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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 December, 1898, was as fol-

17......23,737 24.077 2.....24.151 18.....24,760 ......24,084 19.....23,584 ......24,970 5.....24,223 21.....23,592 .....24,846 22......23,611 .....24,825 .....25,172 24.....23,738 .....23,936 25.....24,290 10......24,193 11.....24,880 27......23,724 .....24,150 28......23,416 13......24,332 14......24,263 30.....23,407 .....24,325 31.....23,700 16......23,851 .....746,000 Less unsold and returned copies .... 15,307 Net daily average ...... 23,571 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

The legislative mill has turned out a fair grist of bills for the first two days of the week.

prescence this 31st day of December, 1898.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

How much longer will it take railroad three-fifths of the whole number of necessary to adoption. men to find out that two trains running in opposite directions on the same track cannot pass each other without a col-

It will require considerable evidence to convince people that a Chicago real voting at that election answers this his soul to have written "Cyrano de lowing legislature is bound to provide majority of all votes than any other Bergerac."

Missouri may be all right from the within three months. After the con- the proposition it would safeguard the viewpoint of Missourians, but Omaha vention has completed its work the remust yet be reckoned with.

At this stage there is no need of a sifting committee in the lower house of voting for or against the same. At the the legislature. There may a time come earliest, even if the present legislature when it will be in order to expedite business by appointing a choking committee.

From the report of the committee of of congress would certainly be too rich for a poor man.

Somebody introduced a bill in the Nebraska legislature to prohibit the act of plowing on a public holiday. The bill may have been introduced "by request" by a member who has no personal interest in the corn crop.

It is a very dull day when there are not two or three new trusts formed. The very latest is the wire trust, which is to be capitalized at \$90,000,000, with about \$60,000,000 of water to be converted into steel spelled with an a.

Bills to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics will not have to be referred to the committee on internal improvements this year. There are men in both houses who write M. D. in front of their names when they sign a prescription.

The large amount of time in congress occupied in discussion of measures relating to Alaska and Hawaii is but a faint indication of what will occur in the future should the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba also become United States territory.

In the short time that the Americans have been in control at Santiago they have constructed 1,000 miles of public roads. If the work has been done after the manner of the average road supervisor the province must be well nigh impassable by this time.

A year ago there were many men in Omaha who did not hesitate to express doubts that Omaha could produce an exposition worth seeing. In view of that fact it is not surprising there are still a few citizens who feel called upon to berate the projected exposition. But these men will be brushed aside and must give way to a progressive, publicspirited citizenship.

Next to the United States England is the greatest consumer of sugar and its importation of beet sugar from Austria, excess of the importation of beet sugar by the United States. If the British upon the beet sugar importing countries of Europe to abolish the export bounties the future of beet sugar in this country will be much brighter than it has been since the annexation of Hawaii.

One of the judges of the district bench asserts it to be the prerogative of the court to appoint a bailiff. On the conballiff is that of an under-sheriff.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION. One of the planks in the last repubthe necessary steps toward a revision of the state constitution." Both the that it is impossible to secure the adopernor Holcomb, and the inaugural of it is answered that it is no more imposthe new executive, Governor Poynter, sible to secure the adoption of such an emphasize the necessity for calling a amendment than it is to secure popular constitutional convention and ask the approval to a call for a constitutional legislature to submit the question to the convention. It is true that no constituvoters at the next election of state officers in 1900. That the constitution calls years have received the required mafor revision is admitted by all parties. Jority to make them a part of the consti-Attempts have been made time and tution, but an examination of the reagain to secure its amendment, but un- turns will show that this is due only to der the decision of the supreme court | the fact that they encountered noticeholding necessary for ratification a ma- able opposition. In every case had all jority of all votes cast for senators and the votes cast for or against the amendrepresentatives no amendment has ever ment gone in its favor the necessary secured a constitutional majority and majority would have been secured. the constitution is practically unchanged In 1890, for example, four amendments from what it was at the time of its were submitted. The prohibition adoption in 1875. Yet in the face of amendment secured 82,292 votes for it these facts it is a question whether a and 111,728 against it, making a total constitutional convention offers a pract of 194,020. The amendment receiving tical solution to the problem. Under the smallest vote was that relating to methods only. The first is by separate

vision through a constitutional conven-

voters to vote on each separately.

