with law regarded more in the breach tailed estimates are furnished, the matter
will be clearer. As it stands at present, it

NO ALLIANCE NECESSARY.

sion thinks there should be an alliance that a permanent position. between the United States, Great Britupon becoming mixed up in the com- able here. plications of European powers. We

her statesmen, to maintain the closest factory and permanent. possible relations with this country and England. There can be no sort of doubt where Japan would be found if the United States needed her assistance in United States to the Central Pacific ished ought soon to be recovered. protecting interests common to both of railroad will mature during the coming them, such as would be involved in year. Like the Union Pacific, which keeping China open to international had been exploited by the Credit commerce. The United States does not Mobilier construction ring, the Central need and does not want any foreign Pacific has been scuttled by the alliances.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CUBA. The president has selected Major General Brooke to be governor general of Cuba and the choice will be generally commended, particularly so by those who know that able officer. Gen- ern Pacific, the Huntington syndicate eral Brooke has peculiar qualifications for this new post and in the work of pacifying Cuba-which, by the way, may prove to be less difficult than has been apprehended-he will justify the confidence reposed in him by the prestdent. He will discharge the duties devolved upon him with firmness and decision, but in a way, it can be confidently predicted, that cannot fail to commend his administration to the approval of all citizens of the island who desire that peace and order shall prevail and that all the people shall be justly and fairly treated.

Cuba will pass into the full control of

the United States January 1. All of the Spanish troops will not have evacappear and its place be taken by the American flag. Then will begin a new era for Cuba, in which her people will be given an opportunity to demonstrate whether or not they are capable of the independence and self-government for which they have so long struggled. It rule. Some of them have already had this experience and are well satisfied head of affairs, assisted by such capable | Chronicle says: appreciate their opportunity there is no reason why they may not have a govprosperity and promote peace and good

effort to bring this about.

ARMY REORGANIZATION. There is promise of a prolonged discussion in congress of the question of army reorganization, for which bills widely varying in their provisions have been framed. One of these measures was framed by General Miles and is presumed to represent the professional view of the line. It provides for one soldier to 1,000 of population and contemplates a professional service like the navy, with plenty of trained officers and numerous skeleton regiments which may be filled out quickly by enlistments in time of war. It proposes a multiplication of generals of high grade and ficers in time of peace by making temporary details for service in those staff departments which are administrative

and not technical. Hull of the military committee, provides for a standing army of 100,000, a differs from the Miles bill in the matter derstood to have the approval of the War department.

In his statement before the house military committee on Monday, General Miles pointed out the necessity for by the American soldiers marching the opinion that an army of 75,000, as provided for in his bill, would be sufficient for present requirements. He estimated that of this force 40,000 would | Considering the feeling of intense bitbe needed abroad and 35,000 at home. In addition there should be enlisted in ideas, one formulated by General Miles the new possessions troops in the pro- preserving order and restoring normal portion of two to each 1,000 inhabitants. This would give a native force in Porto this basis for a start the legislators Rico of about 2,000, in Cuba between 3,000 and 4,000 and in the Philippines of perhaps 10,000. General Miles ex- armies of occupation will do well to pressed the opinion that probably not emulate and will be fortunate to equal. more than 10,000 men would be needed in Cuba, while 25,000 and possibly more certainly warrant the conclusion that a sponse to no general demand. Just how General Miles made an earnest plea in various stages necessary to become law Europe. England's estimate is nearer support of that provision of his bill re- is a mystery, but it does, and every lit- America's figures, but the pay for a private lating to rank, urging that there should tie while some enactment of this kind there is far below the pay in America. be rank and authority commensurate which has slumbered undisturbed on the with the responsibility. General Scho- statute books is brought to light in an ment and equipment which will not be dup make the lifeboats. With no prize field pointed out some of the defects of unexpected manner. An instance in licated in years to come. Even then the the existing system and said that one point is the jail report just filed by the discrepancy seems too great. When the

A third bill has been introduced, rations should object to such an alliance | jected to both the Miles and the Hull and he bravely says "if they do object bills that they do not make provision let them." If there was any necessity for a general staff, but it must be asfor the United States entering into a sumed that whatever omission is made formal alliance with Great Britain and in this respect there is good reason for. Japan it would not be deterred there. European countries and Germany parfrom by what other nations might think ticularly have unquestionably demabout it, but there is no such necessity. onstrated the value of a general staff, nor is it likely to arise unless we insist but such a system may not be practic-

