THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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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. 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 1838, was as fol-1...........25,015 16............24,432

224,877	1724,113
824,831	1824,070
424,339	1923,000
524,865	20 24,636
625,285	2125,733
724,322	2224,28
824,361	2325,063
930,780	2424,927
1027,832	2524,010
1124,427	2625,823
1224,299	2724,85
1324,825	2823,88
1424,352	2924,73
1524,390	3024,426
25	00
Total	747,13
Less unsold and return	
Net total sales	731,800
Net daily averag	e 21,39
	E B TZSCHUCK.

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public The trouble with the clock in the federal building steeple is that it is unable to hide its face behind its hands.

presence this 30th day of November, 1898.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

The farmer who still has corn in the field might learn a profitable lesson by watching the lively movements of the

ice man. Should the suggestion to furnish free beer to the army be adopted look for a rush to enlist at posts in Maine and

other prohibition states.

Members-elect to the legislature will find that advice is as abundant before the session opens as will be the complaints after the session closes.

The Omaha postage stamps will soon be out of print, but they will always occupy a prominent position in every well built postage stamp collection.

The exposition exhibitor who has not a few medals and diplomas to display must have failed to see the right parties or refused to put up for re-examination and award.

port a few Spanish officials from Havana to instruct their friends in the city council on expeditious methods of awarding franchises.

The presence of a few naval vessels to back up the soldiers now in the wicinity of Havana may be relied on to have a sobering effect on turbulent spir-4ts of the Cuban metropolis.

St. Louis is moving for an exposition in commemoration of the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. It will now be in line for the Lincoln papers to call on the country merchants to boycott St.

The Young Woman's Christian assoclation Midway escaped judicial injunctions during its brief career, though there is no telling what might bave happened had it continued long enough to allow the local court machinery to get in motion.

public-spirited citizens to erect and which it would not otherwise have. donate an auditorium as a memorial to the city after the fashion of Andrew Carnegie? We feel sure the city might be prevailed on to furnish the site should such an offer materialize.

factory for Omaha, but the sugar question is in abeyance pending the settleproblem. If we are to annex free sugar | ing his feeling and it ought to make at home.

Poor old Columbus. The women of Barcelona have been pelting his statue with sticks and stones on the pretense that if he had not discovered America their woes of these later days might have been spared. What a nice, warm reception would be accorded the original could he but come to life again.

The experience of the Japanese in Formosa is not reassuring to those who contemplate the annexation of the Philippines. In both islands the interior is inhabited by savages who have never been under a semblance of subjection, and if the energetic Japanese have made any progress in that direction since they acquired Formosa it is not observable.

Some of the popocratic papers assert that should the republican legislature pass excessive appropriation bills Governor Poynter will veto them. In the light of the estimates of what is needed to run the state, made by popocratic officials, this is decidedly rich. These papers need give themselves no uneasiness about the legislature exceeding the popocratic estimates.

The king of France and 10,000 men are said once to have drawn their swords and put them back again. But that historic incident was not a circumstance to the police captain who, with of the police board and his intention to ignore its authority to try him on preferred charges and then was promptly

EFFECT OF CHANGED CONDITIONS. While the currency reformers are

urging an extra session of the Fiftysixth congress for the purpose of currency legislation, the fact is noted that a decided change of opinion has taken place in regard to the most essential feature of the proposed reform at the of the remarkable experiences of the past year with respect to the movements of gold. A year ago it was the predominant opinion in New York financial circles that at 'the earliest moment possible the government ought to take steps its legal tender notes, but this opinion Communications relating to news and is much less general there now and it is said that many of the national bankers do not agree with the plan suggested by the Indianapolis currency commission, being inclined to think that an agitation in favor of exclusive national bank franchises for the issuing of paper currency will in the long run do more harm to the national banking system than good. These bankers recognize the fact that the weight of public sentiment is against giving the banks a monopoly of the paper money of the country and consequently they are not urging such legislation.

