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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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-

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424,339	1923,90
524,865	2024,63
625,285	2125,73
724,322	2224,28
824,361	2325,06
930,730	2424,92
1027,832	2524,010
1124,427	26
1224,290	2724,85
1324,825	2823,88
1424,352	2924,73
1524,300	3024,42
	747,18
Less unsold and retu	rned copies 15,32

Net daily average...... 24,390 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of November, 1898. N. P. FEIL.

Railroad boycotts appear to be about as dangerous as quaker guns.

The reports of government officials on the late Indian outbreak in Minnesota show that no one was to blame, but that the affair "just happened."

If all the postal clerks and mail carriers of the country are to be bonded by guaranty companies, a mutual postal employes' guaranty company may come to fill a long-felt want.

Fortunately California's drouth has been broken. Had it continued much longer the people there would have been forced to draw on the Philippines ture is turned toward the world. As quished than the United States. No for its annual surplus of inundating moisture.

If Uncle Sam has his dragnet out for stray islands why not set a bait for longer do England, Germany and borders in commemoration of the hero-Newfoundland, which would have to be neither civilized nor converted and might be able to support its own local government?

or advantage to the country. In America party leaders seldom resign, though often repudiated.

The oil room workers who took to the woods on the commencement of the retirement. The fuse was evidently imperfect and was extinguished before England, where once our struggling the fire reached the magazine.

The Spanish peace commissioners persist in daily calling attention to the sore spot in their anatomies. If they will just keep still for a little while they will be able to sit down to their meals without experiencing any unusual discomfort.

Extending the contract labor law to Hawaii, where nearly all work is performed by coolie labor, would be a farce. To fence the Hawaiian laborers out of other sections of the United States would be an abridgment of their rights as American citizens.

The czar's dream of universal peace still in the dim and distant future. In Russia, for example, all the field artil- \$291,000,000, a gain of about \$106,000,lery is to be discarded, but just to be on the safe side new patterns of rapidfire guns are to be substituted.

Lord Salisbury complains that the English system is such that he has no one in whom he can confide the weighty secrets of the minister of foreign affairs. The noble lord is mistaken. London is full of newspaper men who would gladly be taken into his confidence.

President McKinley will have only to keep up his record for traveling about the country to earn the title of the great thing, however, for the president to keep acquainted with the condition of the lines of manufacture immediately the people in all sections by personal dependent upon it. Last year our out-

Papa Leiter appears to have plenty of This year our output will reach nearly use for his millions at present. After 12,000,000 tons, while British iron prohelping out the young wheat plunger duction will probably not be larger than he turned his attention to fitting out Lady Curzon in regal style before she started for India. There is nothing like tion and cheaper freight rates. The naa millionaire father to help one out in tion that can control the iron trade of an emergency.

The special session of the Kansas legislature will convene December 21, while the terms of its members will expire with the end of the year. The lawmakers will have to put a hairtrigger movement on their lower jaws and forego the usual Christmas holidays if they hope to accomplish anything substantial in the form of legislation.

The departing soldiers ordered to the Philippines are admonished to prepare themselves for a two or three years' so- States is worked by Germans, our ex- tion in New York, by which they can States. The returns to the great comfourn in the antipodes. Fur-lined over- ports of tools and machinery would be replenished and repleted." He cited coats and woolen underclothes may not swell within a few years to double their the fact that when asking congress for a that the total business of the country be necessary, but swimming tights for present proportions. Already, however, charter the company declared it did not during that month was in excess of the rainy season, electric fans for warm our trade in these lines has become so weather and earthquake cellars for extensive as to have aroused such hos-

NOT A MILITARY NECESSITY.

The assertion made in certain quarters that a telegraph cable connecting themselves against this competition. the Pacific coast with the Philippine islands has become a military necessity for the United States is a baseless fiction. The annexation of Hawaii and kets by reason of the superiority of our will doubtless necessitate frequent communication between the department heads at Washington and the distant new possessions, but nobody will contend that the desire to expedite this intercourse in times of peace would justify the enormous outlay required for laying 7,000 miles of deep-sea cable. If experience teaches anything, it has been demonstrated by the recent

greater in the years to come.

hope that in the near future the nation

would bestow the same affectionate care

upon the graves of the confederate dead

as upon those of the fallen union sol-

impression upon the southern people.