members elected to each branch of the

legislature deem it necessary they may

question whether a constitutional con-

shall consist of as many members as

after it has been ratified by a majority

should favor the calling of a constitu-

lent to a vote against it.

to amendments to the constitution.

vote on each amendment separately."

as follows:

follows:

tion. The procedure in these two methfor them. ods is different. By the first the In 1892 two amendments were subamendment is initiated and framed by mitted, one relating to executive offices the legislature, either branch of which and the other to the investment of the proposition to substitute high license for may take the first step. If the amendment is agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members elected to and 95,674 for and against respectively, bottles of beer on trial in the Alaska each house the vote must be spread or more than a constitutional majority upon the journal with the ayes and nays had there been no opposition. and the amendment published at least In 1896 twelve amendments were subonce each week in at least one newspa-

per in each county where a newspaper is printed for three months preceding amendment which came nearest adop- make the bootleggers' trade more lucrathe next election of senators and reption was that relating to the number of | tive than mining in the Klondike. resentatives at which it is submitted to supreme judges. On this 84,519 were recorded for it and 37.896 against it. the electors for approval or rejection. The amendment becomes a part of the constitution only in case a majority of all the electors voting at such election favors its adoption, and when more than one amendment is submitted they must be so submitted as to enable the The procedure for calling a constitutional convention is briefly this: When

tional amendments submitted in recent

An amendment such as is proposed, simply amending the amending clause submit to the electors at the next elec- of the constitution, ought not to encountion of members of the legislature the ter much opposition. It ought not to encounter even the opposition which a vention shall be held. If a majority constitutional convention would arouse. It ought therefore to stand a much betby law for calling a convention which proposition which has been submitted or could be submitted. By making the Kansas City's still hunt for army the house of representatives and shall necessary majority for a constitutional headquarters of the Department of the be chosen in the same manner, to meet revision two-thirds of all votes cast on constitution over frequent and radical vised constitution must be submitted to amendments. In a word it offers the the people and only goes into effect only solution to the problem of consti-

tutional revision.

WHO IS TO BE THE GAINER! Recently the Boston Central Labor tional convention, the question could union has added its voice to that of not be submitted to the people before organized labor elsewhere against the

the election of 1900. If favorably re- policy of imperialism. Referring to this the Montana legislature it appears that ceived at the polls the legislature of in the characteristic denunciatory votes for senator are valued at \$10,000. 1901 might provide for the calling of a fashion of the expansionist organs, the thing. It is appointing committees of itself tries," says Mr. Croker. "Now we have convention, which could not, however, be New York Sun observes: "The farmers elected until the summer of 1901 nor and laborers in farms, the workers in complete its work of revision until the mills and manufactories and in all the fall of that year, in all probability too countless industries that will be stimulate to submit it to the voters at the lated by the growth of American interregular election of 1901. The new con- ests in the east, are not protesting stitution therefore would require a spe- against the annexation of the Philipcial election or have it held over until pines." They are not and for the obthe election of 1902. It could not vious reason that they have not the oppossibly go into effect before the portunity to discuss the subject and exyear 1902 and more likely not be- press their collective opinion upon it fore the year 1903, and all would rest as organized labor has. But it is not to upon the contingency of securing not be doubted that a very large proportion only a three-fifths vote of the present of the intelligent unorganized labor of legislature, but also the assent of the the country is opposed to the annexation majority of all voters at the election of of the Philippines and the proposal to try assimilating the natives of those The question of calling a constitu- islands. As to the farmers of the United tional convention would meet the same | States, we believe that if an expression obstacles as a constitutional amend- of their views in the matter could be ment-namely, that every vote not cast had it would be found that they are upon the proposition would be equiva- overwhelmingly against a policy of imperialism, both on the score of principle A more effective way of securing the and for the reason that expansion will necessary revision of the constitution not be of any advantage to American may be found in any amendment to the agricultural producers, but may be in-