Opposition to a large standing army seem, indeed, to be drifting in that di- has developed in congress, as was exrection, but there is reason to hope that pected, but it is not sufficiently strong we shall halt before going quite so far. to prevent an increase, though it is As it is, there appears to be a suffi- quite probable that this will not go beciently well-defined understanding be- youd the recommendation of General tween Great Britain and the United Miles. As to reorganization the provi-States that they will stand together for sions of the Hull bill are most likely the defense and protection of their in- to prevail. The whole subject will re-

Crocker-Stanford-Huntington promoters, who have amassed enormous wealth from its excessive capitalization, with which they have been able to build the Southern Pacific in direct competition. In order to keep the Central Pacific harmless as a competitor of the Southnow proposes to take up the government debt by issuing a blanket mortgage that will practically perpetuate

patrons ever since it was completed. In view of the fact that the Central Pacific has defaulted and compelled the government to carry millions of its matured interest, it is both the right and the duty of congress to order its foreclosure and sale under conditions that will not alone insure the repayment of the principal and interest due on the subsidy bonds, but also squeeze out the water and prohibit renewed inflation by uated the island at that date, but the purchasers. Unless such a course everywhere the Spanish flag will dis- is pursued the Central Pacific will continue to be operated simply as a sideshow to the Southern Pacific, whose octopus enfolds the people of the terri-

ble to reduce the exorbitant tolls which

the road has been exacting from its

tory traversed in a vise-like grip. While the Huntington people are trying to create the impression that the Central Pacific is able to pay out under Fifty years ago the United States flag will not take them long to discover that its present enormous capitalization, the nounced as a trick to bamboozle investors and rivet Southern Pacific control more firmly than ever. Speaking of with it. With General Brooke at the the manipulation, the San Francisco

It must be borne in mind that the busifect lesson to the Cubans of how great Cuba should speedly be as peaceful ness of the Central Pacific was abnormally an improvement is possible over the as any of our states and if its people increased during the year by the transportation of federal troops and supplies rendered necessary by the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain. A very ernment of their own within a year-n large proportion of the men who were sub-"just, benevolent and humane govern- sequently sent to the Philippines were hauled ment," as President McKinley ex- over the Central Pacific, and a not inconpressed it, "capable of performing all siderable number of soldiers in the earlier international obligations and which days of the war were moved to the east shall encourage thrift, industry and adventitious circumstance of the breaking out of the war the Central Pacific would no will among all the inhabitants, what have had this increased source of revenue ever may have been their relations in and the excellent showing with which Mr Huntington is trying to bunko the financiers f Wall street would have been impossible will go to Cuba instructed to use every in addition to the accession of revenues from this source there is no doubt that Mr. Huntington, as soon as he realized that his game of refunding was blocked, took steps to see that the settled policy of the Southern Pacific of diverting traffic from the Central to the Southern route should for a time be suspended. For years past it has been the practice of the Southern Pacific to persuade and force shippers to use the Sunse route. By abating their zeal to swell the business of the Southern at the expense of the Central Pacific, and allowing the latter to secure all the traffic possible, the officials could make a showing which would help to delude prospective investors, unacquainted could support the enormous bonded indebtedness which the schemers are trying to

What is wanted is a complete divorce of the Central Pacific from the Southcontemplates utilizing superfluous of ern Pacific and its operation either as an independent line, or, better yet, in connection with the Union Pacific as a direct transcontinental route, competing good times and their continuance, a reachfreely for through traffic with the other The house bill, framed by Chairman Pacific roads. This was the original design of the government when the bond subsidies were voted for the construcpart of which shall be enlisted from tion of the Union and Central Pacific the natives of new possessions. It as the first overland route, and it contains the only solution of the problem of organization, as in some other im- that will bring the people the relief deportant respects. This measure is un- manded and give them full benefit of the roads for whose construction they

have so long been taxed.