But the most noteworthy fact in the situation is the effect which has been produced favorable to the legal tender notes through the inflow of gold. There has been imported during the past year, in transactions with other nations, over \$100,000,000 in gold and we are certain to import a large quantity in the near future. There has besides been a very considerable addition to our stock of gold from the production of our own country and Alaska. This increase in the supply of the yellow metal is said to be causing some inconvenience in the matter of taking care of it and it actually has to be forced into circulation. The New York clearing house, it is stated, would be very glad to exchange its gold for greenbacks if the treasury could be persuaded to do this. The situation is such that the legal tenders are regarded as more desirable for commercial, banking and customs transactions than the gold itself.

to conclude that the legal tender notes fill a most important and convenient place in our currency system and are besides more economical than the use of gold would be, since the handling of much gold itself entails expense. Thus financial men who used to regard the greenback as an element of peril now see in it none of that quality, but instead qualities that are of distinct advantage in banking and commercial transactions. In fact, it is the opinion of some that if the movement of gold to this country continues it will be found in the near future that greenbacks are regarded as more desirable than gold and will be more carefully hoarded. It appears that the quite general sentiment in eastern financial circles is favorable to the recommendation of President McKinley, that United States notes redeemed in gold shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold-a plan that would at once preserve the greenbacks and avert Chicago street car magnates might im- the "endless chain" danger which is so great a terror to the currency re-

It thus appears that the effect of new conditions—the great increase in the last two years in the wealth of the country, the large addition to the stock of gold, now amounting to more than \$800,000,-000, with the certainty of a still further increase, and the advance of prosperity, is to create sentiment in favor of retaining the legal tender notes as a part of the currency in quarters where hitherto these notes were held to be a source of disturbance and danger.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH. President McKinley's trip to the south is timely and will serve a good purpose. Having visited the west and participated in the initial peace jubilee at Omaha, going thence to Chicago and subsequently to Philadelphia to participate in similar celebrations, it is eminently proper that he should attend the jubilee at Atlanta and give to it Why not induce some of our wealthy the national character and dignity The people of the south will cordially appreciate the visit of the chief magistrate of the nation, as the reception accorded him amply attests, while what he will say to the people of that section will tend to strengthen the sentl The Commercial club is still anxious | ment of fraternity and loyalty which to take up the project for a beet sugar Mr. McKinley has shown a most earnest desire to promote. The speech of the president to the Georgia legislament by congress of the annexation ture may be regarded as fully reflectthere will be no opportunity to produce an excellent impression upon the southern people, particularly his declaration that the time has come "when in the spirit of fraternity we should share

> cannot fail to appreciate it. It is well that the nation's chief magistrate should occasionally go away from the seat of government and mingle with the people. It tends to stimulate the popular respect for the great office, while giving the incumbent of field operated without interfering with that office opportunity to obtain a the business of legitimate organizations fuller and more accurate knowledge of either domestic or foreign. public feeling and sentiment than he can get from the representatives of the people at the national capital. The closer the relations of the president with the people the better executive he is likely to be.

with you the care of the graves of the

confederate soldiers." Northern men

will commend all that the president

said on this occasion and southern men

FINANUIAL CONFIDENCE.

Financial confidence is stronger now years and men familiar with existing needs of this great section of the countensive financial and business enterprises unqualifiedly express the opin- cabinet construction and its people ion that the country is entering upon an era of great prosperity. The wealth of the United States, already enormous, is rapidly increasing. There is a better domestic market for home products history and the country is being steadily a good thing when they see it. The great bravado, proclaimed his defiance enriched by the returns from a surplus struggle of various syndicates to induce

distant peoples. And while these im- of speculators. portant markets are likely to grow, making good customers for us in all a supply of necessary articles.

back can be other than temporary and in the direction of retiring or paying off are of encouragement. The financial mained for the city health department and promising in the world of finance it out. and commerce the most gratifying progress is certain to be made in the near future. All indications are pointing to coming widespread prosperity. This undoubtedly reflects the feeling that pervades financial circles, the effect of large investment in productive enterprises and to the further development of the country's resources. There is ment early in the coming year, greatly increasing the demand for labor and through that the consumption of the products of labor. Certainly so far as the financial and commercial conditions are concerned there seems no ground for anything but the most optimistic