amending clause which will make it jurious to their interests. possible to submit a constitutional It would be interesting to have the amendment to the voters at any gen-Sun or any other organ of expansion cent. eral election and to secure their ratifipoint out the countless industries that cation by a two-thirds majority of only will be stimulated by that policy. As those who are interested enough to vote sertion of this kind is abundant among upon the proposition submitted. The the champions of imperialism, but they draft of such an amendment would be do not go into details. The fact is there is not an American industry to which "A joint resolution proposing to amend expansion will bring any advantage not to be gained without it.

section 1 of article xvii of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, relating A LESSON FROM SANTIAGO. When it was proposed to send the "Be it resolved and enacted by the customs receipts at Santiago to Havana, legislature of the state of Nebraska: in pursuance of a policy of concentrat-"Section 1. That section 1 of article xvii of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as

ing the revenue from this source at the seat of government, there was a storm of popular protest raised which threat-"Section 1. Either branch of the leg- ened to culminate in a revolt against American authority. It was urged that islature may propose amendments to this constitution, and if the same be if the customs receipts at Santiago were the members elected to each house such proposed amendments shall be entered immediately preceding the next general the interior and resort to pillage. The would be instantly and largely increased. Germany, Holland and France is far in state election, at which election the price of their obedience to American same shall be submitted to the electors authority was made a continuance of their employment, for which most of for approval or rejection. If a twogovernment can bring sufficient pressure thirds majority of electors voting at them are undoubtedly receiving better

adopt such amendments the same shall fore had for their labor. become a part of the constitution. When There is a good deal of significance in more than one amendment is submitted this experience. It suggests that the at the same election they shall be so Cuban people, or a large portion of the 25 per cent extra pay which it is prosubmitted as to enable the electors to them, are looking to this government posed to give to soldiers who may serve in for an amount of paternal care which hot countries. At the same time it is even By passing this joint resolution by the American people may not be dis. proposed in some quarters to raise the the necessary three-fifths majority of posed to extend, but which can be de- ordinary pay of the enlisted soldiers in order trary a court house official contends that | each house of the legislature it would be | nied only at the risk of causing serious the Board of County Commissioners submitted to the voters at the election trouble. It will not be questioned that the soldiers of European armies, an increase should appoint the bailiffs of the county of 1900. If adopted the legislature of it is good policy to give the Cubans em- of his pay would augment the military court. The sheriff has not yet entered | 1901 would be in a position to undertake | ployment, but this cannot go on indefithe controversy, but we believe it to be a revision of the constitution by sub- nitely. In time the improvements that you the surprising estimates that have apa true principle to hold that no bailist mitting separate amendments to the are being made at Santiago and peared in these columns. Senator Perkins in been asked for sums aggregating over general public and the residents of the place ought to be appointed without the con- people to be voted upon at the follow- are to be made elsewhere will be com-

ratified would go into effect not later experience may be repeated. These people will say that if the American than January 1, 1902. This, then, would lican state platform reads: "We pledge be a quicker and equally certain method authorities do not provide work for of constitutional revision. It may be said them they will become outlaws and message of the outgoing executive, Gov- tion of any such amendment. To this people which they may find unpro-

tected. This is manifestly one of the difficulties that confronts our government in Cuba and it is not unlikely to develop in the Philippines also. We shall | wholesome lesson. be expected by our new wards to care for them in the most paternalistic way and if we decline to meet their expectations we shall be threatened with revolt against our authority. Before we shall have taught these alien peoples that it is not the business of government to support them they may cause a very great amount of trouble.