The president's utterances are inter-

preted not merely as an acknowledg-

ment that in the late war with Spain

also as an assurance that henceforth the

memory of the confederate who fell

order to perpetuate slavery shall be

serve the union and maintain the in-

tegrity of the nation. In other words,

President McKinley's eulogy of south-

vent the dismemberment of the republic

shall be put down in history as a sec-

right nor wrong on either side and the

every sacrifice to safeguard the union

and hand down to posterity the precious

It is divine to forgive, but impossible

legacy of human freedom.

premacy of might but not of right.

war with Spain that submarine telegraph cables are no more exempt from destruction than are overhead telegraph lines. The first act of Admiral Dewey after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay was to cut the cable that connected Manila with Hong Kong. The destruction of the Cuban cables was one of the most important and difficult tasks undertaken by Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet and this feat is specially pointed out by President McKinley in his message to congress. In this, as in all other wars, the destruction of the enemy's lines of communication, whatever may be their nature, has been the primary aim of bonored equally with that of the soldier military commanders and it is not likely who fell while fighting bravely to prethat in future wars telegraph cables will be exempted from attack or seizure any more than would be a railroad or a bridge. It is a notorious fact that ern courage is taken as a pledge that a ship equipped especially for grappling the bloody and costly struggle to preand cutting cables has been built, equipped and manned by the British admiralty and is constantly kept in readiness to sail. In due time it may be confidently predicted that every nation will build, equip and keep manned one or more of these cable destroyers as parts

of their naval equipment. Manifestly, a Pacific cable would be an object of attack at the moment the United States should engage in an international war and its extreme length would render its protection from cable destroyers an impossibility. It follows, therefore, that in times of war no dependence could be placed on the proposed Pacific cable, hence its construction as a military necessity is ob-

viously baseless. Whether the Pacific cable shall be come a commercial necessity will be determined in due time when the extent of commerce with our new possessions and the countries in Australasia has been ascertained.

THE WORLD OUR SALESROOM. More than ever before in our history to forget. No nation has shown greater the commercial side of American na- magnanimity and generosity to the vanwas recently said by one of our lead- other nation has ever restored to power ing manufacturers, the United States is and place the men who plotted its deno longer the world's market; the whole struction. No other nation has ever alworld is now our salesroom. No lowed monuments to be built within its France apportion our home market ism of its enemies. No other nation has

among themselves. They are now our strewn with flowers the graves of men best customers instead of our largest who fell in armed rebellion. creditors. American goods have found But the line must be drawn somea place in the world's markets during where. The compatriots of George altogether in violation of the law and Sir William Vernon Harcourt resigns the close of this century to a greater Washington never proposed to honor openly for political consideration. extent than the most sanguine anticicause he sees in it no credit to himself pated a generation ago. Our manufactreward with pensions the tories who ernment, it is affirmed, are guilty of turers are no longer upon the defenfought in the ranks of Burgoyne and sive, occupied chiefly with resisting the Cornwallis. Nobody within the life- allegations are true the reform associainvasion of foreign competitors. On the contrary they are going forth to proposed to take into the fostering care tion, but we think it hardly just to asmeet these competitors on their own of the republic the men who bore arms sume that the president is any less grounds and in their strongest posi- against it when it was fighting for in-Bechel case can now emerge from their tions. We are shipping pig iron and dependence. finished forms of iron and steel to

has there been an outlet for that quan-

tity of American products, but that vast

amount of new money has been brought

into the United States to be expended

for other products of American indus-

try and to go into general circulation.