> ANTICIPATING SCHOOL REVENUE. While discussing proposed amendments to the school laws that will enable the school board to reduce the interest on outstanding warrants, it may be pertinent to discuss the limitation of floating debt and the conditions under

anticipations.

be issued in anticipation of revenue. As the law now stands, there is no authority for issuing warrants against any revenue not actually assured by tax levy. Even that authority is limited to 90 per cent of the estimated proceeds of the levy. Nowhere does the statute permit or countenance the issue of school warrants redeemable from funds This condition has led many bankers to be derived from other sources than taxation.

which interest-bearing warrants are to

Although the constitution sets apart for the use of the public school all money paid for fines or licenses and the pro rata of the state apportionment of the temporary school fund, neither constitution nor statute authorizes the issue of warrants on estimates of the probable incomes to be derived from these sources. The fact is that no accurate estimate of such revenue is possible. No one can foretell how many fines will be imposed by the courts or what proportion of the fines will be collectible. No one can foretell how many liquor dealers, peddlers, hucksters, etc., will take out licenses for a future period or what income can be depended on from license fees. Yet in violation of law and in the absence of all authority our school boards have regularly issued warrants bearing 7 per cent interest over and above the tax levy in

serious consequences. So long as war rants are issued without limit, either to bridge over deficits or to meet current expenses, the temptation to ex- others of their kind of equally flagitious travagance and wastefulness cannot be overcome. It means a constantly increasing floating debt and periodic bond qualified to render judgment ill pronounce issues to take up outstanding warrants. The excuse for refunding bonds is the saving on interest, but the wiping out of one batch of warrants is speedily followed by the issue of another.

What is needed at the hands of the overissue of warrants should involve swagger. But the still, small voice of the school board and their sureties the heard. Perpetual crises abroad, and the same as is contained in the city charter starvation of all schemes for social betteragainst members of the council and There is an uneasy feeling that we are

their bondsmen. various school boards had lived up to with spears and boomerangs, as though the letter and spirit of the law there beginning to ask what empires in tropical debtedness and the question of the in- them. As it was with the Hooley companies terest rate for school warrants would and other such undertakings, so it will be be without importance.

The decision of the case of the National Mutual Building and Loan association against Keeny, recently passed upon by the supreme court, will be of interest to hundreds of people in Nebraska who have been victimized by the sharp practices of foreign building and loan associations which have operated in Nebraska. It is in effect that any payment in excess of the principal and 10 per cent interest is usurious. These institutions are properly held to be organized for gain without the element of mutuality which entitles them to special privileges enjoyed by associations organized under the statutes of Nebraska. Foreign building and loan associations are now so regulated as to protect investors so that this decision will afford relief to those who unfortunately borrowed under the cutthroat plan which the earlier occupants of the

It is announced by men close to the president that in case Secretary Bliss resigns the position will be given to a western man. Most business which comes before the secretary of the interior relates to western matters and it has always been maintained that the office should be filled by a man perconditions and who are engaged in ex- try. The great transmissorri country has always had scant recognition in would certainly rejoice should the prediction prove true.

From the debate over the Nicaragua canal bill it develops that there are now than at any previous stage of our several people in this country who know ment of the whole United States. Then all production of both manufactures and the government to furnish the money to foodstuffs which is coming to be more | dig a canal for them promises to be ineasily and more profitably marketed teresting. When private individuals islands recently brought under control of present at the hour set for the hearing. abroad. Our productive power goes on furnish money to put an enterprise on the United States.

increasing, with the result that new its feet they generally insist on reaping channels of trade are being opened and the profits of the investment. It is not American wealth is being augmented apparent why the United States should