The South Dakota legislature has adopted an expedient in the line of economy which will seriously interfere with the incidental business of committee clerks. The order has been issued that while not otherwise engaged comthe constitution of Nebraska there are judicial salaries, on which 69,192 votes mittee clerks shall assist in engrossing two methods by which that instrument were cast for the amendment and 61,519 and enrolling bills. The great objection may be amended or revised, and two against it, making a total of 130,711. to the plan is that it deprives clerks of As the total vote at the election was the time-honored privilege of lobbying amendments submitted by the legisla- not much over 200,000, all of these and fixing up political slates. Fortuture. The second is by a complete re- amendments would have carried had all nately for the clerks there is very little those voting on the amendments voted to engross or enroll during the first month of the session.

There is a good deal of sense in the permanent school fund. On these prohibition in Alaska. There were altoamendments the total votes were 94,217 gether too many jugs of whisky and courts to keep the judges and court officers in a healthy and sober condition, and the importation of fusel oil smugmitted and the total vote at the elec- gled inside of watermelons had become tion was something over 200,000. The so extensive during melon season as to

Senor Castro, the former Spanish civil making an aggregate of 122,475. The governor of Havana, who was continued amendment which received the least in office, has had a forcible reminder of vote was that limiting the number of the difference between American and executive state offices, on which the re- Spanish methods of government, He turns aggregated 104,309. All of these arbitrarily closed one of the hospitals amendments would have carried had and when the fact was called to Genthe entire vote been in their favor and eral Ludlow's attention the order was most of them would have carried had promptly revoked. Under American rule only two-thirds of the votes cast been | the public has some rights which officials are bound to respect.

Captain H. E. Palmer is returning from Europe. He will get home about the time the postmastership lightning is expected to strike. There is but one man in the whole United States who knows the name of Omaha's next postestate man ever had poetry enough in question in the affirmative the next fol- ter chance of securing the necessary master, but that man has the grip and isn't saying a word.

The republicans cannot be accused of partisanship in the criticisms of the bond of the leading populist members of the legislature are publicly quoted as questioning the sufficiency of the protection accorded the state under it.

A More Profitable Job. Detroit Free Press. Ex-President Cleveland repeats his unal-

terable objections to Asiatic annexation. He would rather kill ducks than natives. Information Without Junkets.

Congress is not slow? It knows a good to investigate Cuba and Porto Rico and see what they need. Ask the soldiers. They

know better than the congressmen. A Righteous Pardon. New York Tribune.

Everybody will agree in the wisdom of the president in pardoning the Minnesota Indians. It was necessary to teach them the supremacy of the law, but it is right to recognize the fact that they had provocation.

Shanghaing the Country. Buffalo Express

This report from Shanghai of a secret treaty between the United States and Great Britain to prevent further alienations of Chinese territory is amusing to Americans, who know that the senate must ratify all treaties and that the senate cannot keep a

What Figures Will Do.

In response to an inquiry from the house the War department has submitted estimates showing that whereas an army of 100,500 would cost \$24,000,000 for pay of officers and men, a force of 80,000, as proposed in the Hay substitute for the Hull bill, would cost \$28,000,000. By extending this method of figuring the department experts might easily arrive at the conclusion that an army of 500,000 or so wouldn't cost the country a red

Permanent Consulships.

With adequate compensation and assured permanency in the service men of talent would be induced to specially train themselves for consular work and devote their regard their places as mere sinecures given them as a reward for political service or through the mediation of somebody with a of people too poor to pay. 'pull" at Washington, we should have men giving all their energies to the work with as much enthusiaem as if it were their chosen profession-as, indeed, it would be under a proper system.

Cuban Clamor for Money.

Chicago Record Exactly why the irregular Cuban troops should clamor for pay from the federal treasury does not appear in any statethis constitution, and if the same be agreed to by a three-fifths majority of transferred to Havana a great deal of down there seems to be that it is the the work of improvement which is going American habit to silence clamor with on at the former place would have to cash, as alms are thrown at over-noisy on the journal with the ayes and mays, be abandoned, throwing a large number | mendicants. This is an error which canand published at least once a week in of Cubans out of employment, and it was not be too soon corrected. If the Cuban one newspaper in each county where a threatened that in that event many of troops, so called, would only go lustily to newspaper in each county where a threatened that in that event many of work to support themselves their chances newspaper is published for three months these people would betake themselves to of American donations, public and private,

Cost of an Imperialistic Army. Springfield Republican.