Not only has the exporting manufac-

turer been benefited by this increase in

his business, but the manufacturer

rived advantage from the new money

thus brought into the country. The

United States now leads every other

really carries with it a superiority in

put of iron was nearly 10,000,000 tons

last year. Our strength is in unfailing

sources of supply, lower cost of produc-

the world is assured supremacy in the

toward which the United States is

American manufacturers seem to be

fully alive to the opportunities which

are presented and yet the reports of

some of our consuls indicate that there

be. The American consul at Chemnitz,

"worked" that empire and the whole

moving.

and England's nearly 9,000,000 tons.

whose trade is wholly at home has de-

The proposition to open the doors of the nation's homes for the dependent iron industry was viewed with con- union veterans to surviving ex-confedtempt. Manchester merchants, who erates will not elicit popular response once declared that the manufacture of from people who believe that the councotton goods in the United States would try owes more to its defenders than it never be of much importance, now buy lowes to its destroyers. While disposed lice requires that until Mr. McKinley our cloths to ship to India and China. to relieve the distress of indigent ex-Germany, whose skilled mechanics are confederates individually, they would so proficient in the construction of maseriously doubt the propriety or justice chinery of every kind, now buys our of such a course and entertain grave improved machine tools in great quan- apprehension of the moral effect of tities. England sold us bicycles until such an example. Admission of ex-conwe took to the wheel in earnest, but federates to the soldiers' homes would that country is now our best customer. be simply the forerunner of their en-Innumerable illustrations might be rollment on the pension list whose cited to show how American manu- privileges are already sadly abused. facturers have conquered competition There is room for doubt, also, whether wherever they have set themselves to President McKinley entertained any the task. During the last fiscal year such idea when he intimated that the through international disarmament is the exports of manufactured goods from graves of fallen confederates should the United States exceeded in value share the nation's care, which alone would not encounter opposition or ob-000 in three years. This means more jection in any quarter. than the mere figures signify. Not only

A COMPLICATED PROJECT. The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill in the United States senate showed that there are such complications connected with the project that if it is ever to be carried out and be owned and controlled by the government a new start will have to be made. The indications are strong that no bill can be passed which recognizes the Maritime Canal expire next October. There seems to be no doubt that there is a majority in general that it should be constructed directly by the United States, without regard to the maritime company. It is ernment could assume charge of the enterprise and ignore the concession to the canal company, the United States having no ecncession from Nicaragua and Porto Rico. It would certainly seem to be necessary as a first step to repeal the charter of the company, as suggested by Senator Turple, following this action by a treaty with Nicaragua world's commerce. This is the position and Porto Rico giving the United States the right to construct and control the canal.

Opposition to the Maritime Canal company is based upon the belief that the corporation has not acted in good faith. A great many concur in the opinion of as carefully cultivated as they might Turple, who said that its object has ilized peoples. not been to build a canal, but "to cut Germany, says that if Americans a channel of easiest communication between the treasury of the United States continent as carefully as the United and the empty coffers of that corporacredit from the United States, yet within try, and up to date December is keep-

The continued extension of American of \$100,000,000. Now for the fourth mints, but of the factories.

commerce seems assured. The foot- time this company is again endeavoring holds we have gained in foreign mar- to secure a subsidy from congress and while there is a stronger pressure than military occupation of the Philippines goods will be held and must inevitably ever before in favor of the construction the concert of Europe in tune, but it is lead to further trade conquests. The of a canal, there appears good reason not a circumstance to the difficulties anprogress of the United States in this to believe that congress will not do any- ticipated in the Orient. Aside from the thing from which the Maritime Canal usual difficulties there is the new memrespect during the last few years has been great, but it is likely to be much Hepburn, chairman of the committee on sist on a prima donna part. WHOM THE NATION SHOULD HONOR. commerce, which provides for the con-The merited compliment paid by Presstruction of the Nicaragua canal by the ident McKinley at the Atlanta peace government and there is a much better jubilee to the valor and patriotism of chance of it passing than there is of

the south, coupled with the expressed the senate bill going through. In regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it seems to be the general impression that it will not prove a serious obstacle, though this view is probably diers, has naturally created a profound founded upon nothing more substantial than the idea that the British government will not be disposed to take a position in the matter that might impair the friendly relations between the two the south has completely dissipated all countries. It is very questionable, howsuspicion of lingering disloyalty, but ever, whether Great Britain will assent to the United States having control of the canal unless the neutrality of the while fighting to destroy the union in waterway is guaranteed. There is evidently a much stronger sentiment in congress in favor of the Nicaragua canal project than ever before, but there are complications that make somewhat perplexing the question as to the best course to pursue.