Physicians are just as subject to make parts of the earth, we ourselves need mistakes as other people. The physivery center of the movement, as a result not depend on any foreign nation for clans who have been treating smallpox cases here and elsewhere under diag-One of the foremost financiers in the nosis as other diseases can do better by not yet technically at peace, it is actually so, country recently expressed the opinion coming out and facing the situation and all citizens hope that no further hostifisuperior knowledge. In the interval it of little moment. All signs, he said, may be interesting to note that it resky is unclouded and nothing serious of Omalia to disclose the true nature of find a peaceful way out of it. really remains to obstruct our onward the disease, trace its origin and inmarch. With everything so healthy augurate the proper measures to stamp

Faith in Omaha has wrought wonders in the past and faith in Omaha will work greater wonders in time to come. At no time has there been greater reawhich must be to induce capital to future on the part of the people who reside here or have property interests here than at present, when Omaha is more favorably known abroad than every reason to expect such a movefalth.

Hot News from Madrid.

Indianapolis News. One of the Madrid papers-the Imparcial, we believe-informed its readers in all seriousness, some time ago, that President McKinley was a naturalized Chinaman, having been born at Canton!

Right Kind of Expansion. Globe-Democrat.

Exports of manufactures for every month this year have broken all previous records. At the present rate of increase the foreign demand for American manufactured articles will soon reach \$1,000,000 a day.

Towering Figure in German History

New York Commercial. Over 300,000 copies of the Bismarck memoirs have been ordered in advance in Gerin the Teutonic imagination the colossal and opinions fiercely antagonistic to Bismarck during his life.

Double Relation of Senators.

Baltimore American. The proof of the position that United tor Gray, one of the ablest men of the sen- been given us. ate. He is not in favor of the new policy, he says, but he will vote for the treaty in the senate because his name will be signed to it as one of the peace commissioners. That double relation is evidently not a healthy condition for the best politics.

Suppressing a Good Thing.

Springfield Republican. The Hawaiian commissioners made haste particularly to close up the postal savings banks of the islands, in their submitted scheme of government. It seems to have been regarded as a dangerous innovation. Shall Porto Rico, then, be admitted to United States sovereignty with its public telegraph and telephone service? The very thought of such a thing is enough to suspend the next quarterly dividends of the Western Union and Bell monopolies.

Pension Lawyers Disbarred. New York Tribune,

In ordering the disbarment of a lot of penanticipation of other future revenue. | sion lawyers, and forhidding them to pracat large and performs an act of delayed justice. The fate of the preliminary squad thus dropped overboard assuredly awaits practices, and there is no doubt anywher that as applied to their dese vings nobody it a misfit.

Anti-Expansion in England.

A craze, like a fever, grows and grows until it has attained its climax. Then it gradually dwindles out. There are signs that the tide has turned in our jingo craze. legislature is a positive prohibition of The newspapers still bang the war drum the issue of warrants unless there is and curse all those who dare to protest against the infatuation. Our "statesmen" money in the treasury to pay them or still fancy that they can secure popularity a tax levy made to meet them. The by augmenting our armaments and by penalties both as against members of common sense is beginning to make itself ment at home, are exercising their influence. rendering ourselves ridiculous by celebrat-It goes without saying that if the ing a victory over a crew of savages armed would be no outstanding warrant in- Africa are worth now that we have got with the jingo craze. The "boom" will soon be out of it, and we shall wonder how wea business, practical nation-can ever have an expert on the subject. allowed ourselves to be fooled by newspapers in search of sensation, and by "statesmen" who are to politics what Mr. Hooley was to commercial enterprise.

HAWAII AND POSTAL BANKS.

First Open Move to Block Their Establishment in the United States.