The cost of the American standing army on the 100,000 basis, and with at least half such election for or against the same compensation than they have ever be of the number serving in tropical regions, is actually far beyond what the War department calculators just now concede. Paymaster General Stanton, in his estimates, is free to say that he makes no allowance for to encourage enlistments. As the American regular already receives more wages than currence of the sheriff. The duty of a ing election, which would take place in pleted and those employed on them will philippines. If he was anywhere near cor- for something like half that sum, mostly organization the town of Pullman was not in the year 1901, and the amendment when return to idleness. Then the Santiago rect, where is the country coming out?

TALKING TO THE FILIPINOS.

Baltimore American: The tone of the help themselves to the property of other reasonable concessions, but there is also It is as handsome as the deed it is designed persist in provoking a conflict, it will be of short duration, and it may prove to be a

Philadelphia Times: The first thing the administration should do is to make Admiral Dewey military governor of the Philippines and he will do the rest himself. He may need additional military force, but whatever he calls for should be promptly given him. He is as discreet as he is brave, and whenever peaceful measures shall bave been exhausted and he is ready for aggressive novements, he will defeat and scatter Aguinaldo's military forces and be likely to give Aguinaldo himself protracted leave of absence from the country in which he is now the chief disturber.

New York Mail and Express: Those who affect to despair of the republic because of the bogy imperialism may take heart of grace when they read the president's declaration as to the Philippines that "we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends to protect the people in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." It is to be observed, also, that the local and municipal laws as to property and the suppression of crime are o continue in force. The native courts are to administer these laws, so far as practicable. Private property is to be respected and If taken for military use is to be paid for. Taxes are to be adjusted to meet the actual needs of government.

Philadelphia Record: Perhaps the procmind if it contained fewer controvertible allegations. How can the natives be expected to believe that "we come not as invaders or conquerors," when in the same breath the proclamation gives the Filipinos the choice between "honest submission" and forcible suppression? To the promise 'to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights" the Filipinos might truthfully reply that none of the institutions mentioned are threatened with attack, and that the protection offered would be superfluous. The question which they are at present supremely anxious to have answered is: What is to become of their political rights? And on this subject the proclamation proclaims as little as possible. t would have derogated not a particle from he dignity of the United States if the people to whom we propose to extend our protection had been informed that as soon as practicable after the completion of our occupation their chosen representatives would be consulted in the establishment of a government, under which the islanders would box is of white oak inlaid with black velbe permitted to control their local affairs to the utmost limit compatible with American

## CROKER VERSUS BRYAN.

Chicago Post: Of course Croker is a poliician rather than a statesman, while Bryan does not seem to be either. That is why Croker knows enough to drop the 16-to-1 idea. A statesman never would given by State Treasurer Meserve. Some have taken it up and a politician knows enough to let go. Under these circumstances we hardly know how to class Bryan, unless it is simply as a Bryanite. Buffalo Express: Richard Croker savs

'I believe in holding whatever possessions are gained by annexation, purchase or war." If the statesmen of the republic had been of Mr. Croker's mind we would now be holding a portion of Tripoli, in northern Africa, not to speak of miscellaneous regions in Mexico, China and elsewhere. All of which would have been to the advantage of this republic! "We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign couna chance to spend money in our own possessions." There is nothing like thrift. Here is the Greater New York, right here at home, which is a noble field for missionary enterprise. Why hunt up possessions on the other side of the ocean to spend money on? Washington Star: It is not difficult to

party in the light of this rupture. Mr. ipon the heels of Mr. Bryan's speeches, factions. It was doubtless Mr. Croker's has cut out a large task for himself as the new leader of the reorganized democracy. He runs a grave risk of reorganizing it by splitting off a slice which will long remain in the minority. But his doctrine, compared with that of the Bryanites, is wholesome and acceptable. If it were not smeared with the trade mark of Tammany it might be welcomed more heartily by the people of all parties as patriotic. It is assuredly more constructive and progressive than the Bryan program.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Keely motor has caused one woman to die of a broken heart. This is its first conspicuous achievement. Benjamin Bissell, who lives near Ballston