DISSATISFIED REFORMERS. The present administration does not fare any better than did its predecestional conflict in which there was no sors at the hands of the civil service reformers. They are not satisfied with triumph of the stars and stripes was what has been done in the interest of only an accident registering the su- reform since President McKinley came into office and they arraign the admin-While the country, from Maine to istration for alleged failures and short-Oregon and from Texas to the Canadian | comings in very plain terms. They do, border, rejoices over the complete rec- bowever, do the president the justice to onciliation of north and south and the say that it was his firm attitude which fraternization of the blue and the gray in a measure caused the failure of the in maintaining the national honor attack on the merit system in congress against a foreign foe, those who have The fact is that Mr. McKinley is entitled never wavered in their loyal devotion to most of the credit for the signal colto the cause of liberty and union can- lapse of that movement, for had he not reconcile themselves to the idea that shown it any countenance or favor it men who voluntarily bore arms against is more than probable that . it would their country, even though educated as have resulted in some radical modificasoldiers at its expense and sworn to tions of the civil service law. The

defend and uphold its banner on all leader of that movement is a prominent occasions, shall be given the same place republican representative from Ohio and in American history as those who made a close personal friend of Mr. McKinley. It had the approval of many Ohio republicans. Yet the president, as the National Civil Service Reform association justly said, took a firm attitude in opposition to the movement and it was abandoned. This was a very great service to the cause of reform and entirely consistent with the record of Mr. Mc-Kinley respecting the merit system.

But it is charged that there have been some grave departures from a strict observance of the civil service law and the principles underlying it: that the order regulating the method of removal has been violated in letter and in spirit and that appointments have been made the memory of Benedict Arnold or to Nearly all the departments of the govhaving disregarded the law. If these time of the revolutionary soldiers ever tion is fully justified in its condemnaearnest now than in the past in his devotion to the principles of civil service reform. He has had exceedingly arduous duties pressing upon him during the last eight months and if department officials have been derelict in their duty to observe civil service regulations it is not fair to blame the president. Jusdoes something hostile to the merit system he shall be judged by his consistent record in support of that policy.

As a sample of the argument used to combat the opposition to colonial expansion the following from the Chicago Tribune in answer to the protest of Samuel Gompers against transforming the American people from a peace-loving to a militant nation is strikingly in

point: This is bosh and utter nonsense, the silly product of ignorance and unreason. It is difficult to find suitable language to express the scorn and contempt educated Americans will feel for this empty gabble of a so-called "labor leader."

As if calling names were any more indicative of good logic than loud noise is of sound argument. When it comes to bosh and utter nonsense the usual spread-eagle imperialism should fill the

bill. The Federation of Labor accorded to the advocates of socialistic doctrines a respectful hearing, as becomes a body of thoughtful American citizens, but company, the concession to which will there is every evidence that the federation is not to be turned aside from the path which promises to be of benefit to country in iron production and this both branches of congress in favor of the toilers by any visionary schemes or traveling president. It is not a bad primacy in the chief industrial staple building a canal, but the feeling is quite impractical theories. Its well-balanced leaders realize that the man who accomplishes results is the one who makes the most of conditions as he finds them, a question, however, whether the gov- and, if conditions are not what they should be, labors to better the situation by evolution rather than revolution.