It is to be hoped the greetings received stronger military force and expressed through the streets of Havana are indicative of the future cordial relations between them and the people of the city during their involuntary stay there. terness existing between the Cubans and the Spanish residents, the task of accomplished results which the other

The power of aroused public opinion will be required in the Fhilippines. The large proportion of degislation is en. of standing armies per man is \$200. In this estimates presented by General Miles acted with no definite purpose or in restanding army of 75,000 will be ample. some of it manages to pass through the in the matter of cost, can not approach

president authority to at any time select Laws not enforced by public sentiment Senator Davis of the peace commis- a lieutenant general, instead of making usually become simply dormant features of the statute books and by the failure of observance lessen the respect for all ain and Japan for the protection of which provides among other things for law. If invoked it is not for the pubtheir interests in the far east. The the organization of a general staff, similic good, but to vent a spite on some Minnesota senator doesn't see why other lar to that of Germany. It has been ob- official or individual. The statute books

come in contact with it.

terests in the far east, while it is most ceive thorough consideration and undistinctly the policy of Japan, clearly doubtedly the result will be a plan of packing houses propose to educate them understood and fully appreciated by army reorganization that will be satist to the habit of eating American meat. The subsidy bonds issued by the when the reciprocity policy was abol- the sun is not hot while it is light enough

Variety in Palms. St. Louis Republic.

The Philippines are full of palms. Aguinaldo's is not the tallest, but it can beat all the others itching.

Perish the Thought!

Washington Post. Suppose J. Sterling Morton succeeds launching another party. What assurance has he that some boy orator will not capture it with a warmed-over epigram?

Marvelous Export Trade.

Thus far there has been an increase during every month of the current year in the exports of manufactures as compared with and legalize the fraudulent issues of the exports of previous years. It is now bonds and stocks and make it impossi. probable that the total value of exports of nanufactures will reach the sum of \$300,000,-000, as against \$279,616,898 for the calendar year 1897, and \$253,681,541 for the calendar year 1896. The growth of this part of our export trade is the most remarkable as it is the most encouraging feature of our foreign commerce. It gives symmetry to the business of the country, and a promise of future benefit and enduring prosperity.

Real Estate for Trade.

Boston Transcript. It is explained that the proposal of Japan to buy the Philippines was merely in the president's mind. He was persuading an opposed senator that they should be seized if only taken to sell again at an appreciation that would make poor old Spain turn her face to the wall and give up the ghost. We find the jingoes generally talking now as though the Philippines were better to sell at a profit than do anything else with. Judge Emory Speer of Georgia advises it and the New York Sun quotes his words with approval. Such anxiety and grief as most of our expansionists feel for the liberties of the oppressed can always be soothed by a good turn on the market.

Open Door for Dislectitions.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. In reckoning up the return Uncle Sam is to get for his \$20,080,000 investment it must not be forgotten that there are upward of 100 dialects in daily use among the Filipinos This is certainly good news. It promises to relieve at once the somewhat exhausted home market. When you come to remember that we are now largely dependent for our dialect literature upon Miss Mary Wilkins' Down East patter, Mr. Chimmie Fadden's slum talk, Uncle Remus' darkey lore, Mr. Dooley's Chicagoese, the pleasure of exso plainly apparent. It is a great field, and

## ANTICIPATING 1899.

Business of the Closing Year Fore-shadows What Is Coming.

Boston Transcript The year 1898 blds fair to furnish the easis for future comparisons of business volume. The bank clearings of November nade a new record, exceeding the total of the month last year by 20 per cent, the pre--by 8 per cent. All other indices of trade novement show a wonderful volume of business last month and the eleven months' aggregate is about as large as the twelve months of 1897; that is the gain this year is equal to all of 20 per cent. The mercantile reports are stimulating; heavy orders have been placed for steel rails, estimates of the total this week reaching up to 700,000 tons, which is all of a quarter of the country's entire annual output; the exportation of cereals and of manufactured goods goes on with undiminished vigor; tocks are active and strong, and bond business is immense; money is easy and there is no indication of its ruling otherwise; and there is a settled confidence, a belief in ing out of industry which constitutes an expansion of the most practical and sub-stantial kind. If 1898 had been the United States' great year there is every prospec of 1899 maintaining, if it does not surpass, the wonderful record made in the twelve months now drawing to a close.