Spa. N. Y., says he has voted for eighteen

presidential candidates, not one of whom was elected. The Paris Figaro tells of a French judge who granted 294 divorces in four hours a few days ago, which is at the rate of more than one a minute. It was on a day when

divorces are granted free for the benefit The only colored congressman is Mr White of the Second North Carolina district. He is a graduate of Howard university, a lawyer by profession, well educated town of Pullman.

and a man of modest, unobtrusive demeanor, His skin is of a tan color. Congressman "Champ" Clark of Miscouri the other day sold for \$125 to Frank L. Hanvey of Washington a first edition of Eugene Field's "Model Primer," of which but seven copies are extant. Mr. Clark

acted for the owner, Mrs. Robert White of Mexico, Mo. Queen Victoria has appointed the duke orary, but gives high rank and is a most

desirable post. Although totally blind, Chaplain Milburn of the senate knows every senator and can the air is pure and where the workmen may recognize him by his voice. After the make for themselves pleasant homes in close morning prayer he passes around among proximity to their work is a good one. The the senators, shaking their hands, and occasionally he stops to chat with men whom he has long known.

Governor-elect Stone of Pennsylvania, who stands 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, never wears a silk hat, for the reason that such a covering would accentuate his already great height. He also refuses to ride a horse, holding that such a noble animal

was not intended for such usage. Somebody recently published a statement that Mr. Jones of Nevada was the wealthiest man in the United States senate. Since then he has been overwhelmed with begburdens of the American people even be. ging letters of all sorts. He declares that given in sums of \$1,000 or less.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The sword of honor for Admiral Dewey, proclamation is excellent and designed to ordered by congress, has been completed and win the good will of the Filipinos by all is now on exhibition at Tiffany's, New York. firmness. This ought to be sufficient. If steel blade and the body metal of the scabthe natives have good sense they will see bard, it is entirely of 22-carat gold. On the where their true interests lie, but if they pommel are carved the name of the cruiser Olympia and the zodiacal sign for December, the month of Admiral Dewey's birth. Circling these there is a closely woven wreath of oak leaves. Continuing down the metal work, giving the proper form, is a gold of the United States with the blue field of the shield in enamel, and below them are the arms of Vermont, the admiral's native state, with the motto "Freedom and Unity" and the colors of the shield in enamel. Stars decorate the plain part of the collar, and this part of the hilt terminates in a narrow band of oak leaves. The grip is covered with fine sharkskin bound with gold wire through acquiescence to government by an and inlaid with gold stare.

The guard is composed of a conventional eagle, terminating in a claw clasping the top, the outspread wings forming the guard proper. The eagle holds in its beak a laurel wreath which serves as a protection, covering the point of the beak, and at the same time preserves the proper outlines of the guard.

The scabbard is of thin steel, damascened in gold with sprays of a delicate sea plant interlaced in the form of a series of cartouches with a star in the center of each. while dolphins fill the outer spaces. Sprays of oak leaves and acorns secure the rings and trappings of the scabbard; above these on the front of the scabbard is a raised on the front of the scabbard is a raised monogram in diamonds entwining the letters "G. D." and immediately under them are the letters "U. S. N." surrounded by sprays began comin here for to rest. of the sea plant. The ferrule or lower end lamation of the president to the Filipinos of the scabbard terminates in entwined gold would be more convincing to the aboriginal dolphins. The sword blade is damascened with the inscription:

> The gift of the nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., ir memory of the victory at Manila bay May 1, 1898.

A Phoenician gallery representing the first craft of the navies of the world supplies the rest of the ornament on this side of the blade. On the other side is shown the flight of the eagles of victory bearing estoons of laurel to the four quarters of the earth. The mountings of the belt and the trap-

pings are the regulation buckles, pierced slide rings and swivels, all of 11-carat gold and ornamented with the oak leaves and acorns. The bullion tassel and embroidered belting are specially made and will be much superior to those usually employed.