It is gratifying to be assured that all the smallpox cases in Nebraska are mild forms of the contagion and its spread will soon be effectually checked. Nothing so well illustrates the advance of nineteenth century civilization as the conquests of modern medical science over disease. In olden times there was no such thing as mild smallpox, but each visitation developed into an epidemic which ran its course with no obstructions worth noting. It seems now that the day of contagious disease epiare promising fields that are not being that company expressed by Senator demics is practically past for all civ-

The commercial reviews with each succeeding week note the steady increase in business activity in the United mercial agencies for November show want a dollar of money or an atom of any month in the history of the counsmergencies would all come in handy. tility to American competition on the two years thereafter it went to congress ing up the pace. Events have proven this reckless raid on the treasury.

part of German manufacturers that they asking a subsidy of \$70,000,000 and the truth of the president's essertion are contemplating some plan to protect some years subsequently it returned during the 1896 campaign that what asking government aid to the amount was wanted was not a reopening of the

> European diplomats have had an unlimited amount of trouble in keeping company can derive any benefit. A bill ber of the choir coming in by way of has been introduced in the house by Mr. | the Philippines whom they fear will in-

> > Those who imagined that the lottery business had been suppressed in this country by the law providing a penalty for using the mails for furthering the business will be surprised at the state ment that over a million lottery tickets were confiscated by the postal authorities during the last fiscal year.

Somerville Journal. A young man may be said to have reached the years of discretion when he takes down the pictures of actresses from his mantel and puts up a portrait of his rich maiden aunt instead.

The Age of Discretion.

Site for the Lafayette Statue. Globe-Democrat. The memorial statue of Lafayette to be erected by American contributions will be given a site in the garden of the Tuilleries. It is a compliment to this country that will be widely appreciated.

The Member from Manila. St. Louis Republic. In days to come no Philippine representa-

tive should be permitted to enter the house of our fathers at Washington unless he shall first eschew the fashion of his constituents of wearing only a napkin on full dress occasions.

One Hend for the Army. Philadelphia Press.

General Schofield spoke words of common sense and expressed the opinion of every general who has ever commanded the army when he declared that the army should have one head and he should command the staff departments. Our present system breeds staff irresponsibility.

A Chance for Sweethearts.

New York Herald. It was a happy thought which led to the modification of the tariff regulations for Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines so as to allow the free admission of articles intended as Christmas presents for the officers and men of the army and navy. This action rounds off the serious business in which the nation has been engaged with a pretty touch of sentiment.

Piling Up Cause for Regret.

It is not impossible that the next generation of Americans may have reason to regret that their fathers were so strongly opposed to admitting Canadian lumber free of duty. It is a matter of more than political interest. The free admission of Canadian lumber would have a tendency to preserve American forests, and the next generation of Americans is not going to have any more timber than it will know what to do with.

Signs of a United Country. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The ability of the American people to get together on anything that affects the whole family is aptly shown in the farewell review of General Lee's troops previous to their departure for Cuba. The old Jeff Davis to go against. legion formed General Lee's escort, the Maine and Georgia regiments marched side by side and Nellie Grant Sartoris had a seat complete reconciliation have been so common within the last year that they no longer attract any special notice.

Torrens System of Land Transfer. Pittsburg Post.

The Torrens land registration system has gone into operation in Massachusetts, which is the first eastern state to put it into effect. The system, in brief, is that a transfer of title to land is made by a certificate issued by the clerk of the court, the state undertaking to guarantee the title. This, it is held, is a saving of time and money, because the cost and labor of drawing and recording deeds are avoided and titles are put on a more stable basis. The name of the system is derived from the late Sir Robert Torrens, who originated it in Australia. It is in operation in all the Australian colonies and in Tasmania. New Zealand and else where. In Boston on Saturday at the first session of the land court provided by the law the court passed on two uncontested petitions for a registered title. Under the system the land involved can be sold with little more trouble than is requisite to sell a load purchaser.

MILLIONS FOR THE DITCH. Some Facts About the Projected Canal Raid on the Treasury. Baltimore American.