Chicago Record. There has been in operation in the Ha wallan islands since 1886 a postal savings bank system. The deposits at the present time amount to something over \$1,000,000, which is about \$10 per capita of the population. Among the bills presented to congress by the president's Hawaiian commission is one abolishing the postal savings bank system in the islands and providing for closing up the affairs of the institution by making repayment of deposits as soon as prac-

The postal savings bank is a civilizing institution of great value to persons in a backward stage of development, as are many of the residents of Hawaii. In depriving those persons of an institution for encouraging frugality, thrift and Industry, therefore, the United States is taking from the Hawaiians civilizing agency that it should seek to encourage rather than to destroy. If this nation is going into the business of annexing alien peoples in the name of humanity, and for the benefit of the annexed, it is making a poor beginning by taking from them even such civilizing agencies as they now pos-

In fairness it must not be supposed that the Hawaiian commission recommended to congress the abolition of the Hawaiian than at any other time in the last ten sonally familiar with the conditions and postal savings bank system because it is opposed to postal savings banks on principle. Doubtless it was actuated by motives of administrative expediency. If the United States postal system is to be extended to the Hawaiian islands the requirements of uniformity would seem to make necessary the abolition of features of the Hawaiian postal system not in harmony with our own system. What congress ought to do is to pass a bill establishing the postal bank system in connection with the postoffice departterritory within the jurisdiction of the United States, Hawaii included, would have the benefit of his civilizing institution, which should prove of great value in preparing for self-government residents of

THE PEACE TREATY.

Indianapolis Journal: The American peace commissioners may have not made much from new commercial intercourse with furnish the capital to line the pockets noise in Paris, but they have made material changes in the map of the world. Buffalo Express: Happy is Spain, for she has shaken off some of her heaviest burdens! Well may Americans pray for wisdom in

dealing with their new and great responsi bilities! Courier-Journal: Although the country is

sition of new territory. There will be some difficulty, of course, in settling the status of the people who inhabit these islands, but experience leads us to believe that we shall Minneapolis Journal: The signing of the

treaty of peace means a new impetus of the national life along the ringing grooves of trlumphant progress. The national American spirit cannot be retrograded. It is not its nature to be so. It will not shrink from the responsibilities of a world-power, and, certainly, being a world-power does not mean that the nation must be a vain bragson for an abiding faith in Omaha's gart, going about challenging others to knock a chip off his shoulder. Philadelphia Record: The signature of

the treaty of peace between Spain and the the Sixth and Sixteenth United States in-United States at Paris last week gave occasion for an undignified exhibition of the friends of the American commissioners. A the attacking line, the Sixteenth the suplively contest for the privilege of obtaining the pens with which the document should be signed had been on between the souvenir flends for some time previous to the final consummation of the work of the commission, and the American delegates had been provided with handsome and expensive pens, purchased for the express purpose of becoming relics. The incident was ridiculous and mortifying-mortifying because of the complacency with which the American commissioners permitted themselves to become the prey of the would-be-owners of "historic treasures," and ridiculous because the souvenir hunters imagined that any possible value could attach to made-to-order relics.

Philadelphia Times: The fly in the oint ment in the Paris treaty case will be the Philippines and the payment of \$20,000,000 for their possession. Under former condimany, a fact which suggestively attests that tions it would have been better for our government to pay \$20,000,000 to escape the outlines of its chief historic figure have not possession of the Philippine islands, but become dim. Not only so, but it may be under the new conditions precipitated by questioned whether the popular estimate of our war with Spain, the Philippines are him is lowered by the survival of prejudices worth more than ten times \$20,000,000 to us even on a commercial basis, for they could be disposed of for more than that amount; but our government has been compelled by the inexorable logical events to accept higher and broader duties which have closely interwoven us with the great civil-States senators should not be appointed on ized governments of the world, and we must commissions is given in the instance of Sena- keep step with the new destiny that has

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

New York Times: General Miles' bill is sat down and waited, the German admiral, in part discredited by its author's evident kind man, keeping him company, from May purpose to multiply offices of high rank and 1 until June 28, when the Baltimore arrived pay. But that is comparatively a small mat- with ammunition." ter. The fact which ought to secure the prompt condemnation of both bills, as they stand, is that no precautions whatever are taken to enforce the appointment of the new officers by merit. Apparently, it is to go trying gastronomic ceremony. The menu merely by favor. That is to say, the choice of two thousand-odd officers is to be a mere plece of "patronage."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The chief point of superiority which the Miles bill possesses is its provision for detailing officers of the line to serve certain periods in the various staff departments. The Hull bill is stupidly bad in effecting not even that reform in the present inefficient staff. If the larger regiments of the Hull bill could be combined with the better staff arrangements of the chicken. Miles bill-in short, if the two measures This policy has been fraught with tice before his department the secretary of could be welded together with the best given to two Americans by a rich sugar gradual control of the interior meets the views of the public points of each—the new and larger army planter: Fried eggs and two fried cornwould certainly be some improvement upon the old one, despite the failure to reach the best standards of organization.