The steel blade of the sword is from the government arsenal at Springfield and the entire weapon is so made as to be of practical value should an enemy ever get within reaching distance of Admiral Dewey. The sword vet and at the center of the cover has a gold shield surmounted by an eagle and inscribed with a single star and the words "Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N."

General Marcus F. Miller, commander of the expedition at Iloilo, is a regular army man, a fighter trained in the civil war and on the western frontier. He is a West Pointer of the class of '58. General Miller distinguished himself in the civil war. He was brevetted captain, major and lieutenant colone? for his services at Malvern Hill in the Winchester campaign and in the battle of Dinwiddle court house. For his skillful and courageous conduct in the Indian wars of Idaho and California he was given brevet of colonel. Ever since he left the military academy forty years ago General Miller has been in the service of his country and his record has been capital. As a ofonel of the regular army before his promotion he had full charge of the defenses of San Francisco and at that time he was in command of the Third United States infantry.

A story about General Miles is going the rounds, credited to a member of the general's staff. A day after the general landed in Porto Rico one of his orderlies was taken sick and a new man was called for. A man from a Wisconsin regiment was detailed for the duty. This recruit was both green and self-important. Along with his early schooling he must have read the clause in see far into the future of the democratic the Declaration of Independence that all men are free and equal and he bore him-Croker has chosen well the time for his self accordingly. The morning after he was deliverance. He has likewise chosen his detailed General Miles was holding a conarguments sagely. The statement, falling sultation at headquarters with some of the officers of his command. The general called shows how wide is the gulf between the for an orderly and the gentleman from Wisconsin sauntered in, made a pass at his hat intention to emphasize this breach. He with his left hand for a salute and ejacu-"Well. Miles, what is it?"

If the Spaniards had dropped a shell in the room it would not have surprised us more. At first General Miles' face grew black and then his scowl changed to a quizzical smile. "Don't call me Miles. Call me Nelse.

Miles is so formal, you know." The gentleman from Wisconsin realized from the expressions on the faces around him what he had done and with General Miles' answer became the most confused man in the party. Some one else was detailed in his place and the Wisconsin man was not seen at headquarters again.

PASSING OF PULLMAN TOWN.

A Feudalistic Ideal Shattered by Decree of Court. Chicago Record.

The town of Pullman, as organized and established by its founder, whose name it bears, is soon to give up its distinctive character and become in fact as well as in name a part of the municipality of Chicago. Under the supreme court decision the company is reported to be preparing to give up its holdings other than those used strictly for the purposes of car building, which means that it must give up its control over the

There was much that was good in the conception of Mr. Pullman when he planned the "model" village as a residence place for the many workmen in his employ. It cannot be doubted, either, that Mr. Pullman was actuated in part by philanthropic motives in his undertaking and that he believed he was doing something which would win for him the permanent gratitude of the families dependent upon him for support. In his later days and previous to the strike of 1894 he of Mariborough, who married Miss Vander- seems to have prided himself on having conbilt, paymaster general, in succession to the tributed to the solution of the industrial earl of Hopetoun, who has been made Lord problem one successful experiment which en-Chamberlain. The position is largely hon- | titled him to the appreciative consideration of mankind.

The idea of establishing an industrial plant where land is abundant and cheap, where attempt to realize in practice the idea that an industrial community should be made a leasant place in which to live was commendable. The construction of suitable houses equipped with the modern conveniences, the founding of good school buildings and churches, the setting apart of vacant spaces for parks and playgrounds, all were things worthy of imitation. In these and some other respects the town of Pullman in its best days might well have been termed "model." It possessed features that might with great benefit be acted upon in other industrial communities

Despite the good things that may be said of it, however, the passing of the town of will accept the change with approval. The 000 a year to maintain a garrison in the present holds worthless promissory notes reason is not far to seek. In conception and accord with American ideas and institutions.