The senate, by a heavy vote, has made the Nicaragua canal bill the unfinished business of that body, which gives it the right of way over all except urgency measures. While this does not indicate the final attitude of the senate, a large number of intelligent people will wonder why it was done. It is usual in the consideration of any matter to consider first if it can be done. It is very unusual, especially where a large sum of money is involved, to appropriate the money, say \$100,000,000, and then find out if the scheme is feasible. No legislative body that we ever heard of has done such a thing, and the senate, if it is serious in its purpose to empty the United States treasury and lay fresh burdens on the people, is about to set a very victous precedent. The senate has no information on this canal subject that is not possessed by every intelligent citizen, and nobody has yet been informed from any authoritative source that this canal can be built.

A commission of the ablest engineers in the United States, men who had no ax to grind and no political exigency to meet, have officially reported that in their opinion the canal cannot be built. This is the latest information that either the senate or the public has on the subject. Not satisfied with this report, the canal lobby prevailed on congress to order another commission. The latter, composed of one engineer and two laymen, has not made its report. As the first appropriation proposed is \$100,000,-000, and this, if voted, is likely to be followed by \$500,000,000, or as much as the patience of the American people will endure would it not have been better to have postpened the consideration of this bill until a report had been made by the friends of these canal people? It would certainly have looked better. Such tremendous anxiety to get at the funds in the treasury may excite suspicion in the public mind and defeat the purpose aimed at.

Even should the present commission make favorable report it would be offset by the report of the expert engineers who were sent by congress to investigate. As a matter of fact the \$100,000,000 appropriated in this bill would not build the approach to the proposed canal entrance at the mouth of the San Juan river. The canal cannot be built for any sum that a government could afford to spend or that the people would sanction. If it is begun it will lead to the most colossal scandal of ancient or modern times and make the United States a byword among nations. It is high time for the people to awaken to their own interests and condemn

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Industry gives the devil no elbow room. Culture will never convert tares into wheat. Many are sick of evil, without the courage

to be well. True education never induces contempt

of the ignorant. To love upward is human, to love

ward is divine. A good conscience is the best armor against calumny.

The Book of Life will last when all other lographies have burned. The body is the temple, the heart is the

altar, love is the incense. you can see a great deal through it.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The reported advance in the price brooms is not calculated to promote clean sweeps. The signing of the treaty of peace has had

no perceptible effect on the hostilities now being waged in the magazines. The problem of increasing the national revenue might be saved by imposing a stamp tax on every verse of poetry produced in the country.

It is suggested for the benefit of all conerned that as leap year is postponed until 1904, the eligible should improve every opportunity that comes their way. Dialect writers ought to be encouraged to

move to the Philippines. There is an abundance of room and 122 dialects there awaiting their pain-compelling efforts.

The administration should get together or the spelling of Porto Rico. President Mc Kinley spells it Porto and General Miles and Secretary Gage spell it Puerto. Captain Sigsbee is in Havana again. It

to be hoped he is not carrying on his person letters given to him to mail. One blowup ought to be sufficient for a lifetime. A revised version of Lincoln's famous epigram is abroad in Washington. It is

'a government for the people," not a government of the people" nor "a government by the people." The Casket is a warm advocate for Philip

pine expansion. As the organ of funeral directors it views with unconcealed cheer the possibilities of that region as demonstrated by the mortality reports. Editor Medill of the Chicago Tribune perinently suggests to Editor Smith of the Postoffice department that a little more

stickativeness in his paste would be appre ciated by lickers of stamps. The Philadelphia Record comes to the front with the first almanac of the season. It contains a vast amount of information, national and local, in compact form, making

it a valuable reference book. It is not necessary to inquire about the age of the park commissioners of St. Paul. Their hearts are young and in the right place, as is shown by turning down a proposition requiring lights on sleighs. When a young man is willing to stake a fiver for about two hours of sleighing with his best

girl, heartless is the man who would flash a

light on the scene. Be still, sweet memory. A Mrs. Kelly, descendant of one of Brian Boru's warriors, resides at Coushohocken, Pa. A neighbor wanted a slice of her land and threatened to take it by force. Mrs. Kelly hoisted the stars and stripes over the disputed ground and dared the enemy to assail it. He did and was promptly knocked down with a clothes-line prop. Arrest for assault followed, but when Mrs. Kelly told her patriotic story to a jury she was instantly acquitted. A combination of ould Ireland and Old Glory is a hard proposition

BRYAN IN HIS ELEMENT.