What the United States Pay Com-pared with the Cost in Europe. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. In connection with the secretary of war's report, some figures from abroad have been given which are of general interest. In his nessage the president asks for 100,000 men. The secretary of war asks for an appropria-tion of \$166,726,599. This means an appropriation of \$1,667.26 for each enlisted man. Compare this with the cost of the European

In 1896 the estimates of the respective European war ministers were as follows. They certainly are not less now:

England spends on her regulars \$400 per man a year. The other powers average \$200. The discrepancy is great, but it is pre-sumed that those in authority can make matters clear. In fact, leaving England out of the calculation, it is seen that the cost country that would just about pay the wages of the enlisted men, including the non-commissioned officers. Of course, this country,

The estimate of Secretary Alger takes in many expenses in connection with enlistthe remaining spoils can not tend to absolute power to select his own comthan in the observance. The late Ruslooks as if the secretary had made his figallay the outbreak.

LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Chunks of Information From Uncle

A Manila correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle gives a chunk of information concerning the climate and its effect on northern whites that will interest those who think the Philippines will afford great opportuniare lumbered up with enough dead let-ties for American push. "The railroad run-ning from Manila," says the writer, "goes through a low and fertile country. It is a recognized fact that a very rivers that flow down from the mountains is manifest in Chicago, where the city bed is a succession of bridges across streams. council by a decided majority recon- The engineering problems in its construction sidered the ordinance extending the were not serious ones, but the amount of franchise of all the street railway companies for fifty years. Ordinary out. I have been told that of forty engineers embreaks of popular sentiment may have ployed on the work thirty-nine died. No Caucasian can work all day in a hot tropical little effect on municipal legislative sun and a malarial atmosphere and escape bodies, but when it becomes an organ- fever and day work was necessary in surized, determined force even the usually veying this road, for there is neither dawn pliant tools of corporations hesitate to nor twilight in the tropics. The succession of night and day is almost as abrupt as the opening and closing of a door between a lighted room and a dark one. The long While the United States authorities evening twilight of the American summer are busy trying to teach the Cubans is unknown and the joy of sitting on the two on the wheel comes not to the dweller in the tropics. No Caucasian should come Experts have been sent to the principal here with the expectation of working in cities to erect cold storage houses and the sun and going home again alive and work up the trade. The ground lost as there is but a brief time each day when to do outdoor labor it follows that such work

must continue to be done by natives."

Concerning the productiveness of the region penetrated by the railroad he says: For the entire sixty miles between Manila and San Fernando the road is bordered as far as the eye can see with fields of rice and sugarcane and banana plantations, while native towns and villages are as close together as the towns along the best railroad lines in the United States. The province of Pampanga is especially rich in cane fields, and there are districts not reached by railroad where great quantities of sugar go to waste annually for lack of transportation With facilities for marketing the product the output of sugar from this district could be increased many thousands of tons annually. The same can be said of coffee, tobacco and chocolate. The finest tobacco is grown in the northern provinces, and immense quantities are consumed in the home market. Imagine a population of 8,000,000 people, each one of whom smokes from twenty-five to 100 cigarettes daily, for the habit is universal among men, women and children alike-and most of them smoke cigars-and one can get some idea of the consumption of tobacco. Add to this home demand a good foreign market, and the tobacco business would assume gigantic proportions. There is certainly field for the investment of capital in railroads, plantations and the manufacturing industries necessary for the preparation of the products of the islands for market."

The financial problem presented by the Philippines is briefly outlined by John T. McCutcheon, correspondent of the Chicago Record. "It would be a costly experiment," he says, "to substitute for the Mexican dollar a dollar such as is used in America, which is kept at an artificial value by its relation to gold. If American dollars, worth twice as much as Mexican dollars, were introduced the native would want as many of them for his wages as he had formerly received Mexicans. If he gets three Mexican dollars a week now, he would want three American dollars under the new system, for no argument could convince a native that three pieces of Mexican silver were worth only half the amount in American silver. An American dollar would never buy twice the amount of stuff that a Mexican dollar does, no matter who mays that it is worth twice as much. It takes a broader intelligence than the Filipino posthe same size. Consequently, the Englishman says, if America holds the islands she Octave Thanet's remarkable polyglot, and | will have to introduce a system of coinage the same as now exists or else pay just twice as much for labor and native products as are now paid. If the philanthropic sugar the sooner some of our budding literati take trusts and other big corporations which advantage of it the better. prefer to pay twice as much as is necessary, the arrangement would be very satisfactory to the native, for he could lay by \$5 or \$6 in two weeks and then lay off for a month.'