Kansas City Star: General Miles, in degeneral and lieutenant general, reminded the steak, onions, and garlic, fried in oil, and house committee on military affairs that, served in overdone fragments. Potatoes, under the present system, Generals Meade, Hancock and Thomas had gone to their graves without suitable recognition. This nut and brown sugar. American apples and statement may not be contradicted and it will be admitted that the biographics of pagne. these great American soldiers would have been properly rounded out had they gone down to history as something more than najor generals of the United States army. However, the opposition to the restoration of these titles exists, not so much because there is any wish to interfere with the adequate recognition of General Miles and General Merritt as because of a jealous regard for the extreme dignity and luster of these ranks. Congress and the nation jealously guard the character of the honor conferred upon such mighty American heroes as Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. It will be well nigh impossible to revive and confer these ranks.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Senator Gallinger calculates that the pensions on account of the latest war will amount to between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,-000 in the very near future. Gallinger is at the head of the pensions committee and is

On November 6, the fifth anniversary of the death of Tschalkowsky, the Russian composer, a monument to him was unveiled in the foyer of the conservatory of St. Petersburg. It is a full length marble figure of the master, larger than life size.

The czar of Russia is rather proud of his tenor voice, which is good and well trained, and recently at a musical party he said his enemies might say many harsh and unkind things of him, but "I defy them to say cannot sing as well as the best of them."

Joseph Leiter has gone into compressed ir, having obtained control for foreign countries of the Hoadley-Knight patents. There is probably too much of the raw material for him to attempt a corner of the compressed product, so the item is somewhat lacking in general interest. Judge John M. Smith, who assumed the

ircuit bench at Portland, Ind., recently, was

at one time a section hand on the Panhandle road. While working at any kind of manual labor he could obtain he studied law, and before being elected circuit judge had a lucrative practice at the Jay county bar. An Irishman who stands high in the favor of the czar of Russia bears the Russianized name of General O'Brutscheff, which is a corruption of that of O'Bryan. He is the chief of the general staff of the Russian

army and one of the trusted advisers of the

czar, who has loaded him with honors and

Dr. E. C. Spitzka, the alienist, declares his kleptomania, which causes women to indulge in the form of theft known as shoplifting. which just now appears to be epidemic in New York. He does admit, however, that the tempting displays of the shops appeal strongly to women of weak minds, and that one in one hundred shoplifters may be inECHOES OF THE WAR.

The government is running up against came a national fixture. One of these is the is taking place all along the line. difficulty of securing telegraph operators for the signal corps for work in Cuba and Porto Rico. Operators who joined the corps during the war did so with assurance of re-employment by the telegraph company. These offers are about to be withdrawn. Recently an effort was made in Washington to get recruits, but when the prospective signal enliet, pay \$17 a month, they gave the recruiting officer a Calgary stare and softly whistled, "I Don't Love You Any More."

The internal troubles of the Seventy-first

New York volunteers are likely to receive Ever since the regiment returned from Santiago there have been mutterings of a storm, which culminated in a public letter signed by two line officers, charging Colonel Down and Major Whittle with cowardice at the battle of San Juan. These accusing the circumstance which provoked the imputation of fright to the regiment as a whole. The facts related by them are in substance as follows: The regiment, with fantry, formed an assaulting column, which was to go up the hill from the fork in the road just beyond the creek. The Sixth was port and the Seventy-first the reserve. All were on hand at the designated place at an early hour, but the field and staff officers of the Seventy-first were not to be seen, and it is now said they were two miles in the gear. At the appointed time the Sixth started up the hill, then the Sixteenth started off at its proper interval. The fire of the Spaniards now reached the place where the Seventy-first was waiting and they had to lie down. So they were situated, waiting for orders to advance, when the brigade which was to attack on their left came over the creek. Two white regiments passed them, asking what was the matter, and then came the Twenty-fourth (negro) regiment. These men said to the men of the Seventyfirst that if they had no officers to lead them they could go along with the Twentyfourth. All these remarks aroused the men of the Seventy-first to the position in which they had been placed, and, without a major or a colonel, or any direct orders to advance, they went up the hill by companies.