New York Herald: Colonel William Jer The best of it is that these evidences of nings Bryan, having turned his rapid-fire gun into a typesetting machine, again contemplates the presidency. In this, however, he should remember what the sage Arab said about matrimony: "It is a state into which none but the wise should enter-and they do not." Springfield Republican: The retirement

of William J. Bryan from the military service of the United States has been determined upon. The time is opportune for him to extract himself from what has been regarded as a somewhat embarrassing position and return to political activities. A treaty of peace has been signed, and whether the treaty be amended or rejected in the ratification proceedings the war is over and Colonel Bryan can say with perfect truth that he enlisted for the war and not for police service in subjected colonies or possible colonies.

Baltimore American: We may just as well admit that William Jennings Bryan is still a very considerable force in the affairs of this country, and his remarkable industry, his personal integrity and his ability will all have their influence in the of potatoes and with absolute safety to the formation of party lines and principles and policies within the next two years. We do not believe he can ever be president, but he may keep other people from reaching the chair, and he may play a very embarrassing part in politics in general. It is a misfortune that such a man should be keeping alive in the west and south the financial anarchy which he would impose

upon the nation. Philadelphia Times: Colonel Bryan's military career may be summed up as offering his service when the quota of his state was so nearly full as to forbid the acceptance of his regiment, and by public interview and proclamations from the governor he forced the acceptance of the regiment by the government. He went into camp where he gave little or no military training, and now when called to service, after trying to put the responsibility of his refrement on any others but himself, he has been compelled to resign with an undrawn sword and leaving a regiment that must be disciplined afresh if it is ever to be of any usefulness as a military organization. If Colonel Bryan's future political movements shall be no more successful than his attempt at military fame he has little to hope for in 1900.

WITHOUT REASON.

Proposed Abolition of Postal Savings Banks in Hawaii. Chicago Chronicle

The report of the Hawalian commission of which Senator Culfom is, or was, chairman, was accompanied by three bills. One provided for the organization of a territo rial government. Of the other two one pro vides for the redemption of Hawaiian silver and treasury notes and the other abolishes Hawalian laws establishing postal savings banks. The reasons for these measures ar not stated in the synopsis of the report which has been given to the public.

The commission assumes, as it has been officially assumed in the case of Porto Rico that when we acquire a possession we must lose no time in imposing upon it our monetary system. But there is really no need of that more than there has been of substituting sterling silver for rupees in India. As for postal savings banks, there is no hint of a reason why they should be abolished in Hawaii and it would be idle to indulge in conjecture. It is proper to remark, however, that a great deal of harm may be done, and not the less because it may be done unintentionally, by hastily unsetting existing financial institutions and arbitrarily substituting one monetary system for another in any country. This rashness is especially to be avoided in dealing with the people of a newly acquired possession whom it is desirable to incommode as little as possible and conciliate in every reasonable way.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Louis Republic: A San Francisco clergyman has been publicly thanked in one of the bay papers "for his most sublime and eloquent dedicatorial prayer." The ghost of old Solomon should fook out for its honors, His dedicatorial prayer in the great temple has stood the test for 3,000 years as a masterpiece of the old school.

Indianapolis Journal: One of the Indianapolis ministers is advertising a series of special sermons on rather peculiar subjects, that of next Sunday having the title, "A Peep Through a Window Lattice; or, a Young Man that I Saw One Night." But is it quite the right thing to encourage a congregation to go peeping into window lattices? There is a popular prejudice against A crack in a wall may be very small, but that sort of thing that might work mischief to the peeper.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The Baptists of Milwaukee are going to banish Santa Claus because they say he is a myth. On the same grounds an the great operas, the works of Victor Hugo, Goethe, Dickens, Hawthorne, Shakespeare, and the classic poets of old must be sacrificed, and if the edict is prosecuted to its logical end the good church people of the Wisconsin city will have nothing left for their libraries but the city directory and the Congressional Record.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Indianapolis Journal: He There I set. alone with my thoughts.
She—Poor boy! How lonely you must have been.