Captain Putnam Bradley Strong, now at eccount of the present condition of the natives, their characteristics and their capacity for government. Regarding their education, he says: "It is said of these people that vious month this year by 9 per cent, and they are not fit to govern themselves, and the high-record month heretofore—January their lack of education is brought up as a case in point, yet I have not some in contact with one who cannot write. The boy to whom you pay \$8 (Mexican) a month writes and reads Spanish. He has learned o do so at the different schools throughout the island, not in Manila at all. I visited. the other day, a native school, where 150 boy pupils are taught reading, writing, reography, and arithmetic. The school was in session when I got there, and never have seen a more orderly or better-regulated

system of teaching. "Pass through one of their lanes in the early morning, and you will find a whole family performing the ablutions of the day n large tubs, which later on you will see full of corn or some other product. They underclothes, simply a white cotton coat and If they enter, they first bathe and dry their eet. What can be cleaner or healthier than

that? "While dining with a native family, soon after my arrival, I was struck with the quiet STANDING ARMIES COST MONEY. and dignified manners of the servants, and I naturally attributed it to the training of the housewife, whose guest I was, but since I have kept house myself, I find that it is ground into them. When you reach home in the evening, always one of them is standing at the gateway to take whatever packages one may have; a bow and "Buenos Noches" greets you, and after that, until you have reached your seat at dinner, they dance in attendance without a sound, as they go about barefoot, that being the universal custom. They make perfect servants, rarely forget ing what they have once been taught."

Captain Strong sums up the problem before Uncle Sam as follows: The Tigalo is in the stage of imitation; the people who get him now will either make him a success or a dire failure. If the United States takes him quickly, instructs him as it wishes him to go, and does it kindly, he will obey implicitly, and within a generation will reach ment which undertakes to boss him with cuffs and force. The story of Spain will be repeated-rebellion after rebellion in the interior country, bad blood and clashing of arms, with no commercial success; for the El Dorado riches, the mines, the hard woods, every source of money-making, come from just the country that these fellows hold and always will, unless exterminated by an overwhelming force which would, on its own side, lose many, as the country is a very blind one. So let us hope Uncle Sam will decide to be lenient, but firm, and he will have the most proficient pupils of any colonial instructor in the world, say the best authorities on the far eastern questions."

State Grange in Session. SPRINGFIELD III.. Dec. 13.-The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Illinois State grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is being held here. Officers' reports were submitted today and Master Oliver Wilson delivered his annual address. The increase in mem-bership in Illinois is 1,000. PASSING OF GENERAL GARCIA

Kansas City Star: The fate of General Garcia at Washington and that of Colonel Waring at Havana might lead to the inference that the climate of the United Cuba is to Americans.

Cuba. He was the only prominent man among the fighting element of the Cubans who intelligently grasped the situation which developed itself after the cessation of active war. Garcia not only appreciated the great service which the Americans rendered to his countrymen, but he promptly saw the direction in which the interests of the island lie. He was an early and an influential friend of annexation. Kansas City Journal: After thirty years

f wonderful devotion to the cause of freedom in Cuba, during which period he suffered all the hardships incident to war, death came, not in the field nor the hospital, but in the comfortable quarters of a modern hotel in the United States capital. There is, however, a satisfaction in knowing that he lived to see the consummation of the plan to which he had given his life. By a strange coincidence, he died the day after the treaty that absolutely secured the freedom of Cuba had been signed. Chicago Post: General Garcia's death has called out the warmest tributes from

the president of the United States and from the most distinguished civil and military functionaries as to the worth of the dead man as the brave soldier of liberty and the tope of a people struggling to be free. But Calixto Garcia heard no word of praise or cheer. In his dying dreams he fought in the chaparral the Spaniards and urged his ragged soldiers to stand firm. "We shall conquer them tomorrow-tomorrow." free, happy, prosperous Cuba, knowing no chain, no slave, be his eternal monument.

#### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

General Maceo is, up to date, the Cuban hero, the only one whose death for liberty is publicly remembered at its anniversa-

John Gowdy, consul general to Paris, be gan his political career in Posey township, Rush county, Illinois, where he was township committeeman.

Emma Calve's real name is Emma Ro quer, and she was born at Decazeville in 1866. She was brought up in a convent and during her first season as a singer got \$140

that a native belle was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed cameras. To appreciate this properly, get a picture of a street scene in Manila.

General John W. Foster, who served as Li Hung Chang's adviser during the Japanese Chinese peace negotiations, has received a letter from the Oriental statesman, in which ne mays that "all recent changes in China are for the better."

These are the states which have solid republican delegations in the Fifty-sixth house: Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

Joaquin Miller lectured at Chicago the other night, wearing the celebrated Klondike reindeer suit, the buttons of which are nuggets of solid gold, valued at \$1,700. Even a church deacon would not object to finding a few such buttons in the contribution box. It appears that three of the directors of the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia never made a personal examination of the affairs of the institution, so perhaps it is not surprising that they were surprised when it was found that President Singerly owed the bank over half a million dollars. Judge William M. K. Olcott of the republican machine failed to get past the velt in his New York house the other evening, being refused admittance on the plea that the colonel was not at home. Bourke Cockran, however, who came up the steps just behind Judge Olcott, had no trouble in getting in to wait until the governor-

Count Horytowski, a club man and sport of Vienna, who was in jail there charged with forgery and swindling, managed to escape by making love to the jailer's pretty daughter, and, reaching the Roumanian frontier, received funds from his family on condition that he should come to this country, not as a visitor, but as a permanent resident. He is due any day now and if he is not stopped by the immigration authorities may find work as a hotel waiter or marry an heiress. Alderman John F. Donohue of Wilkes-

barre is a reformer from his heart to the end of his fists. An alderman down there is invested with minor judicial functions and the manner in which Donohue interprets these functions and fits punishment to the crime is what distinguishes him and ennobles his calling. Last Tuesday he had a wifebeater up for punishment for the tenth time. Heroic remedies seemed necessary, so the judge adjourned court, had the doors of the court room locked, took off his coat and cuffs and ordered the prisoner to do likewise and defend himself. The judge and the beat sparred a moment for wind and pranced around quite lively. Suddenly the judge landed a right hander and the beat went down. Others followed until the wife-beater had maps of the Blue dress very simply, most of them using no Ridge on his mug. "Now go home!" said the judge, "and behave yourself like a trousers, and generally no shoes. At the man." The humbled brute obeyed, only entrance to their own houses is always stopping on the way long enough to buy a found a bowl of water and a bunch of hemp. | neatly framed motto: "God bless ou home.

> THE ELECTION IN NEBRASKA A Marked Reaction Against Cheap Men and Cheap Money. New York Evening Post.

It was a surprising feature of the recent election in Nebraska that, while the result of the voting for congressmen showed that the same reaction against populistic principles of finance had occurred in that common wealth as in Kansas, the populists still succeeded in electing their state ticket by a narrow margin. The explanation is that the republican party suffered from boss rule and the resentment of the voters against an odious machine. The battle was lost in Douglas county, of which Omaha is the business center. The Omaha Bee insists that the right sort of a campaign would have resulted in a majority of 5,000 for the whole state ticket in that county, as the mass of voters has been impressed with the benefits of republican rule, were prosperous and contented and were ready to support a good ticket. tically abdicated in favor of a boss, John L. Webster, "and the foisting upon the party by Webster of a legislative ticket that not only ignored important elements whose support was essential, but kept away several thousand voters disgusted with notoriously bad nominations, proved fatal to all hopes." The truth is that populism owes prac-

tically all of its successes in Nebraska during the last few years to the blunders and crimes of the republican machine. There is probably not a state in the west which has suffered more from had government at the hands of the republican party. Honest voters at last got so disgusted and desperate that they were ready to turn anywhere for re-Something has been accomplished toward the overthrow of the bad influences which had so long ruled in the party, but the work is not yet complete. A great deal will depend upon the new legislature, in which the republicans will have a small majority. The Bee tells the leaders of the

party that, if republican success in 1899 and 1900 is to be insured, the legislature, in ite organization, should steer clear of all the old legislative barnacles and notorious boodle men, and select clean, reputable, and competent clerks and employes; should States is as deadly to Cubans as that of set an example of economy, both for itself and all the state institutions; and should St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The death pass wholesome laws in the interest of all of General Garcia is a serious blow to classes of the people, irrespective of any threatened veto by the popocratic governor.