A new version of Dewey's historic halt for breakfast on May morning is given in Harper's Weekly. It is stated by that authority that the "real cause for drawing off was that the Olympia had only fifteen projectiles left for her big guns, and that as scon as the fleet got around the point a new apportionment of ammunition was made, and then the fight went on. It is also stated that when the fight was over there were only thirty big-gun projectiles left. With these, and no more to fall back on, Admiral Dewey

A correspondent of Harper's Weekly, speaking from experience, declares that a swell dinner in a Puertoriqueno home is a is made up of astonishing viands, and the dishes seem to follow no conventional sequence in their procession to the table. Soup is as apt to be the second or third dish as the first. Roast beef and beefsteak are served at most unheard-of moments. The disastrous effect of a meat diet in tropical climes has been dwelt upon by medical experts, yet at one dinner no less than eight meat dishes were served-combinations of bacon, of ham, of kidney, of beef, and of

The following is the menu of a dinner cakes. Vegetable soup filled with garlic. "Gondinga" (a hash made of chopped kidneys and liver, seasoned with garlic and split olives). Larded beef, cooked juiceless ense of his proposal to revive the titles of and hard, flavored with garlic and oil. Beefsweet and Irish. Rice and scrambled eggs. Guava jelly in rectangular blocks. Cocoacream cheese. Coffee and cigars. Cham-

IMPERIALISM COMES HIGH.

What It Will Cost to Conduct the Nation's Business.

Detroit Free Press. Secretary Gage has sent to congress his estimates of the cost of conducting the national government for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1900. The grand total is the snug sum of \$593,048,378, or about \$1,625,000 a day for the whole year. A comparison of this total with that of

the previous fiscal year shows an increase of over \$130,000,000. The war with Spain however, has caused the estimated expenlitures for 1899 to fall \$346,000,000 short of the actual appropriations for this fiscal period, the estimated expenditures having been, in round numbers, but \$462,000,000. and the actual amount expended \$808,000,000 Most of this extraordinary outlay was of course upon the army and navy.

But it is evident from a comparison of the military and naval items in Mr. Gage's estimates for 1900 with those of 1899 that an extraordinary expenditure upon our army and navy in the current fiscal year is to become an ordinary expenditure hereafter. A year ago the secretary told congress that \$24,620,043 would be enough for the army and \$29,929,539 for the navy. He now estimates that the former establishment will require \$145,119,431 in 1900 and the latter \$39,114,652.

As an imperial power we must not be surprised at this remarkable increase in the cost of conducting the nation's business. Our military and naval establishments, es pecially the former, must be on a much larger scale from this time forth, even when they are on a peace footing. Possibly, even with the six-fold increase in the figures for the military establishment, the secretary's estimates will fall short of the reality. Possibly the expense to the American people of maintaining a military establishment in the Philippines will be even greater than is now being provided for. Bu whatever it may cost us to pacify and hold in subjection our new colonies the people will have to foot the bill. If imperialism

comes high we can console ourselves with the reflection that we have become one of the "world powers" along with England and Germany and Russia. To a policy of expansion in product and

price both no one objects, and this is today visibly in progress with, as yet, no check Show Windows. in the expansion of exports. December a lisbelief in the existence of any disease like | year ago passed all records with merchandise exports of \$125,053,961, of which \$3 in \$5, or \$73,547,998, were surplus. New York exports are slightly larger than last year for December, as far as reported, and imports are no greater. For this month the aggregate and the balance may exceed fast year. The current exports certainly do. Cotton exports for the first week in December were