Cleveland Leader: Marie-Does your papa approve of the attachment between you and Charlie?

Ethel-I'm afraid not. He still banks the furnace at 8:30.

Chicago Tribune: "My husband gets up every morning, winter and summer, at 6, as regularly as clockwork."
"Well, 4t takes a good deal of alarm clockwork to get my husband up in the morning."

Brooklyn Life: "But, daughter, such wedding as you desire would cost \$2,000. can't afford it."
"Then what is to be done?"
"You must marry against my wishes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "No," said the maiden, "I cannot consent to be your wife until you show me how you spell the name of our latest island acquisition." Handing him pen, paper and ink, she withdrew, leaving him pondering, remorseful at the thought that he had proposed before learning her preference.

ing her preference. Somerville Journal: Whyte-I always make it a rule to kiss my wife whenever I leave the house in the morning and when I come home at night. Browne—That's right. I would, if I were

Detroit Free Press: "What do you think of your new neighbors?" asked the hostess of the "sweet" old lady who was calling. "You know that I never speak unkindly of any one. I have nothing to say of her; but I will say of her husband that I feel very, very sorry for him."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Why don't you marry him?" they asked of the beautiful

girl.

"I do not love him," she replied.

"Tut, tut," they said. "Don't be oldfashioned. He is worth a million, and is
already on the brink of the grave."

"On the brink, yes," she answered, bitterly, "but I am told that he has had experience as an equilibrist. Who knows how
long he may be able to stay there?"

Chicago Tribune: The patriarch Jacob and his wife Rachel were having their first. "I don't know," howled Jacob, "what I

ever wanted you for!"
"You wanted me," sobbed Rachel, "for fourteen years before you got me!"

CHRISTMAS DAWN Madeline S. Bridges in Leslie's Weekly.

Madeline S. Bringes in Lesne's Weekly.
White and still is the Christmas dawn
Starlight and winter night have gone,
And softly drifted on field and lea,
On height and hollow and road and town,
The snow is shining from sea to sea;
Highways and pathways all untrod
By the busy footsteps yet to be.
In virgin beauty and stainless light
The world lies, pure, as a dream of God!

Daybreak comes in a line of gold,
Written low, like a mystic sign
On the page of the east—and, fold on fold
The splendor rises, the glories shine,
And the heights of heaven seem stooping

down
To the waiting earth as the music swells
Of the first glad chiming of Christmas



Before Christmas

We wonder what we want Santa Claus to give usj Maybe the following will aid you in your wishes.

NECK WEAR. We are showing all the different weaves, shapes and coloring-at 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 -a beautiful souvenir box with every tie.

GLOVES. Dress Kid, lined and unlined, at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Mocha, lined and unlined, at \$1.00 and

Dog Skin and Reindeer, Angora and Squirrel, lined, \$3.50 and \$5.00. And a big assortment of Wool Gloves and Mittens at 50c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Lawn, at 15c , 2 for 25c; pure lines at 25c up to \$1.00; all silk, from 25c to \$1.50; hem stitched or tape edge. HOSIERY.

Fast colors-tan, blue, red and black-at

25c, \$1.40 half dozen. Fancy hosiery at 50c and 75c. SHIRTS.

The best makes in white and colored, at \$1.00 and \$1.50. COLLARS AND CUFFS.

4-ply (21.00) linen collars, 10c. 4-ply (21.00) linen cuffs, 20c.

MUFFLERS. All qualities and styles-25c to \$6.00.

UNDERWEAR. Camel's hair and fleeced lined, at 50c; not gray, 75c and \$1.00. Fine cashmere at \$1.00 and \$1.50 and up to \$3.50.

SMOKING JACKETS AND ROBES.

The largest and best assortment in

Look over our lines before you decide. Many novelties for the boys, as well as the men, that are not mentioned here. Our windows will give you some idea of what STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