It was paternalistic and feudalistic. residents of the place sustained toward Mr. Pullman a relation much akin to that of the retainers toward the feudal lord of the middle ages. Mr. Pullman was to those who lived in his town not only employer and warning that opposition will be met with to commemorate. With the exception of the landlord, but through his unique position as landlord he exercised arbitrary authority in many important matter of government. He controlled the streets and the parks, and through them the water and lighting service. He said who should and who should not engage in trade in the village and upon what terms. He controlled the schools and the churches, and if he chose was able to dictate what should be taught and preached. Mr. Pullman may have meant to be kind and generous, but it was the patronizing kindness of the feudal lord who expected the dwellers on his estate to render service to him according to his will. There was no place in the scheme for democracy, and in the long run the residents of the place must have became incapable of self-government

> autocrat. The passing of Pullman gives evidence of the vitality of American institutions and ideas of government in the atmosphere of which feudal institutions cannot thrive.

> > BREEZY TRIFLES.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Wot do you think o' the new one-dollar bills, Weary?" "They're out o' sight, Limpy."

Indianapolis Journal: "What do you think of that new French fashion of acquiring coal oil jags?" asked the shoe-clerk boarder.
"It certainly sets a new Standard," said the Cheerful Jdot the Cheerful Idiot.

Boston Journal: "This is the parlor, eh?" tentatively remarked the agent, who was locking over the house.
"Yes," replied old man Kidder. "but I usually call it the court room—I've got seven daughters, you know."

Chicago News: "What makes you say Mabel's husband is weak-minded?"
"Well, they"ve been married two years and he would rather stay at home with her in the evening than do anything else on Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They say that the very fat man over there is immensely wealthy."

"Yes, and would you believe it he scarcely knows his a, b, c's?"

"Well, a man as fat as that certainly can't help knowing his o-b-c-t's."

Chicago Post: "Ah! funeral, I see," said Chicago Post: "Ah! funeral, I see," sale the tourist.

"Yaas," assented Rubberneck Bill.
"Pizen Ike."
"Er-lemme see; wasn't there something peculiar about his death?"
"Wall, yaas. It happened a durn sight later than any one who had knowed him thought it would."

THE BOYS ALL RIGHT.

Denver Post. "Where is my wandering boy tonight?"
Where does my loved one roam?
Do his young thoughts turn
With a yearnful yearn
To the dear ones he left at home?"

homelike and cozy half-darkened room, ut a glowing grate to dispel the gloom, ne flowing gas in the jet turned low But a glowing grate to dispel the gloom,
The flowing gas in the jet turned low
As an economical move, you know.
A neat divan in the corner there,
Just built to accommodate one small pair,
A handsome youth and as lovely maid
As ever from heaven's portals strayed.
Soft whispers fall from his manly lips
As he toys with her shapely finger tips,
And a lovelight plays in her eyes while she
Rests her head on his shoulder lovingly.
Just to punctuate the sweet tale of bliss
Anon on her lips he presses a kiss,
And those lips respond to the sweet salute
Till they blush with the tinting of ripened
fruit.
He pictures a future so wondrous fair,
So love-enveloped and free from care,
So near to the raptures of life above
That she thrills with anticipative love.
The old folks sleep in their downy bed
In the still of the chamber overhead,
And they drem of the day, that good pa

And they drem of the day, that good pe and ma, When they'll welcome a worthy son-in-law.
"Where is my wandering boy tonight?" Don't you worry, good mother; he's all right.

Sudden Drop.

> This is the time of year to look for a sudden change in the price of clothing. It isn't because we have charged too much heretofore, but because we are willing to let the remainder of our winter goods go for less than they are really worth. The reason for this is a very simple business reason. These are the remaining garments after a busy holiday trade. We don't want to carry them over to another season and this season is pretty well along. Take them now-we are willing to share the loss with our customers. Suits are down-overcoats are down and pants are down.

> We have two special lines of suits, one at \$7 and the other at \$10. They are the regular \$10 and \$15 values Then we are offering black clay worsted pants at \$3.75regular price \$5. And odds and ends left from suits, in fancy mixtures at \$2, \$2.50 \$3 and \$3.50. These are all splendid values and you have a chance to save money. These goods are on display in our window.