72,899 bales greater than a year ago. Wheat exports from both coasts for the same week are 900,000 bushels greater, and corn exports several hard propositions since expansion be- | are 800,000 bushels more. The same change

Before in boom years, in 1880-1882, in 1890-1892, and still more earlier, when prosperity came imports mounted and the balance of trade was wiped out. This December imports do not rise, and instead gold imports seem certain on a great scale. Bank loans increased in New York last week \$4,-561,900, but deposits rose still more, \$7,men learned that they would be obliged to 262,200, and "lawful money" \$3,747,500. Such an increase marks both large payments from the interior and the expansion of business in New York, itself due to a buoyant and advancing stock market. This has risen with steady, unvarying advance since election and heavy foreign sales due an official airing, and the sooner the better. to the German stringency make no alteration in the appreciation of all securities,

particularly those of the cheaper grades. This remarkable combination of an unprecedented trade at home, large exports, small imports, gold arrivals and a prodigious bank expansion at low rates have officers give the first candid explanation of | had no parallel in our commercial history. Its effect creates such prosperity as the land has never seen.

POLISHED TO A POINT.

Somerville Journal: A boy grows up straighter if he is bent over his mother's knee judiclously every now and then.

Chicago Tribune: Caller—Ah, Horace, how do you do? Where is your father? Young Son (of literary celebrity)—He's in the library, pullin' off a sonnet.

Indianapolis Journal: "The young man who buys his sweetheart 'useful presents," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is making a mistake as far as the girl is involved, but it makes him solid with the old folks."

Detroit Free Press: "How does it happen, Jane," snapped the angry mistress, "that I saw you feeding that policeman pumpkin pie in the kitchen last evening?"

"I furgot ter plug the keyhole, mum."

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Le Count of Chicago (calling on Mrs. Stimleton of Bos-ton)—I suppose, of course, you have a tele-phone in your house? Mrs. S.—Oh, my dear Mrs. Le Count, we use direct thought-transference; we have a speaking tube.

Chicago Tribune: "I see you've got your lightning rod up for office again," said the friend of the candidate.

"The lightning rod," replied the candidate, who was a matter-of-fact sort of man, "Is one of the exploded humbugs of the past. What I'm trying to do is to get my trolley poles up for the office."

Washington Star: "You say," remarked the pedestrian, "that you have vainly wished for work." "Many a time," answered Meandering

Mike.
"What is your favorite occupation?"
"It all depends on where I happen to be.
In Oregon it's pickin' bananas and in Florida it's shovelin' snow."

Chicago Post: "They say he is weak-"They say he is weaks minded.
"Well," returned the one who knew him, replying to this imputation, "I will admit that he is something of a fool, but we have not entirely abandoned hope. He never has entered himself in a six-day race and he never has tried to see how many centuries he could ride in a year or a month or even a week."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Somerville Journal. Hunting for a Christmas present
For each blooming friend you know
Is a task taat's far from pleasant
When your funds are running low.
It is hard to make selections
That with joy all hearts will thrill
When you've got to make twelve sections
Of a lone ten-dollar bill.

People's wants are so extensive
That they fill you with despair.
They all hope for gifts expensive,
They don't know how ill they'll fare!
If you have a lot of money, Buying presents is great sport, But it's anything but funny When your bank account is short.

Through the crowded stores you hustle,
Almost of all hope bereft,
Ha assed by the ceaseless bustle,
Pricing things and getting left.
Christmastide may be a season
Of traditional good will,
But it's hard to buy twelve presents
With a lone ten-dollar bill!

Practical Holiday



They are here—the kind that please and satisfy—the kind that guarantee physical comfort and tickle the fancies of fashionable minds. They are here in bewildering profusion. Everything handsome, stylish and useful that pertains to men's and boys' attire -The next ten days will be bristling, vigorous days at our store and it seems to us that the proper time to prepare is NOW.

See Our

Then come in and make your selections. Don't wait to be jostled about in the crowd.