## BREEZY TRIFLES.

Chicago Tribune: "You's a little white lie!" exclaimed the pickaninny with the ebony complexion to the pickaninny who had dipped her face in the flour sack and was strutting about and putting on airs.

Indianapolis Journal: "You can't make me believe he is married to one of those intellectual women. His clothes are too "On that very account, my boy, She lets him take them to the tailor for all repairs."

Chicago News: Mrs. Smith—Is your wife out of town? I haven't seen her for some time."

Jones—Yes, she's staying in the country for the benefit of her health. I just re-ceived a ten-page letter from her this morning." Mrs. Smith-And is her health improv-Jones-I don't know. You see, I haven't got to the postscript yet.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "George," she hissed, "do you know anything that re-dects on the lifelong integrity of my George smiled darkly.

"Do you think," he grimly answered,
"that I would tackle him for your hand
if I didn't?"

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Gracious! I never expected to see you do such a vulgar thing as to buy peanuts at a street stand!" "It was his lovely, aristocratic pronunciation that charmed me. Wait. Listen!" And as still another approached the voice of the vendor rang out on the crisp air: "Hot peanuts! Two socks for five!"

Detroit Free Press: Husband—You're spending a great deal of money on Christmas presents, and, to my mind, with very poor judgment. My idea of such a gift is that it should be useful and at the same time suggestive of some duty."

Wife—All right, sir. I'll get you a snow shovel.

Chicago Tribune: Real Head of the Family—John, our new girl is a jewel. She's the cheerfulest, most lively creature I've ever had in my kitchen. Always flying around and always singing.
Ostensible Head of the Family—Then she isn't a jewel, Maria. She's a bird.

Chicago Tribune: Policeman (who has carried woman out of burning building)—Your name, please? I have to make a report, you know.

Rescued Woman—Jane Alathea Jarvis, and I'm the most grateful human being that ever—
Policeman—That's all right, ma'am. Age please?
Rescued Woman-None of your business,

#### SOME FOLKS.

George Hobart in Baltimore American Some folks is always moanin'
'Cause somefin' done gone wrong;
En er dismal so't of groanin'
Makes up dah lifelong song.
Doan' nevah see no beauty
Reflected from on high;
Jus' reckons it dah duty
To sigh, sigh, sigh!

Den, it's grum'le, grum'le, grum'le! Grum'le all de day. Doan' nevah try Fo' to look at de sky, Dess grum'le dah life erway. Some folks is always frettin'

"Cause dey has so much woe,
En all de time fo'gettin'
Dey mos'ly makes it so.
Ef dey ain't got no worries
Which dey kin call dah own,
Dey catches someone else's,
En moan, moan, moan,

Den, it's grum'le, grum'le, grum'le! Grum'le all de day. Doan' nevah try Fo' to look at de sky, Dess grum'le dah life erway.

Some folks dey always grum'les
About dishyer and dat;
Dey dess sits roun' en mum'les,
En wonders where dey's at.
Wakes airly in the de mawnin's A to see the En feels jus' laik dey mus'
Begin right wif de dawnin' To fuss, fuss, fuss.

Den, it's grum'le, grum'le, grum'le! Grum'le all de day. Doan' nevah try Fo' to look at de sky, Dess grum'le dah life erway.

# "God makes shapes."



To be well dressed, therefore, is as important to a good appearance as to be well built. In fash-.ioning our clothing it is a constant aim to have it becoming as well as well fitting. It is no longer possible to put off a consideration of the winter suit and overcoat. We hope to have you take time to inspect ours. In overcoats there is every degree of luxury to be had here in soft and warm materials and at a range of prices that must meet every one's circumstances. There is but one grade of workmanship, however, and that is the very best.



